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Local understanding for sustainable solutions

MAURITIUS: RODRIGUES AIRPORT PROJECT (P180266)

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

18/05/2023 Edition

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Note on first edition of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan, focusing primarily on the activities related to Component 1 of the project (Infrastructure development, for the Rodrigues airport runway expansion) and Component 2: Technical Assistance for Project Implementation and Sector Reforms, was prepared, consulted and preliminarily approved by the World Bank prior to the addition of two new project components shortly before Project Appraisal, namely:

- Component 3: Support Rodrigues' sustainable development and the implementation of the Sustainable Integrated Development Plan for Rodrigues (SIDPR) with a particular focus on water and food security, and
- Component 4: Supporting the development of the Tourism sector in Rodrigues

These components, which will combine technical assistance, capacity building and some small-scale works are still being defined, and were added to the project after consultations for this edition of the SEP were completed. Additional stakeholder engagement and consultations will be held on these new activities and the SEP will be updated accordingly during early implementation of the project.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is a tool to identify and engage individuals, groups and organizations involved with the Project. The SEP helps to identify and manage the stakeholders' fears, expectations, interests and motivation.

The SEP is based on an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life-cycle. The SEP's design and implementation can support the development of strong, constructive and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of the Project's environmental and social risks.

The SEP provides a structured communication system and proposals for collaboration based on the motivations and communication channels available locally. The SEP also structures the interactions between the different stakeholders and help to strengthen the social legitimacy of the Project.

The SEP shall be considered as a dynamic document. It will be continually edited and updated throughout the Project development, based on specific needs and issues arising over time. Airport of Mauritius Limited (AML) is expected to validate and implement the SEP with support from Airport of Rodrigues Limited (ARL). Rodrigues Regional Assembly (RRA) will be involved with stakeholder engagement in a more limited extent, as a liaison and advisory role, and will refer complaints received to AML.

1. Introduction

1.1. Objectives of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan provides the structure for all interactions between Project stakeholders and the basis for all future Project actions. It seeks to inform all local stakeholders about the Project development and propose a method to ensure effective information campaigns.

The specific objectives of the development of this SEP are to:

- Identify the key individuals or groups of individuals who effectively represent local stakeholders;
- Clarify, in order to better manage them, the stakeholders' interests, fears, motivations, and expectations;
- Elaborate on the building blocks to develop methods and tools to enable these groups to engage in open dialogue;
- Specify the roles and limits of each stakeholder in the communication process;
- Develop an appropriate communication plan to initiate a dialogue between all stakeholders, which should continue to evolve as the project progresses.



The SEP should define a communication and consultation strategy to ensure the engagement of all stakeholders throughout the different phases of the Project. It also includes a grievance and complaint management mechanism. This tool will allow stakeholders to express their complaints and concerns about the Project's operations and, more importantly, to obtain responses from the Project promoter to any situation in which they feel aggrieved.

1.2. Data collection procedures

In order to identify stakeholders, their concerns and expectations, and assess their position in relation to the Project, a series of interviews and focus groups were conducted during the course of two field missions conducted by Insuco from 1 to 17 April 2019 and from 12 to 26 March 2023. During field missions, consulted stakeholders included:

- Staff of Airport of Rodrigues Limited;
- Local authorities and more particularly members and representatives of Commissions of the Rodrigues' Executive Council;
- Inhabitants of Sainte Marie, the displaced village;
- Residents of Plaine Corail, the community hosting resettled households from Sainte Marie;
- Individual with economic activity in the Project area (fishermen, livestock breeder, farmers);
- Members of neighboring communities;
- Non-governmental organizations based in Rodrigues;

During the interviews and focus groups, the same questioning grid was used. The questions concerned:

- The frequency and means for receiving information on the Project;
- Who is the key individual who transmits the information;
- Satisfaction regarding the possibility to express fears and expectations;
- Best way to communicate information;
- The specific measures in place to assist vulnerable individuals during engagement activities;
- Additional activities required to improve communication;
- The type and subjects of grievances received in relation to the Project activities.

1.3. SEP study area

The study area for the development of this SEP encompasses all the areas taken into consideration in the basic socio-economic study, primarily for Component 1, the runway expansion. The project area covers a set of towns located in:

- Directly impacted areas;
- The areas that can accommodate people and activities likely to be impacted and resettled.

The extension of the airport's runway spreads over the area that runs from Pointe L'herbe to Pointe Corail. From an administrative point of view, the area straddles two village constituencies: Corail Anse Quitor and Cascade Jean-Louis. The village located in the directly impacted area, the town of Plaine Corail, has an estimated population of 84 inhabitants as of 2023.

Additionally, this SEP considers other stakeholders that have an interest in Component 1 of the Project and located outside of the Project, including government agencies and civil society organizations located outside of the Project area in Rodrigues and on Mauritius Island.

However, this edition of the SEP does not include other stakeholders who may be identified as having an interest in the recently-added Components 3 and 4 of the project, covering activities in water resources, food security and tourism development. These stakeholders will be identified assessed and consulted as part of the next updated edition of the SEP to be completed in early implementation phase of the Project.

2. Legal and regulatory framework

The public consultation in the framework of an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) process is governed by national legislation and international regulations. These are listed and discussed in the sections below:

- The legislation and guidelines of the Government of Mauritius;
- World Bank Group's standards and guidelines

2.1. Mauritius legal framework

Public participation in environmental and social impact assessment is provided in the Environment Protection Act of 2002, Section 20. The procedure provided in Mauritius legal framework are rather limited.

The Environment Protection Act allows public participation in the impact assessment process by providing information on the project in public places. Once an application for an EIA license is submitted, the Director of Environment appointed to lead the EIA shall publish a notice in gazettes and newspapers on the possibility to comment on a planned project. The information of the notice must include a description of the Project and a non-technical summary, the location, the place where the EIA may be reviewed, and the deadline to submit public comments in writing. Additionally, for any development project namely the construction of hotels, golf courses, piers, etc. in the coastal area, the developer must consult the fishermen in the area to explain their project. In such case, the consultation is led by the Ministry of fishing.

The engagement procedure prescribed by law, which is essentially written, allows interested persons to express their views and concerns about the project. Relevant comments on the EIA are then considered by the Director of Environment. It should be noted that this does not mean that public consultation in other forms is not conducted by relevant authorities.

The guidelines for the environmental impact assessment, published in 2004 by the Environment Department of the Ministry of the environment of Mauritius, provide additional guidance on the requirement and nature of the reporting of consultations to be carried out within the framework of the EIA. It indicates that the engagement documentation should include statutory bodies, environmental and accreditation groups and local residents likely to be affected by the proposals, the means to contact and advertise the project (leaflets, public postings, questionnaires, letters, etc.), and a brief summary of their responses detailing the emphasized issues of concern and their contribution to the EIA (paragraph 4.5.2).

It should be noted that when the comment is in written form, people with limited education or visual disability are not able to engage in the EIA.

2.2. International standards: the World Bank ESS 10

In its Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 10 on stakeholder engagement, the World Bank recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation. ESS 10 sets specific requirements such as:

- Establishing a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help borrowers identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular with project-affected parties;
- Assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be considered in project design and environmental and social performance;
- Promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project affected parties throughout the project lifecycle on issues that could potentially affect them;
- Ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format; and



- Provide project affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow Borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances.

3. Proposed methods of stakeholder engagement

This section is based on World Bank's Guidance note on ESS 10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. The recommended values and methodology can be summarized as follows:

- Information, consultation, dialogue, communication;
- Consultative and communicative approaches for better management ;
- Broad, inclusive, ongoing process;
- Transparency and dissemination of information.

Different steps structure the dialogue that the Project must establish with the various stakeholders, namely the development of a communication strategy, disclosure of information, consultation, participation, negotiations, in order to achieve collaborative relationships.

ESS 10 highlights 7 requirements for a structured and functional engagement with stakeholders, namely :

- Stakeholder identification and analysis ;
- Stakeholder engagement plan
- Disclosure of information ;
- Meaningful consultation;
- Stakeholder involvement in project monitoring ;
- Reporting to stakeholders;
- Grievance management ;
- Management functions.

3.1. Identification and analysis of different stakeholders

■ Stakeholders

Stakeholders should be at the center of the engagement process. Stakeholders include, for example, affected communities, local government authorities, non-governmental associations (etc.) belonging to civil society, local institutions and other affected or interested stakeholders.

It is mentioned that a stakeholder conceived as a group is not necessarily homogeneous in nature. It is therefore necessary to :

- Clarify which groups and subgroups are the stakeholders;
- Delineate the area of influence of the Project (Impact Zone) ;
- Clarify their level of assignment (interest) and their levels of influence (direct and indirect);
- Consider the possible accumulation of impacts.

■ Gender-sensitive engagement

The stakeholder engagement process should duly consider gender issues during consultations.

The World Bank Guidance Note states that it may be necessary to organize specific consultation formats to capture suggestions and concerns that are specific to women. The potential harms to men and women need to be specified and differentiated. Specific approaches are also required for information disclosure.

Additionally, World Bank Guidance Note on Addressing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works recommends to regularly organize consultations to provide opportunities to share information with communities on project-related risks and reporting and response measures, and to identify any issues that may be arising with regard to SEA/SH. This means the consultations should have a particular focus on women, children and other at-risk groups—each of which may require different approaches to enable age- and gender-appropriate content and a safe space for discussion.



■ Consideration for vulnerable groups

The stakeholder engagement process should also consider vulnerability issues. The most vulnerable people and those most likely to become vulnerable because of the Project must be taken into account. The categorization of these social groups requires a good prior knowledge of the project area and its social, cultural and economic realities. However, in a relatively schematic way, it is possible to consider certain categories of stakeholders as being at risk of becoming vulnerable: women, children, isolated elderly people, sick and handicapped people, foreigners with no rights or with precarious rights to access land, etc. Those most likely to be vulnerable to the project should be identified as early as possible in the project cycle.

Throughout the stakeholder dialogue process, project managers will consider whether there are any particular high-risk groups or issues that require special attention at each new stage of development. Advanced and specific planning may be needed to tailor the consultation to the needs identified.

3.2. Stakeholder engagement plan

ESS 10 requires developing a SEP that is inclusive and that shall be designed to accommodate the specific needs and circumstances of different stakeholders, paying special attention to identified disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups. It identifies the information and types of interaction to be conducted in each phase of the project and considers and addresses stakeholders' communication and physical accessibility challenges.

The SEP is made available to stakeholders in accessible formats and through channels that are appropriate for them.

The SEP shall allow all views to be considered, including those of disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups. For this purpose, the SEP identifies community structures, use diverse methods of leader identification, and follow systems and processes that foster the accountability of those identified as community representatives. As long as a stakeholder group is offering a perspective that is relevant to the project, its views should be considered.

Developing and maintaining a stakeholder database can strengthen the engagement planning. Such database will contain details of the various stakeholder groups (their representatives, interests and issues), details of consultations held (including location, topics covered and outcomes), all commitments made by AML, those pending and those fulfilled, and the logging of specific grievances and the status of their resolution. Maintaining such a database is important for continuity purposes, particularly during transitions between project phases where personnel changes are common. It also facilitates reporting or demonstrating the adequacy of consultation procedures.

3.3. Disclosure of information

Disclosure of timely, accurate, accessible, and comprehensible information is a prerequisite to a meaningful consultation. This involves the disclosure of information as early as possible and in a manner, format and language that is adequate for various stakeholders of the Project, including people with limited education or with vulnerability. Additionally, the documents used in stakeholder consultation shall be made available to stakeholders and on the Project's website when relevant.

The Project will remain responsive throughout the Project cycle to request for information from interested parties, and more particularly Project affected persons. A systematized and continuous mean for information disclosure will ensure greater responsiveness to stakeholders' requests.

3.4. Meaningful consultation

A meaningful consultation allows the project to engage in a dialogue with stakeholders, receive input on analysis and proposed plans, discuss concerns, and inform the Project's decisions such as the design and planning, where appropriate. The participation in consultations and the expression of any opinions should not lead to retaliation, abuse, or any kind of discrimination. To improve the quality of consultations, the following activities shall be implemented:

- Consider who should be consulted, on what subjects and for what purpose and establish a communication plan and tools in advance;



- Incorporating feedback in the Project activities in order to demonstrate that stakeholders' views are considered;
- Document the process and outcome of the consultation: document all consultations in detail, make a good note of the commitments made and by whom;
- Present findings in dedicated engagement activities: follow up, present findings and use such moment as an opportunity to “double check”.

3.5. Grievance and complaint management

One of the essential steps required by the World Bank's ESF and ESS10 in a SEP is to develop a grievance and complaint management mechanism that helps to improve project performance and satisfy those whose grievances have been heard “even if the outcome is less than optimal”. The mechanism should be in place from the beginning of the environmental and social assessment process and exist through the construction and operation phases so that stakeholders know that decisive action be adopted when required to avoid escalation of disputes?

Grievance and complaint management procedures need to be systematized and structured and responsibility for their management set out in the Project's organizational chart. The World Bank ESS10 requires all grievances and complaints received to be documented, published and explained to the relevant stakeholder groups. More simply, people need to know where to go and who to talk to in order to submit a grievance and understand what the process will be for dealing with it.

Several factors will contribute to the effectiveness of the mechanism. These include the regular presence among local communities of community teams to facilitate relationships. The Project will also need to commit to timeframes for processing (depending on the type of grievance) and to respect them. The results of the processing of each grievance should be presented to the relevant stakeholders or complainants.

One important caveat should be stressed: the grievance mechanism cannot substitute for the handling of a possible complaint by the national judiciary. If the Project is unable to resolve a complaint, it may be appropriate to refer the complainant to external experts. These may include public defenders, legal advisors, legal NGOs or academic staff.

3.6. Stakeholder involvement in project monitoring

World Bank ESS 10 recommends involving stakeholders in the Project monitoring activities. This allows to keep stakeholders updated on new impacts that may arise or old impacts that may not be relevant anymore. Additionally, continuous stakeholder feedback improves risks and impacts monitoring, and helps to verify the effectiveness of the measures designed to mitigate environmental and social risks and impacts. Consultations can also be used to assess whether the requirements of the Project regarding mitigation measures have been fulfilled, whether additional issues have arisen, and how these are addressed.

External monitoring can thus help to increase the accountability of the project and the credibility of its results. This means initiating independent external audits on a regular basis.

3.7. Reporting to stakeholders

Once the consultations have started, stakeholders will legitimately want to know which of their suggestions have been considered, and what risk compensation and impact mitigation measures have been instituted to address their concerns.

It is important to put in place a working methodology that guarantees regular feedback to the communities that have been consulted. Many communities affected by projects complain that they participate in consultations without ever knowing the results, with the feeling of being “instrumentalized” and not really considered by the projects.



3.8. Management functions

Stakeholder relations are conceived by the World Bank Group as a specific management function. It requires the development of a management strategy with specific tools and timetables, a budget and the allocation of responsibilities.

The World Bank recommends project promoters to ensure that they have sufficient and qualified staff to design, implement, and monitor stakeholder engagement activities and, if necessary, consider supplementing the staff with external expert assistance for the entire duration of their project.

Increasingly, good practice is moving towards incorporating stakeholder dialogue activities into the social and environmental management system of a project. In practice, this means that management systematically integrates them into its core activities. To achieve this, managers will need to identify the critical points during project development that will require stakeholder dialogue and determine who will provide these actions and how they can be integrated into the core functions of the project. This involves determining how best to provide and integrate a number of different perspectives during the dialogue that have already been raised:

- Importance of consistency of information provided to different stakeholders;
- Hire, train and deploy appropriate staff;
- To be effective, community liaison officers must have the authority to negotiate on behalf of the company;
- Liaison officers should have a direct channel of communication with senior management;
- Communicate well to all stakeholders, teams, that stakeholder relations are part of a collective responsibility.



4. Result of stakeholder engagement activities carried out to date

4.1. History of stakeholder engagement activities

The community engagement activities began formally with regular relations and meetings between the Executive Council of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly and the directly impacted populations, with initial focus on the activities of Component 1, the airport expansion.

These community engagement activities took place on the following timeline detailed in the table below and mostly regarded the resettlement of impacted populations. Additionally, these engagement activities were led mostly by local authorities and particularly Rodrigues Executive Council. Airport of Rodrigues Limited, although it is the Project owner, is involved in a limited manner.

Overall, a limited number of consultations related to the Project itself - not the resettlement - were held. Only one consultation outside of the ESIA field mission was organized. These activities took place on the following date:

- 3 May 2019 in the village of Anse Quitor Corail and in Cascade Jean Louis;
- 30 January 2020, in the airport of Rodrigues, with representatives of 38 villages to present the content of the 2019 ESIA;
- 14 March 2023: key informant interview with Aurèle André, director of the François Leguat Reserve and President of the Tourism office in Rodrigues;
- 14 and 18 March 2023: meetings with the communities of Plaine Corail;
- 21 March 2023: key informant interview with Jean Teddy Labour, representative of the civil society organization Rodrigues Council on Social Services at Baie-aux-Huîtres;
- 22 March 2023: consultation with residents of Cascade Jean Louis;
- 23 March 2023: focus group discussion with women in Dans Coco;
- 24 March 2023: key informant interview with Reshad Jhangeer, Mauritian Wildlife Foundation.

Table 1: Summary of stakeholder engagement activities conducted to date, as of March 2023

Date	Attending Stakeholders	Issues discussed
25 June, 2018	Island Chief Executive Rodrigues Executive Council	Plan the resettlement and establish a steering committee composed of representatives of the various government entities and other stakeholders involved in the resettlement
5 July, 2018	Island Chief Executive Rodrigues Executive Council	Review collected information and assess the need to refine the data available
13 July, 2018	Rodrigues Executive Council Villagers of Sainte Marie and other impacted Project affected people (PAP)	Provide information about the Project, the need for relocation of homes in the impacted area and the support to those impacted individuals
9 August, 2018	Steering Committee PAP	collect their grievances and their choices or preference for the type of support procedures (compensation or relocation).
20 August, 2018	In written form	Communication of the dates of beginning and closing of the census in writing
12 September, 2018	Commissioners, Steering Committee, physically displaced PAP	Visit of proposed residential relocation sites.



27 September, 2018	Rodrigues Executive Council Physically displaced PAP	Negotiation on the relocation site
22 November, 2018	Rodrigues Executive Council Physically displaced PAP	Visit of alternative proposed sites to PAP who disagreed with the first proposition Presentation to all the villagers of Sainte Marie of a draft of the agreement documents for resettlement
2 April, 2019	In written form	Letter informing each household about the monetary compensation proposed following the Government Valuation Officers mission
11 April, 2019	Rodrigues Executive Council Economically displaced PAP	Explanation of the support program planned
10 April, 2019	Rodrigues Executive Council Physically displaced PAP	Individual meeting to collect information about compensation choices
1 – 17 April, 2019	Rodrigues Executive Council PAP	Consultation on impacts, fears and expectations, carried-out by Insuco
23 April, 2019	Rodrigues Executive Council Economically displaced PAP	Visit of proposed sites for the relocation of fisheries
9-13 May, 2019	Steering Committee PAP	Signature of relocation contracts
26 June, 2019	In written form	Communication from the Cadastre Office to ARL about land attribution
4 July, 2019	Rodrigues Executive Council PAP	Meeting with PAP to explain following steps
15 July, 2019	Rodrigues Executive Council PAP Contractors selected for structures construction	Meeting with PAP and contractors to explain the contract conditions and work specification
29 August, 2019	Rodrigues Executive Council PAP Contractors selected for structures construction	Signature of tri-partite contracts
30 January, 2020	Airport of Rodrigues Limited	Presentation of the ESIA report to members of the following villages: Dans Coco, Grand La Fouche Corail, Piment Reposoir, Cascade Jean Louis, Mangues, La Ferme, Camp



	Rodrigues Executive Council Members of communities in the Project area and beyond	Pintade, Montagne Tonnerre, Pistaches, Grand La Fouche Mangues, Marechal, Papayes, Quatre Vents
August 2020	Rodrigues Executive Council Owners of impacted fisheries	Setting-up of a negotiation committee
October 2020 to October 2021	Rodrigues Executive Council Owners of impacted fisheries	Negotiation on compensations
April 2021	Rodrigues Executive Council PAP	Meeting with PAP prior resettlement
14 March 2023	François Leguat Reserve and President of the Tourism office in Rodrigues	Discussion on the Project's impacts, mitigation measures required, and stakeholder engagement activity
14 and 18 March 2023	Villagers of Plaine Corail	Discussion on stakeholder engagement activities and resettlement issues
21 March 2023	Rodrigues Council on Social Services	Discussion on the Project's impacts, mitigation measures required, and stakeholder engagement activity
22 March 2023	Residents of Cascade Jean Louis	Discussion on the Project's impacts, notably on livestock breeding, and stakeholder engagement activity
23 March 2023	Focus group with women in Dans Coco	Discussion on the Project's impacts, their livelihood, challenges they face in their economic activities, and stakeholder engagement.
24 March 2023	Mauritian Wildlife Foundation	Discussion on the Project's impacts, mitigation measures required, and stakeholder engagement activity



Figure 1: Consultations with communities living in the Project area of influence



4.2. Summary of stakeholders' perception of the Project

It should be noted that several stakeholders have not been met because of time constraints. For instance, the EPMU, which was in charge of managing complaints received in relation to the resettlement, was not available during the field mission and could not be contacted afterwards. Additionally, public authorities at the national level in Mauritius, the Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Mauritius and the Republic of Seychelles were not consulted as well. Finally, the civil society organizations operating in the field of sustainable development based in Mauritius such as Platform Moris Lanvironman has expressed interests in the Project but was not available for an interview. These stakeholders must be consulted as soon as the SEP will be validated and implemented, and their views on the Project considered during further activities.

■ Level of information on the Project

The project to expand the runway of the Rodrigues airport has been discussed for some years (since about 2011) on the island. The information, which was eventually officially declared only in July 2018, had had time to circulate very easily throughout the territory of Rodrigues during these years. Today, the entire population of the island is aware of the airport project.

■ General opinion of the stakeholders regarding the Project

From all the consultations held both in 2019, 2020 and 2023, interviews and meetings conducted in the field through Rodrigues or in areas directly and indirectly impacted, it is important to note that the airport project is the subject of a consensus. No one encountered any opinion against the introduction of the new airstrip. People directly impacted are also supportive of the Project because they are aware of their limited influence of the Project, and acknowledge that it will benefit to the local economy in general. Moreover, people directly impacted know that their living conditions can significantly improve after relocation.

■ Opinion regarding physical and economic resettlement

The issue of physical and economic relocations caused by the footprint of the project was central to the local public debate. The question was debated both at the level of the community that was displaced, and at the level of the communities that inhabit the areas for resettlement. The idea that resettlement is a necessary event was, as indicated previously, commonly accepted by the locals. The local discussion was mainly structured in relation to the conditions for implementing and monitoring this process.

The main issues that were discussed by stakeholders are presented below.

■ The resettlement of the Sainte Marie community and its associated impacts

The livestock breeding method and scale practiced by displaced inhabitants of Sainte Marie is a matter of concern for the host community in Plaine Corail. This issue was raised during consultations in 2019 and repeated in 2023. Inhabitants of Plaine Corail are afraid that space, water and forage resources will not be sufficient to practice livestock breeding. The solution provided to develop dedicated fenced land for livestock breeding, in order to avoid conflicts, is not completely satisfactory and the issue is still pending;

The resettlement of impacted fishermen was an issue that was long negotiated; several fishermen accepted the proposed new locations whereas others gave-up this activity;

The loss of farmland is a challenging issue since the productivity of the replacement land seems to be lower than expected. Currently, the land has not been made available yet;

Finally, communities raised concerns about the pressure on water infrastructure of Plaine Corail, fearing that the increase in the number of users can further degrade the conditions of supply. Replacement housing include rain water catchment facility to limit pressure on water infrastructure..

■ Disturbances from the Airport operations

During the consultations carried out for the development of the ESIA in 2019, the inhabitants of Plaine Corail were the only ones who have mentioned the already existing discomfort from the noises and smells of kerosene coming from arriving planes, especially during the warm and humid period of summer. They then expressed a concern about this, knowing that there will be larger carriers that will park in front of the terminal. The locals then wondered if the noise and fuel smells will be more significant

because the planes will be bigger. They have raised this issue during the consultation held in 2023 adding that they are glad if the Project brings benefits to the island, but they do not wish to be the victims of such development. This is also a point that has been raised by inhabitants of other communities during the consultations to present the result of the ESIA in 2020. Finally, during a focus group discussion organized in 2023, the women in Dans Coco has express fears regarding risks of pollution and noise that could disturb their children at school, as well as risks of airplane accidents.

■ Indirect impacts and economic benefits

During consultations that took place in 2019 and 2023, inhabitants agreed that the Project will support the development of tourism on the island. However, there are fears that larger carriers will lead to less jobs for taxi drivers. Whereas drivers can currently provide services for 3 flights per day, there will be only 2 flights of larger carriers per day, hence less income for them. This must be balanced with the fact that more tourists on the island could mean more work outside of the airport as well.

Another key indirect impact that was mentioned during consultations in 2023 relates to the preservation of the island authenticity and the Rodrigues' culture. All stakeholders met – governmental agencies, civil society and communities, agree to develop tourism but in a sustainable way that maintain Rodrigues' environment, culture and way of life.

■ Stakeholder engagement and communication

As explained above, the stakeholder engagement activities have mostly been carried out by the RRA within the framework of the resettlement of Sainte Marie households. The communication and information system on the resettlement was very quickly implemented by the Executive Committee of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly. This has helped to open up an effective communication and information channel. Nevertheless, impacted households have all mentioned that engagement activities have stopped since their resettlement and that no follow-up on their situation was organized.

However, besides engagement for planning and implementing the resettlement, few stakeholders' engagement activities have taken place. ARL has organized one meeting on January 30th 2020 to present the result of the ESIA. Additionally, several consultations and interviews took place during field missions implemented by Insuco.

This lack of engagement is a concern for communities. During consultations with communities in 2023, they complained that the only information they received was through radio or television, often adding that "No one came to meet us since Insuco's mission in 2019". The communities added that they have fears regarding the development of the Project, and that they do not have the appropriate knowledge to understand whether these fears are justified. For instance, during the resettlement, technical services of the Commission on agriculture did not explain that it is not recommended to breed pigs together with chicken and small ruminants in the same place for sanitary reason. Since this was not explained, the construction of livestock shelters this has created the feeling among affected individuals that the RRA did not care about their need and practice of livestock breeding. Additionally, women expressed during a focus group that their fear were very basic and may be not right, such as the airplane flying right above their houses, but they wanted to hear the answers to their questions from technical and competent individuals. This lack of engagement results in a lack of trust in authorities and is perceived as an attempt to develop the Project at the communities' expenses. Additionally, communities complained that the engagement format was not adapted to their situation. They suggested to organize public consultation at the scale of their villages or in small groups, in order to make sure they are heard and feel confident to make the comments and ask questions as they wish. For instance, women consulted in Plaine Corail mentioned that there were too many people during the consultation that took place on 30 January 2020. In this context, they felt that only influent people could ask questions and receive an answer, whereas they would not be listened, or they were not confident to ask basic questions on the Project impacts.

Another issue is that the Executive Committee of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly is the main interlocutor of the community. In this regard, a concern expressed by the resettled inhabitants of Sainte Marie is that, if the Rodrigues Regional Assembly remains the only institution discussing with the population, the negotiating framework may be too strict. With this respect, as detailed later in this SEP, AML must lead the stakeholder engagement activities and engagement must include other stakeholders such as civil society organizations. Moreover, the changes in the RRA as a result of elections does not allow to maintain solid engagement and communities do not know to whom they should go to express their concerns.

Finally, the expansion of the framework to a wider consultative table is desired by the community. The reason indicated is that in case of disagreement, a recourse to mediation by other actors (institutional, civil society) would make it easier to unblock the situation. The community would also feel better ensured if the framework for engagement activities were to be designed in a broader manner. The inhabitants of the Plaine Corail, for their part, believed that communication with the regional authorities would be more fluid and easier, if the community was organizing in a small committee, in order to centralize the flow of communication and, if necessary, to request more information. Suggestions in this direction are provided in this SEP.

5. Stakeholders' identification and analysis

5.1. Methodology

This SEP has been developed based on data collected in 2019, which were then verified and updated during the mission in 2023. The methodology remains the same in the 2 missions.

The methodology used consists of:

- Identifying stakeholders who may have an interest in the project and those that may be affected, to establish a typology and an analysis of their relationships;
- Initiating discussions with different types of stakeholders, in participatory public consultations targeting each of the identified groups in the study area, individual or restricted discussion groups, or official meetings. The objectives of these discussions are to share the information available on the project, and on the other hand to collect over a short time the perceptions (fears and expectations and even recommendations) of all stakeholders involved.
- These public or restricted meetings and interviews have been the subject of minutes and detailed reports. In addition, the attendance lists of the consultations obtained in the towns visited and a register of the people consulted are reported in the Annex 1.
- Capitalizing on the perceptions collected from stakeholders during consultations and interviews and then developing a SEP.

The actions taken to develop the SEP have been focused on three key elements of the engagement, namely:

- Exchanges of information concerning the project, mainly aimed at verifying the current state of knowledge of the project of the communities and understanding through which channels the information has been acquired and circulating. A comprehensive and solid information flow is an essential condition for the facilitation of the circulation of information to reduce the risks associated with a misunderstanding of the project's implementation process.
- Stakeholder consultations to identify their views, concerns, expectations and recommendations with respect to key issues related to the implementation of the project, so that the targeted effective mitigation measures that are needed can be developed.
- Focus on the appropriateness of communication means and conditions to assess the flow of information and mechanisms facilitating communication, dialogue and consultation.

In order to do this, participatory public meetings were held with villagers from the towns impacted by the project. The public consultations were organized in two specific towns affected by the project. This ensured an effective participation of the representatives of the impacted communities, but above all permitted to take into consideration the particular issues affecting each of the towns. It was also important to assess the balances and territorial relationships between the two towns identified, in order to anticipate possible problems of marginalization of certain communities.

The public consultations involved more than 20 people in the two small towns – whose presence was formally recorded and documented – some people also attended public meetings without necessarily leaving a written record of their presence. Particular attention has been paid to the participation of women. In this regard, it should be noted that women were free to participate in the consultations without the need to be expressly invited to speak.

A larger consultation was held with communities outside of the Project's area of influence, which was the opportunity to present the result of the ESIA and discuss broader issues related to the benefits deriving from the Project.



5.2. Identification and analysis

5.2.1. Identification

For the purposes of this SEP, the stakeholders are identified on the basis of the World Bank ESS 10 definition as project-affected parties, who are individuals or groups affected or likely to be affected by the Project, and other interested parties who are individuals or groups who may have an interest in the project. The table below lists by type the main stakeholders identified. The list of stakeholders will continue to evolve over the Project lifecycle.

Table 2: Stakeholders identified in relation to the Project

Entity	Main referents	Description/competence
National and Regional administration		
The Ministry of Environment of Mauritius		The Ministry of Environment in Mauritius plays a key role in authorizing the Project through the grating of an environmental license.
Executive Committee of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly (RRA)	Island Chief Executive	The Island Chief Executive is a key position as secretary of the Executive Committee. It is defined under the title of Island Chief Executive. His mission is to ensure the implementation of all the measures taken at the meetings of the Executive Committee by each of the Commissioners.
The Project Promoter		
Airport of Rodrigues Limited	Airport Manager Operations and Maintenance Manager	The Airport of Rodrigues Limited, with a desire to increase its passenger and air cargo capacity, is at the initiative of the project to expand the runway, supported for years by the Rodrigues Regional Assembly
Communities		
Comités de village	President of Comités de village	Each village in Rodrigues has a Comité de village whose members are elected. Each Comité is headed by a President assisted by a secretary, a treasurer, a vice treasurer, and representatives for various sectors: women, environment, agriculture, sport, and youth. Comités de village are useful resource to mobilize communities and discuss public interest issues regarding the village.
Villagers of Sainte Marie	Spokesperson of Sainte Marie	All the people who were living in the town, who were directly impacted by the project. The estimated number of people is 44 inhabitants. The inhabitants of Sainte Marie are the people who were resettled
Villagers of Plaine Corail		All the people living in the town primarily proposed to be the resettlement location of the inhabitants of Sainte Marie. The estimated number of people is 70 inhabitants throughout the area.
Net fishermen	Fishing station managers	The fishermen of the impacted area of Plaine Corail are positioned in the three subdivisions called Bangélique, Caverne Bouteille and Pointe Corail. Their method of operation is closer to the cooperative system. These fishermen do not have their main residence in the area but are users with fishing infrastructures
Bangélique livestock breeders		Livestock breeders who use old unused fishing posts as infrastructure, which are readapted as a holding pen for their animals overnight. They use the area as a free grazing area during the day.



Civil society and other institutions		
Rodrigues Council of Social services (RCSS)		The RCSS is the main civil society organization in Rodrigues. It gathers the presidents of 130 Comités de Village and is a key partner of the government in carrying out sensitization campaigns, community development activities and inform citizens.
Radio Rodrigues		Only radio transmission on the island that plays a role in the transmission of information related to the different projects of the island and if necessary, in relation to information about the village assemblies organized by the local government.
Mauritius Wildlife		The Mauritian Wildlife Foundation (MWF) is the largest non-governmental organization (NGO) in Mauritius to be exclusively concerned with the conservation and preservation of the nation's endangered plant and animal species.
Platform Moris Lanvironman (PLM)	Adi Teelock	PLM is a network of 15 CSO based in Mauritius. This platform seeks to coordinate actions for the protection of the environment, fight against pollution, sensitization campaigns
The Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Mauritius and the Republic of Seychelles	Maneshah Nepal	The EU Delegation to the Republic of Mauritius follows projects and policy development that relate to sustainable development. It has therefore an interest in the development of the Project.
Economic operators		
Tourism Office of Rodrigues	Aurèle André	Tourism office of Rodrigues is an association that promotes tourism on the island and my serve as an entry point to reach out to economic operators on the island.
François Legat Reserve	Aurèle André	François Legat Reserve is an economic operator located near the Project. The reserve provides tours to tourists to discover the local flora and fauna. It is also involved in conservation activities on the island.
Tourism operators, taxis	TBD	Economic operators working in relation to tourism will indirectly benefit from the Project. Their activity can be significantly impacted in a positive as well as negative way.

5.2.2. Stakeholders' analysis

The analysis of stakeholder leverage helps to determine the potential interactions of stakeholders concerning the project. This exercise helps to guide the stakeholder engagement strategy, both in the planning phase and in the follow-up and evaluation phases of the engagement plan.

Stakeholders were classified according to two criteria typically used in stakeholder mapping exercises:

- Their level of influence or power, that is, their ability to block or facilitate the Project.
- Their level of potential interest, expectations, or fears about the Project.

The rating scale is presented in the table below. The determination of the rating for each stakeholder is based on two approaches:

- **Empirical approach:** for the level of interest, the positions or opinions already expressed by the stakeholder publicly was studied. For the evaluation of the level of influence, elements such as the hierarchical position of an authority, the international influence of an NGO or the



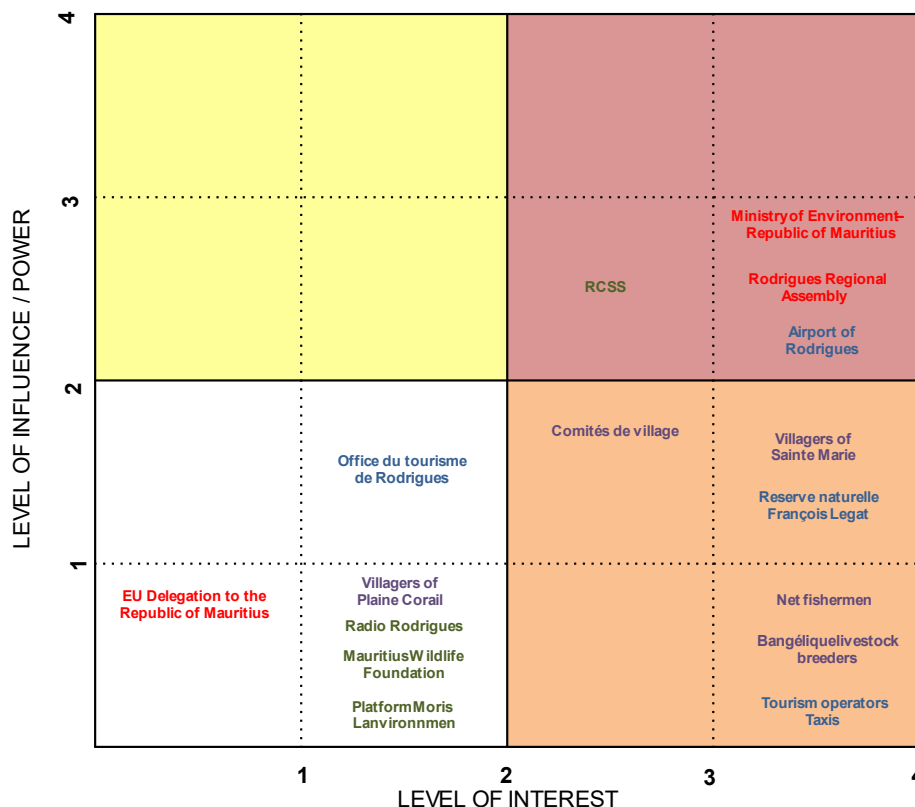
connection of a local association with a wider network of influential actors are factual elements that have been used.

- **Expert opinion:** in the absence of information or opinions or positions already expressed by the stakeholder, the Consultant used his experience on other infrastructure projects to best assess the potential positioning of the stakeholder. This opinion is based on an analysis of secondary sources and knowledge.

Table 3: Rating scale for stakeholders' analysis

Influence/Power	Level of interest
1 The stakeholder has limited influence over the Project.	The level of interest in the Project is weak or non-existent.
2 The stakeholder has a limited influence but is of key interest for the Project.	The stakeholder shows interest in the Project or for the Project's activities, but it is not directly impacted by the Project.
3 The stakeholder has the capacity to influence positively or negatively other key stakeholders and impact the Project.	The stakeholder is impacted by the Project but shows limited interest, expectations, or concerns.
4 The stakeholder can directly block the operations or revoke a social license to operate.	The stakeholder is directly impacted by the Project and regularly shows concerns, interest or expectations from the Project.

The result of the classification can be summarized in the figure below.



Categories: Authorities (red), Private sector (blue), Communities (orange), Civil society (green)

Figure 2: Summary of the stakeholders' analysis



The stakeholders in the red square are the ones who must interact in priority and maintain a regular and structured dialogue to consider their expectations and recommendations regarding the management of project impacts. These are the stakeholders who are directly involved in the Project and its strategy, and can easily block the project from running smoothly or adopt mitigation and corrective measures at construction stage but also in the operational stage. The ministry of environment in Mauritius, ARL and the RRA have no interest in blocking the Project, but they have the capacity to facilitate negotiations with communities and intervene in case of problems through the adoption of mitigation measures and community awareness programs. The RCSS is a key stakeholder since it can mobilize communities and improve the communication and engagement about the Project.

The stakeholders in the orange square need to be listened to carefully to identify any major expectations or particular fears about the project that would require adapting the project's operation or reviewing the impact management strategy. This category is directly impacted by the Project. This includes villagers from Sainte Marie who were relocated and economically displaced individuals as well as the François Legal Reserve who is indirectly impacted because of its proximity with the Project site. Although they have a limited capacity to block the Project, they require solid and regular engagement and a monitoring of their situation since they were directly impacted. Additionally, economic operators of the island indirectly benefit from the Project, so their opinion must be considered to ensure that the Project maximizes its socio-economic benefits.

The stakeholders in the white square shall be consulted on a regular basis should be monitored to a limited extent because of their limited influence on the Project and they are indirectly impacted. This is the case for the inhabitants of Plaine Corail who host the resettled community. The Tourism Office, NGOs and media require a more limited attention since they have a limited influence on the Project and are not necessarily involved in the Project activities.

6. Stakeholder Engagement Activities

6.1. Communication channels

The Project-related information, including news, updates, organization of consultations and public meetings, will be communicated to the stakeholders and forwarded through the following avenues:

- Radio, which is a key communication channel on the island;
- Oral and written communications through villages' committees; oral communication with communities have been widely requested;
- Print media such as leaflet, in relevant places (ARL information points, RRA office, public service venues);
- Posters on information board;
- Publications.

6.2. Engagement activities

On the basis of the stakeholder identification, influence, issues raised, and good practices detailed in section 3, the following table details stakeholder engagement activities that are focused around the thematic area priorities identified during the consultations. The table also specifies the recommended levels of engagement which range as follows:

- Information / awareness – which corresponds to a unilateral action by the developer aimed at transmitting and explaining information to stakeholders;
- Consultation – which refers to the solicitation of the stakeholders' opinion, of their contributions, with the aim of taking into consideration the opinions and recommendations formulated. These consultations may be organized for specific groups as required by communities, such as specific consultations to ensure that women in Dans Coco have the time and confidence to discuss their fears and questions;
- Collaboration – which is the search for the participation of stakeholders in the project, their involvement, but without joint execution or sharing of responsibility (the stakeholder participates for validation purposes, but not for execution); and



- Active association – which consists of an active contribution from the stakeholder, a joint execution of activities and a sharing of responsibilities.

The key recommendation of this SEP is that ARL leads the stakeholder engagement activities proposed to ensure continue and consistent dialogue. Indeed, it is recommended per World Bank practice that the Project proponent leads this activity. Moreover, the field mission has shown the limit of stakeholder engagement carried out by the RRA: the engagement may be related to political or electoral interests, which can promote dialogue before elections or, on the opposite, give-up on dialogue because there is no interest in such activity. Moreover, elections on Rodrigues lead to numerous changes in the administration: the staff responsible may change, and the competencies of the various commissions can be modified. This usually disrupts the ability of the RRA to follow-up on different issues and actions. Therefore, ARL is in a better position to ensure a smooth and consistent communication throughout the Project lifecycle that is decorrelated from the political cycles and political dimension of the Project.

With this regard, ARL needs urgently to:

- Raise awareness to the RRA that ARL is leading stakeholder engagement activities and grievance management;
- Inform the RRA that any complaint or grievance received by RRA agents must be referred to ARL for management according to this grievance management plan.
- Engage with community according to this SEP to inform them about the Project, establish a solid and trustful dialogue, and inform communities about the grievance management mechanism set-up by ARL;
- Communicate to communities that ARL is the central point to register grievances and complaints.

Once these steps have been implemented, ARL will engage with stakeholders as per activities suggested in the table below. Additionally, the Contractor and sub-contractors working on the Project will have to be familiar with the Grievance Management Mechanism. For this purpose, ARL will provide necessary information at the beginning of the contract.



Table 4: Suggested stakeholder engagement activities to be implemented by ARL

Stakeholders	Main referents	Level of engagement	Engagement method	Frequency	Description of the activity	Implementation Priority
Executive Committee of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly	Island Chief Executive and recognized members of the Committee	Information	Regular and extraordinary meetings	Biweekly	<p>Raise awareness that ARL is in charge of the stakeholder engagement activities</p> <p>Raise awareness that any complainants related to the Project must be directed to ARL</p> <p>Inform about the functioning of the grievance management mechanism</p>	High
Comités de village and communities located in the direct and indirect area of influence of the Project	Presidents of Comités de village	Information Consultation	Regular and extraordinary meetings	Monthly	<p>Raise awareness that ARL is in charge of the stakeholder engagement activities</p> <p>Raise awareness that any complainants related to the Project must be directed to ARL</p> <p>Inform about the functioning of the grievance management mechanism</p>	
Villagers of Sainte Marie	Spokespersons and heads of households	Consultation	Regular meeting	Quarterly	Monitoring of the RAP implementation, notably of livelihood restoration activities	
Fishermen in the impacted area	Station managers	Consultation and collaboration	Meetings, development of programs	Monthly basis	Monitoring of livelihood restoration activities	
Villagers of Plaine Corail	Representatives of the inhabitants of Plaine Corail before the installation	Consultation and collaboration	Meetings, development of programs	Monthly basis	Monitoring good village integration, notably regarding livestock breeding issues	

Livestock breeders	Bangélique livestock breeders and livestock breeders of Plaine Corail (host and resettlement areas)	Consultation and collaboration	Meetings, development of programs	Monthly basis	Monitoring of livestock breeding issues	High
Rodrigues Council of Social Services (RCSS)	Executive Committee of the RCSS	Information Active association	Meetings	When necessary, quarterly if possible	Mobilization of communities Identification, articulation and support for the implementation of community development projects.	High
Economic operators	Representatives of tourism and taxi businesses	Information/awareness and Consultation	Meetings	Annual	Discussion on opportunities linked with the Project development and operation	Medium
Media	Radio Rodrigues	Information / awareness	Press releases	When necessary	If necessary, transmit information and support creation of discussions	Low

7. Grievance Management Mechanism

7.1. Approach

The complaints management mechanism will apply to those affected by the Project and will provide structured means of receiving and resolving this concern raised by an individual or community who feels that they have been adversely affected by the Project. Complaints and queries will be dealt with promptly in a process that is understandable and transparent, culturally appropriate, free of charge and without retaliation. The complaints procedure is designed to receive and address the following categories of complaints:

- Land encroachment: problems with the works that would impact adjacent land;
- Environment, health, safety: all matters related to the impact of Project activities on the environment, health and safety of workers and potentially affected communities. For instance, these include complaints related to noise and pollution, wastewater discharges, destruction of vegetation.
- Logistics and transport: complaints related to operational vehicles and transport of goods. For examples: exceeding speed limits, dust generated by vehicles, road accidents;
- Social behavior in the community: complaints about the behavior of workers and the Contractor and subcontractors. For example: disrespect for community members, sexual harassment, violence against women or children, exploitation of vulnerable people.

It should be noted that the procedure excludes certain types of complaints, which should be addressed to other services or structures, as indicated in the table below.

Table 5 : Types of complaints excluded by the procedure

Complaints falling outside of the complaint mechanism	Competent service or department
Complaint regarding employment, recruitment process, working conditions and non-compliance with labor law and health and safety requirements	Specific complaint management procedure as provided in the Labor Management Procedure
Complaint of commercial nature by providers of services or construction material	ARL Customer relation department
Request on CSR initiatives or activities	ARL Health and Safety Department
Complaint on an issue already brought to a court	Legal department

ARL will give priority to amicable negotiation and conciliation. In the absence of an amicable settlement, the complainants will be informed of the procedure to be followed to express their dissatisfaction and submit their complaints.

As part of the complaint mechanism process, complainants will have to be recorded in a register which will be accessible at ARL’s office.

The competent body to receive the complaints is ARL’s Project Implementation Unit. It is in charge of registering and processing the complaints. Although inhabitants of Rodrigues are used to refer directly to Commissioners to express their grievances and complaints, it is essential that ARL is the central point in dealing with complaints.

In case the complaint cannot be resolved through an amicable settlement, the PIU will refer to a Complaint Management Committee under its leadership. This committee will be composed of the following persons:

- Environmental and social specialist of ARL’s PIU PIU ;



- A representative of the Contractor (Health and Safety manager), particularly when the complaint regards construction activities;
- A representative of the Commission on Civil Aviation, which is RRA's Commission dealing with the Project;
- A representative of other relevant Commissions when the complaint involves water, environment, agriculture, livestock breeding or fishing-related issues;
- A representative of the RCSS, which will link with local communities, and more particularly the president of villages, as well as the village's representative for women and youth, or other relevant member of the Comité de village.

In relation to grievance management, the role of this committee will be to assist the Project in resolving the complaints. The committee will be responsible for preparing the conciliation minutes.

Apart from this internal mechanism, complainants may have recourse to state dispute resolution mechanisms (customary authorities, administrative authorities, courts) to submit their complaints. In this case, the Project should ensure that they are accompanied, by providing advice and covering the costs of the procedure.

7.2. Principles guiding the Grievance management mechanism

- All complaints must be collected via dedicated channels. The main identified channel is the Environmental and social specialist within ARL' PIU. Other channels may be relevant and considered depending on the changes in Rodrigues' governance. For instance, the Citizen Support Unit (CSU) is an online platform that allow citizens to submit complaints or grievances. Once the CSU is fully operational and widely used, it could be considered as a viable channel to receive complaints. Currently, communities prefer to register a complaint through physical meetings.
- Any registered complaint must, if necessary, be followed by an inspection visit within 7 days.
- Complaints should be closed within 30 days from the registration. Other complaints that require more time to investigate may take several months.
- All real or fictitious, written or oral complaints should be recorded, and the related investigations documented.

7.3. Procedure, appeals and complaints handling

7.3.1. General procedure

The complaints resolution procedure consists of several steps, which are described in this section (see figure below). Every claim or complaint, whether founded or not, will have to go through the resolution process.

The complaints resolution procedure is based on the following fundamental principles:

- The complaints resolution process should be transparent and in line with local culture;
- The registration of complaints will take into account local languages and their resolutions should be communicated to the complainants verbally and in writing;
- All members of the community (or groups) must have access to the procedure (entitled or not, male or female, young or old);
- All complaints and claims, whether real or unreal, should be recorded according to the complaint's resolution procedure;
- All complaints should lead to discussions with the complainant and possibly a site visit to better understand the nature of the problem.

■ Step 1: Receipt, registration of the complaint

The PIU will lead and coordinate the complaints management mechanism process.

Therefore, it is the responsibility of the PIU to register the complaint in the complaints management database. ARL, the Contractor, and the RRA will liaise on a regular and prompt basis with the PIU to

direct complaints so that these are registered in the database. A file will be created for each complaint which will include the following elements:

- An initial complaint form including the date of the complaint, the complainant's contact details and a description of the complaint;
- A receipt given to the complainant when the complaint is registered;
- A complaint follow-up sheet for recording the measures taken (investigation, corrective measures);
- A file closure form, a copy of which will be given to the complainant after he or she has accepted the closure and signed the form.

Any real or fictitious complaint will be entered into the system and will result in an inspection within a maximum of 7 days.

■ Step 2: Processing the complaint - inspection visit

The PIU will undertake an inspection visit to verify the veracity and severity of the complaint. During the inspection visit, the following activities should be undertaken:

- Obtain as much information as possible from the person who received the complaint;
- Meet the complainant ;
- Determining whether the complaint is legitimate ;
- Address the complaint to the relevant stakeholder, notably ARL HR Department or HS Department for labor conditions and occupational health and safety issues;
- Close the complaint immediately (e.g. if it is unfounded) or propose a solution that will lead to another site visit (for possible measurement). In case the complainant disagrees and the solution may require internal project consultations, inform him/her of a 7-day deadline for the investigation of his/her complaint and give him/her a firm appointment;
- Classify the complaint as minor, moderate, serious, major or catastrophic.
- If the complaint is unfounded, the PIU will record and note that it is not relevant. The PIU may provide a verbal (in a forum) or written response. The complaint may then be closed. If the a verbal response is provided it should be recorded in the GMM mechanism database.

■ Step 3: Mediation

If the complaint could not be resolved internally with the project, it shall be referred to the Complaint Management Committee. The PIU will prepare basic technical information for the mediation committee, such as the proposed amount of compensation, a list of meetings and interviews with the complainant and a description of the exact reason for the dispute/complaint.

The complainant(s) will be invited to appear before the mediation committee, which will attempt to find a solution acceptable to both the project and the complainants. If necessary, further meetings will be held, or the Committee may, if appropriate, ask one of its members to mediate discussions in a less formal setting than these meetings.

■ Step 4: Take legal action

The fact that a complainant has submitted a complaint or claim to the Project's GMM does not remove the possibility for him/her to take his/her claims to court. Therefore, if a complainant is not satisfied with the processing of its complaint, it can refer its claims to the judiciary if necessary. ARL must assist the complainant materially and financially to assert its rights before any court to which it has referred its complaint.

■ Step 5: Reference to the expert

Where, in the course of processing a complainant's claim, the courts are required to employ the services of an expert to assess the value of a damage that occurred in the course of the Project, ARL shall be obliged to bear the costs of such expertise in order to cover the complainant of any expenses. These costs will be recorded and made available in the account of ARL.

The deadlines for the expert to submit his work to the judge will be those set by the national legislation on tort and civil procedure.

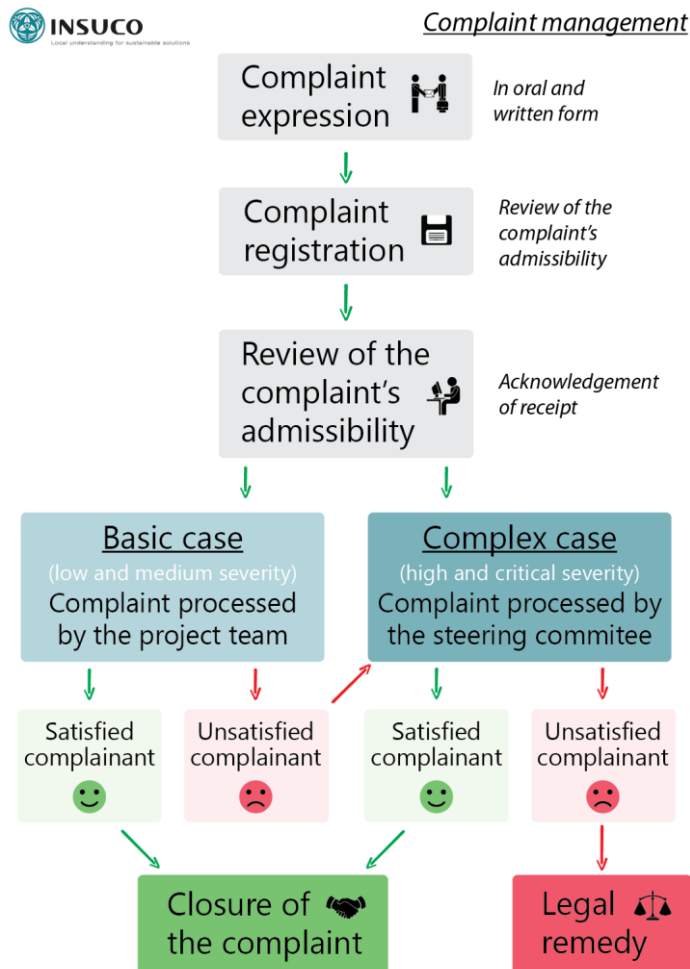


Figure 3 : Complaint handling mechanism

7.3.2. Specific procedures for Gender-Based Violence issues

The procedure should also provide a clear framework for handling complaints of violence against women (or gender-based violence - GBV) or children.

In this specific case, ARL'PIU should :

- Determine what the Mauritius regulatory framework is for dealing with violence against women or children in order to ensure that the procedure complies with it.
- Guarantee confidentiality at all stages of the procedure.
- Inform women and children in the communities affected by the project, the Contractor's staff and subcontractors of the existence of such a procedure and that it takes into account all forms of violence regardless of their severity (sexual harassment, touching, rape, etc.).
- Train staffs to handle GBV-related complaints or recruit a service provider when internal capacity is not sufficient.

To ensure proper management of these complaints, the steps and prerequisites are presented in the table below and are taken from World Bank's Good Practice Note on Addressing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works.

Table 6 : Steps and prerequisites for the proper management of GBV complaints

Step	Prerequisites
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Submission	<p>Establish specific complaint channels for GBV and child abuse, e.g. through a telephone/hotline number or through women's associations.</p>
Registration and severity assessment	<p>Designate one or several people in the PIU in charge of receiving and recording this type of complaint, who should be trained in the collection of GBV cases. Ideally, at least one person should be a woman.</p> <p>The personal data of the victim should not be stored in the complaints database. Recorded data should be limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature of the complaint; • Whether the perpetrator is associated with the Project; • Age and sex of the victim; • Whether the victim was referred to state agencies' services. <p>Directly report the complaints to ARL and the World Bank/lenders.</p>
Investigation	<p>Designate one or more persons within the PIU to carry out the investigation of the complaint. This person should be trained in investigative techniques appropriate to GBV situations.</p> <p>The PIU may call upon the police, child protection services, NGOs or service providers working on these issues.</p> <p>Inform the suspect of the facts to give him/her the opportunity to defend him/herself.</p>
Solution	<p>Designate the relevant entities (social services, legal department, etc.) that will be responsible for defining the appropriate response.</p> <p>Discuss with the complainant the need to submit the complaint to law enforcement authorities and determine with him/her how to submit the complaint, identifying the police department concerned.</p> <p>Identify and inform about support services for victims that they can turn to (health services, psychological support, legal services) and that can be provided by the country's administration or by a network of associations.</p> <p>Record the solution to the complaint in the GM registry.</p>

8. Responsibilities

Below is a summary of roles and responsibilities.

ARL Management, is responsible for:

- Validating this SEP;
- Reviewing and updating this SEP;
- Staff the PIU to ensure that the environmental and social specialist will lead community relation activities.
- Ensure that PIU has the sufficient technical and financial resources to engage with communities and manage grievances.

ARL's PIU is responsible for:

- Organizing public consultations and engaging with communities to document fears and expectations of the population regarding the Project prior and during construction, as well as during the operation;
- Preparing consultations and engagement activities' minutes and presence list;
- Communicate about job opportunities;
- Communicate about construction activities;
- Communicate issues raised during consultations to RRA;



- Establish and manage the grievance management mechanism and the Complaint Management Committee;
- Liaise with the relevant departments or units of RRA when a complaint involves previous resettlement activities or impacts related to the competencies of the RRA (environment, agriculture, livestock breeding, fishing);
- Regularly engage with the RCSS and Comités de village to maintain a continue and consistent engagement.

The RRA and the EPMU are responsible for:

- Communicating to ARL and PIU any complaint received directly by project affected persons or stakeholders;
- Assist in managing any issue that originated prior RRA’s involvement in stakeholder engagement and complaint management;
- Assist ARL in mobilising communities for stakeholder engagement activities.

The RCSS is responsible for:

- Facilitating information transmission to communities;
- Mobilize communities prior consultation, collaboration and association activities;
- Ensure that all villages and localities under its constituency are informed and included in the engagement activities.

9. Monitoring and reporting

ARL will monitor the implementation of the SEP and will prepare:

- **Quarterly reports** for internal purpose, essentially to monitor the SEP implementation. These reports will allow to adopt corrective measures and prepare the yearly report; and
- **Yearly reports** on SEP implementation and monitoring, which will involve the collection and analysis of data related to indicator in the table below. This report will be disclosed to the World Bank and the RRA for review.

These reports will be prepared as part of the internal review and management of the SEP, and these are not meant to be disclosed to other stakeholders periodically.

Table 7: SEP monitoring indicators

Issues	Indicators
Engagement PAs with	Number and location of meetings with PAs
	Number, location, attendance and documentation of the meetings held with the municipalities and communities or other stakeholders
	For each meeting, number of attendants with sex-disaggregated data, number and nature of comments received, actions agreed during these meetings, status of those actions, and how the comments were included in the Project ESMP
	Minutes of meetings of formal meetings and summary note of informal meetings will be annexed to the report. They will summarize the view of attendees and distinguish between comments raised by men and women
	Number of information campaigns implemented (through radio, leaflets, public boards)
Grievance resolution	Number of grievances received from affected people, external stakeholders
	Number of grievances received, in total
	Number of grievances which have been (i) opened, (ii) opened for more than 30 days, (iii) those which have been resolved, (iv) closed, and (v) number of responses that



satisfied the complainants, during the reporting period disaggregated by category of grievance, gender, age and location of complainant

Average time of complaint's resolution process, disaggregated by gender of complainants and categories of complaints

Number of GMM meetings, and outputs of these meetings (minutes of meetings signed by the attendees, including the complainants to be annexed to the report)

The SEP shall be reviewed and updated on a yearly basis or when major events occur requiring additional stakeholder outreach. Each consultation will be documented through a minute summarizing main issues and a list of attending people and organization. The consultation records should be kept for 5 years.



Appendix 1: Minutes of consultations carried out in April 2019

1. 03 04 2019 ARL SETEC Aéroport

Subject of the consultation	Stakeholder engagement analysis and planning Rodrigues Airport Project
Consultation location	Rodrigues Airport Boardroom
Project area	Plaine Corail
Date	April 03, 2019
Duration	20 minutes
Locations represented	No
Number of people consulted	5
Group(s) consulted	Scoping meeting: ARL / Setec

1.1.1. List of attendees

First name Last name	Stakeholders	Contact
Armand Perrine	ARL, Maintenance & Operations Manager	aperrine@arl.mu
Maïlys Delhommeau	Setec	Mailys.delhommeau@setec.com
Frédéric Tranquille	Setec	Frederic.tranquille@setec.com
Pierre-Yves Fabulet	Cyathea (for Setec)	Py.fabulet@cyathea.fr
Stéphane	Cyathea (for Setec)	N/A
Luigi Arnaldi Di Balme	Insuco (for Setec), expert	Luigi.arnaldi@insuco.com
Julien Boulle	Insuco (for Setec), expert	Julien.boulle@insuco.com

1.1.2. Exchange report

- This meeting was organized on Maïlys Delhommeau's initiative so that the teams involved in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) could introduce themselves and explain their respective fields of study and mission(s).
- Setec is the engineering firm in charge of the ESIA mission, and answers directly to the project applicant, ARL.
- Cyathea is a consulting firm based in Reunion Island, specializing in the study of flora and fauna specific to the Indian Ocean. Cyathea handles the environmental aspects (terrestrial flora and fauna) of the study of the impacted area.
- Insuco is in charge of the social aspect of the study for the project, proposing a study of the populations directly impacted in the area.



- Armand Perrine then proposed to visit the various parts of the site of the future construction of the new airport runway, followed by a trip to Port Mathurin to meet the local authorities through the Island Chief Executive, Davis Hee Hong Wye.

2. 03 04 2019 : RRA ARL SETEC Port Mathurin

Subject of the consultation	Stakeholder engagement analysis and planning Rodrigues Airport Project
Consultation location	Island Chief Executive's Office - Port-Mathurin
Project area	Plaine Corail
Date	April 03, 2019
Duration	1 hour
Locations represented	No
Number of people consulted	6
Group(s) consulted	Scoping meeting: RRA / ARL / SETEC

2.1.1. List of attendees

A second scoping and presentation meeting took place on Wednesday April 3, 2019 in the office of Davis Hee Hong Wye, Island Chief Executive, active authority and representative of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly (RRA).

First name Last name	Stakeholders	Contact
Davis Hee Hong Wye	RRA, Island Chief Executive	iceoffice@intnet.mu
Stenny Emilien	RRA, Senior Analyst	stenny.emilien@rragov.mu
Gail Leong Kye	ARL, Airport Manager	gleongkye@arl.mu
Armand Perrine	ARL, Maintenance & Operations Manager	aperrine@arl.mu
Maïlys Delhommeau	Setec	Mailys.delhommeau@setec.com
Frédéric Tranquille	Setec	Frederic.tranquille@setec.com
Luigi Arnaldi Di Balme	Insuco (for Setec), expert	Luigi.arnaldi@insuco.com
Julien Boulle	Insuco (for Setec), expert	Julien.boulle@insuco.com

This meeting was organized on Armand Perrine's initiative so that the teams involved in the environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) could introduce themselves and explain their field of study and respective mission(s) to the local authorities of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly.

2.1.2. Exchange report

Maïlys Delhommeau presents the teams involved in the study project commissioned by ARL, the meetings Setec held in Mauritius prior to the meeting and the main thrusts of the ESIA.

Davis Hee Hong Wye then explains that the RRA has taken the lead on a number of field studies, including geological studies with numerous cores drilled in the area, as well as a relocation plan for people impacted by the runway construction project.



Davis Hee Hong Wye makes it clear that negotiations are already well advanced with the inhabitants and users of the impacted area, and that under no circumstances should Insuco's social impact study interfere with the discussions already underway between the RRA and the villagers, in order to avoid sowing a climate of misunderstanding within the communities.

Luigi Arnaldi and Julien Boule expressed their full understanding of the situation, and stressed the importance of not creating unnecessary tension between the various stakeholders, given the negotiations already underway. It is then clearly explained that the social impact study carried out by Insuco with the villagers and users of the area will be based on an in-depth study of the company(ies) directly and indirectly impacted and the current functioning of the area, in order to propose recommendations through a monitoring plan for the economic and social evolution of the populations taken into account.

Davis Hee Hong Wye agrees with Insuco's proposal and encourages the proposal of recommendations for project follow-up. He proposes to hand over to the Insuco team all the documents compiled concerning the resettlement action plan already initiated and led by the RRA for the relocation of the people affected. These documents will be handed over by Stenny Emilien, who will become the main point of contact between RRA and Insuco.

Davis Hee Hong Wye proposes a new meeting through a lunch meeting on Saturday, April 6, 2019.

3. 03 04 2019 : Aurele André

Subject of the consultation	Stakeholder engagement analysis and planning Rodrigues Airport Project
Consultation location	Réserve François Leguat - Anse Quitor
Project area	Plaine Corail
Date	April 03, 2019
Duration	20 min.
Locations represented	Anse Quitor
Number of people consulted	1
Group(s) consulted	Aurèle Anquetil André - Manager of the François Leguat Reserve

3.1.1. List of attendees

During a team lunch held on Wednesday April 3, 2019 at the François Leguat nature reserve restaurant in Anse Quitor, it was possible to speak, rather fortuitously, with the reserve's manager, Aurèle André.

First name Last name	Stakeholders	Contact
Aurèle Anquetil André	Nature Reserve Manager François Leguat	832 81 41 / 5 258 43 56 arpege@intnet.mu

3.1.2. Exchange report

3.1.3. Opinions on the Project

In this interview, Aurèle André shares his feelings about the airport expansion project.



First of all, Aurèle André believes that, as a Rodriguan and, what's more, the manager of a nature reserve that attracts the majority of tourists to Rodrigues, this is a real opportunity for the island in general and for the reserve in particular. In particular, this project will help to make the island more self-sufficient.

3.1.4. Negative impacts

The negative points according to him are, of course, the modification of the landscape of the Pointe Corail area during construction of the new airstrip, but also the impact it could have on all the caves present in the area. According to Aurèle André, these caves could contain archaeological remains of a biological nature, providing information on the island's earliest living organisms.

3.1.5. Recommendations

Aurèle André would like the caves at Pointe Corail to be preserved as much as possible during the construction phase, so that biological research can continue afterwards.

4. 06 04 2019 : RRA ARL Deloitte La Ferme

Subject of the consultation	Stakeholder engagement analysis and planning Rodrigues Airport Project
Consultation location	John Resto - The Farm
Project area	Plaine Corail
Date	April 06, 2019
Duration	1 hour
Locations represented	No
Number of people consulted	6
Group(s) consulted	Scoping meeting: RRA / ARL / Deloitte

4.1.1. List of attendees

A third scoping meeting was organized by the office represented by Davis Hee Hong Wye, *Island Chief Executive*, on Saturday April 6, 2019 in the form of a *lunch meeting* at La Ferme's John Resto.

First name Last name	Stakeholders	Contact
Davis Hee Hong Wye	RRA, Island Chief Executive	iceoffice@intnet.mu
Stenny Emilien	RRA, Senior Analyst	stenny.emilien@rragov.mu
Pamela Sooprayen-Kwet on	RRA, Departemental Head - Office of the Chief Commissioner	N/A
Céline Colin	RRA, Administrative Officer - Office of the Chief Commissioner	N/A
Gail Leong Kye	ARL, Airport Manager	gleongkye@arl.mu
Armand Perrine	ARL, Maintenance & Operations Manager	aperrine@arl.mu

Deloitte Mauritius	Consultant KPMG-Deloitte	403 58 00
Luigi Arnaldi Di Balme	Insuco (for Setec), expert	Luigi.arnaldi@insuco.com
Julien Boulle	Insuco (for Setec), expert	Julien.boulle@insuco.com

The aim of this meeting was to take up the information discussed at the previous meeting at Mr. Davis Hee Hong Wye's office in Port Mathurin, to discuss past and future consultations between the RRA and the villagers of Sainte Marie, and then to link up the various bodies involved in the project.

4.1.2. Exchange report

An initial update was given on the progress of discussions between the RRA and affected residents in the Sainte Marie area. The documents sent to Insuco by Stenny Emilien provided a better understanding of the progress made in the discussions, and of the extent of the work carried out by the RRA in advance.

In view of the progress made in the discussions, Insuco reiterated that the study would not, and would not initially, focus on compensation for the villagers affected. Instead, it is planned to carry out an in-depth study of the company(ies) directly and indirectly impacted, and of the current functioning of the area, in order to put forward recommendations through a monitoring plan for the economic and social development of the populations concerned.

Contact with the consultant specially dispatched from Mauritius, KPMG-Deloitte, for a socio-economic study linked to the project, with the aim of clearly defining the areas of action of the Deloitte and Insuco studies. The Deloitte mission is a general study of the socio-economic aspects generated by the airport project on Rodrigues Island as a whole. The Insuco mission is a social study focusing only on the area directly impacted by the project. The idea was to ensure that the two studies did not focus on the same themes, and that there was no 'double work' involved.

Davis Hee Hong Wye reports that negotiations are already well advanced with the residents and users of the impacted area, and that further individual meetings will be held on Wednesday April 10 in Port-Mathurin with all the villagers of Sainte Marie to discuss the relocation issue.

5. 09 05 2019: Agriculture Committee

Subject of the consultation	Stakeholder engagement analysis and planning Rodrigues Airport Project
Consultation location	Agricultural Research and Extension Services (ARES) Department of Research and Agricultural Extension Services, Lemongrass, Rodrigues
Project area	Plaine Corail airport zone
Date	May 09, 2019
Duration	1 hour
Locations represented	-
Number of people consulted	2
Group(s) consulted	Dr. Mathieu Ravina and Mons. Davilla Cupid

5.1.1. List of attendees

This consultation with the authority responsible for agricultural services took place at the headquarters of the Department of Agricultural Research and Extension Services (ARES) in Citronnelle.



First name Last name	Stakeholders	Contact
Dr. Jean Mathieu Ravina	ARES Manager	5 875 51 90 Mat.r2002@gmail.com
Davilla Cupid	Agricultural Superintendent	N/A

5.1.2. Exchange report

5.1.3. The Agriculture Commission

The Agriculture Commission is made up of two departments: the Administrative Department and the Technical Department.

The Administrative Department is responsible for managing the Agriculture Commission and all the island's agricultural policy. It is headed by a Departmental Head, assisted directly by an Administrative Officer and a team of staff.

The Technical Department is headed by a Technical Manager who manages all the island's agricultural sections and demonstration centers. He is assisted by several scientific officers who work on specific projects. The Technical Center has several responsibilities, including food production, breeding, extension, research, quarantine, phytosanitary control, beekeeping, statistical surveys, training, etc.

Agricultural services are decentralized in various regions of the island: Tréfles, Port Sud-Est, La Ferme and Baie aux Huitres. Demonstration centers are located in Mourouk, Grand La Fouche, Mangue and Baie-aux-Huitres. The livestock sections are at Saint Gabriel, where cattle and goats are raised, at Baie-Topaze for pig breeding and at Ile aux Crabes for sheep production.

5.1.4. Breeding

Average annual exports of cattle and goats/sheep were estimated at 1,900 head and 6,000 head respectively before the recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. Following this episode and the removal of the export embargo, beef and goat/sheep exports are expected to increase to 2,000 and 7,500 head respectively for 2019. Exports will depend on the availability of places to transport the animals.

There are currently 22 breeders raising animals throughout the Bangélique and Sainte Marie area according to a 2019 census. These breeders hail from Cascade Jean-Louis, Sainte Marie, Maréchal and Grand La Fouche Corail. The breeders are engaged mainly in the production of cabris and sheep. This is because cattle production is more complicated during the bad seasons and less profitable.

The likely areas for the relocation of parks and pastures are Les Salines, Pointe L'Herbe, Baie-Topaze and La Boucherie. The Pointe Corail area will not be impacted by the project, so Anse Quitor-Corail breeders will not be involved in the relocation.

For a successful relocation, the parks located in Bangélique, among others, will either be replaced or rebuilt through government subsidies. The only major challenge of the resettlement is moving the animals from the current site to the resettlement site. According to the officers, there will be no problem with forage availability if the pastures are properly set up and maintained.

One problem that may arise is the possible decrease in goat and sheep numbers due to the fact that at Bangélique there is more high-protein forage available compared to the new park relocation sites. In order to limit this situation, community pastures will be set up by the Agricultural Commission for the production of quality local forage plants. To this end, the Commission aims to set up a five-hectare pasture that should be sufficient to feed all the animals.

Another constraint identified is the "cut and carry" system for forage plants. It is therefore highly likely that the extensive system will not be completely eliminated to preserve production in terms of quantity and quality. It should be noted that the extensive farming system at Bangélique and throughout the area has proved its worth in terms of production. The extensive system produces better quality animals. To avoid a drastic drop in production quantity and quality, a semi-intensive breeding system will be encouraged at the new site.

The current "Delo Vert" site, another extensive farming area, is threatened by a massive invasion of *Acacia nilotica* ("piquant loulou" in Rodrigues). This invasion is thought to be caused in part by overgrazing. These invasive trees are responsible for the reduction in livestock and grazing area at Delo Vert. According to the officers present, during the dry season livestock farmers are accustomed to moving their animals from Delo Vert to La Boucherie and other areas where fodder is available. To counter this problem of Piquant Loulou invasion, the Environment Commission has a program to eradicate these trees.

5.1.5. Food production

For food production, the Commission de l'Agriculture will develop a common planting area with a plot of land for each planter. The size of the allotted plots will depend on the area that the planters had in the village of Sainte Marie. As the people of Sainte Marie have a tendency to produce vegetables organically, and joining the Rodrigues Regional Assembly's (RRA) goal of achieving 100% organic agriculture by 2030, this will be an encouraging scenario for setting up an organic planting project in the new area. Planters on Sainte Marie have always produced a variety of vegetables using natural fertilizers from their livestock. To encourage the adoption of organic rather than conventional agriculture, the government plans to provide subsidies and facilities to these growers, who will act as role models for other growers on the island.

Access to water will also be taken into account in the livestock and plantation production areas, which will be connected to the water distribution network. The Commission will harness run-off water at La Boucherie. The water will be stored for distribution to planters and breeders. The government will also encourage rainwater harvesting on the parks.

5.1.6. Impacts of the project on agriculture

This project will have a positive impact on the economy of Rodrigues' agricultural sector. With the arrival of the large aircraft, there will be opportunities for the rapid export of carcasses and other agricultural products. Of the total production of goats and sheep, 90% are exported to Mauritius and only 10% are kept for local consumption. There's a big difference between export and local sale, because it's not part of the Rodriguan culture to eat meat from sheep and goats. In Rodrigues, pork is the most popular meat, followed by chicken.

Exports will increase as the market is not monopolized and there is no fierce competition with the big international producers. There is a free market where small local or Mauritian buyers/brokers can buy animals and export them to Mauritius. These animals are mainly destined for restaurants and hotels.

- Findings and fears

Farmers' refusal or difficulty in adapting to the new practices required for the new breeding system to be set up.

The impossibility of controlling the invasion of *Acacia nilotica* due to potential overgrazing.

6. 10 04 2019 : Agner-Ithier

Subject of the consultation	Stakeholder engagement analysis and planning Rodrigues Airport Project
Consultation location	Caverne Bouteille fishing station
Project area	Plaine Corail
Date	April 10, 2019
Duration	1 h
Locations represented	Pointe Corail



Number of people consulted	1
Group(s) consulted	Individual consultation: Agner Ithier

6.1.1. List of attendees

This one-on-one consultation took place following an impromptu visit to the isolated Caverne Bouteille fishing station. We were able to speak with the head of the fishery .

First name Last name	Stakeholders	Contact
Agner Ithier	Fisheries Manager	5 476 46 77

6.1.2. Exchange report

6.1.3. Fishing station information

The fishing station was founded and managed by Agner Ithier's father. Agner Ithier took over the running of the station following the death of his father.

Agner Ithier is a seine fishing license holder and defends his fishing station as a privately operated one, in comparison with the other two fishing stations in the area, which are managed mainly by fishermen's cooperatives.

Agner Ithier lives mainly at the fishing station, where boats and equipment are kept.

The "Agner fishery" consists of a fishery manager, twelve fishermen, a cook and a person for repairs and other work. The latter, better known as "Metteur pièces" in Rodrigues, is mainly responsible for repairing the nets when necessary.

The fishermen live at the station on weekdays, and leave on Friday afternoons to spend the weekend at home. Directly, the fishery creates jobs for fifteen local families.

6.1.4. Fishing methods

Generally speaking, fishermen set out to sea in five boats: two to transport and set up the seine, and three for "beating". Threshing consists of banging on the water to scare the fish into converging on the seine to be trapped.

The boats use sails as often as possible to navigate the lagoon, and when there's a lull, three motors are available at the station. Motorboats can tow non-motorboats.

6.1.5. How the fishery works

Fish is sold directly at the fishing station, with buyers (or "bayans" in Rodrigues) arriving when the boats return.

Weekly wages are paid on Saturdays. It should be noted that weekly wage levels are set according to the overall productivity of the fishery: the wage obtained by each individual will therefore depend on the quantities of fish caught during the week, and on experience (a more experienced fisherman will receive a higher wage share than an apprentice). Wages are therefore set according to a "share system" established by Agner Ithier and advised by the fishing chiefs on the boats. Thus, the Station Master and



the Chief Fisherman each get a share. The other fishermen, depending on their experience, have three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) share and ($\frac{1}{2}$) half share. The cook and the "Metteur la seenne" receive three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) share each.

6.1.6. General opinion of the project

Mons. Agner agrees with the airport expansion project at Plaine Corail because he knows it will be very important for the country.

He is, however, personally affected by the fact that he is subject to relocation. His biggest concern is the fishermen who live in the area and work for his fishery: they have informed him of their intention to stop fishing if he moves to the proposed new site at Pointe Palmiste, as the distance is not viable for them to earn a living.

Agner also mentioned a potential site at Dans Cocos/Anse Quitar, but his only problem is that the area is located right next to the marine park, known as SEMPA "South East Marine Protected Areas". He advised that his proposal was not favorable as movement is not permitted within the marine park.



7. 11 04 2019: Guy Ste Marie

Subject of the consultation	Stakeholder engagement analysis and planning Rodrigues Airport Project
Consultation location	Village of Sainte Marie
Project area	Plaine Corail
Date	April 11, 2019
Duration	1 h
Locations represented	Sainte Marie
Number of people consulted	1
Group(s) consulted	Individual consultation: Christian Guy Ste Marie

7.1.1. List of attendees

This individual consultation took place at the home of Mr Guy Ste Marie, 58, a resident of the village of Sainte Marie.

First name Last name	Stakeholders	Contact
Christian Guy Ste Marie	Resident of Sainte Marie	5 933 33 94 / 5 875 67 47

7.1.2. Exchange report

7.1.3. Information on the village of Sainte Marie

The village of Sainte Marie was founded in 1962. The village of Sainte Marie is not actually a village: it is unofficially recognized by the Rodrigues Regional Assembly (RRA), but is not registered as such with the RCSS. Officially, the village of Sainte Marie is part of the neighboring village of Corail - Anse Quitor.

7.1.4. Activities

Christian Guy Ste Marie's main activities are fishing and livestock farming.

- Fishing

Christian Guy Ste Marie's main economic activity is fishing. He learned from the old fishermen of Ste Marie. Today, he owns a boat that he keeps at the Bangélique "anchorage". It's the third boat he's used for his sea activities. His first boat was purchased with a loan from the Development Bank of Mauritius. Like him, there are eight other fishermen who keep their boats in this "anchorage".

Guy is a card-carrying fisherman and fishes in the lagoon, both with hook and line. The traps are placed in the sea with bait inside to attract the fish. These structures are removed from the water after a certain time to remove the fish trapped inside. He has a motor which he uses when the wind is light. He fishes individually, as he believes that individual fishermen are better off than those who work in cooperatives. One of the advantages he mentions is the freedom of individual anglers.

- Breeding

Christian Guy Ste Marie raises goats and poultry.



He owns 9 goats which he feeds in the village of Ste Marie. The animals are kept in pens overnight, then released in the morning to graze freely in the area.

Christian Guy Ste Marie's other main activity is raising laying hens, which he keeps in a small henhouse. The eggs are collected daily and his daily production is 75 eggs. He feeds them with feed purchased from local retailers, which he transports in his own vehicle. All his eggs are sold at the Plaine Corail store and with the villagers of Ste Marie.

7.1.5. General opinion of the project

As far as the airstrip expansion project is concerned, Christian Guy Ste Marie says his fishing activity is particularly affected.

He says that moving the current anchorage to the new Les Salines site will have a practical and economic impact on his fishing activity. The Bangélique site is a 5-minute walk from his home, and at the new relocation site, the distance will be greater. The fishing potential will be less compared to the site where he currently fishes, unless he goes fishing very close to the reefs. Another point raised is the more frequent use of the motor from the Salines site to the current fishing site. Today, he mainly uses the sail to go to his fishing site, his fuel cost being around Rs1200 per month. After relocation, he estimates that he will have to spend an average of Rs 500 per week on fuel, as the distance will be longer.

8. 11 04 2019 : Jb Ste Marie

Subject of the consultation	Stakeholder engagement analysis and planning Rodrigues Airport Project
Consultation location	Village of Sainte Marie
Project area	Plaine Corail
Date	April 11, 2019
Duration	1 h
Locations represented	Village of Sainte Marie
Number of people consulted	1
Group(s) consulted	Individual consultation: Jean Bernard Ste Marie

8.1.1. List of attendees

This individual consultation took place at the home of Jean Bernard Ste Marie, 50, resident and spokesman for the village of Sainte Marie.

First name Last name	Stakeholders	Contact
Jean Bernard Ste Marie	Resident and spokesperson for the village of Sainte Marie	5 876 92 26



8.1.2. Exchange report

8.1.3. Information on the village of Sainte Marie

The village of Sainte Marie was founded in 1962 by George Abel Ste Marie, father of Jean Bernard Ste Marie, who previously lived in the village of Maréchal. The village of Sainte Marie is not actually a village: it is unofficially recognized by the Rodrigues Regional Assembly (RRA), but is not registered as such with the RCSS. Officially, the village of Sainte Marie is part of the neighboring village of Corail - Anse Quito.

Bernard was born in 1969 and is now the village's designated spokesman. He was not elected, but simply appointed by a consensus of the villagers, who are all from the same family. Although the villagers used to attend meetings at the Corail - Anse Quito community center, they no longer do so because they see no point in it, believing that the people of Corail - Anse Quito are more concerned with localized actions that don't concern them.

8.1.4. Breeding activities

Jean Bernard Ste Marie's main activity is livestock farming, followed by fishing and agriculture.

- Cattle breeding

Previously, everyone in the village raised oxen, but during an episode of foot-and-mouth disease in 2016, the herds of most villagers were voluntarily reduced. Today in the area, only Jean Bernard Ste Marie and his cousin Roland still own a few cows.

Cows (and other livestock in general) are reared in the area on a very extensive scale. Cows graze freely in the area. There are no particular boundaries, and they go wherever they please. In the evening, Jean Bernard Ste Marie goes in search of them and ties them up for the night in the place where he finds them, or moves them if they are too close to a dwelling or a cultivated field. They are released the next morning for another day of free grazing.

In the afternoon, the cows drink freely from a purpose-built trough next to a water desalination unit. Water used to be pumped from a cavern in this karst area known as Caverne Bouteille, which gave its name to the area stretching from the desalination plant to the fishing station run by Mr. Agner Ithier. This cavern is said to be very large and to contain large quantities of brackish water. Today, however, the water is no longer pumped from the desalination plant, although the pipe still exists. Instead, it is pumped from two other locations, as Jean Bernard Ste Marie is unable to explain.

He also mentions that a watering trough had been built closer to the village on the initiative of an independent Sainte Marie community project, some 15 years ago. It was made of fiberglass, fed by a pump connected to the Caverne Bouteille. No one had the initiative to maintain the pump, which soon broke down. In fact, the project would never have worked.

Jean Bernard Ste Marie owns 4 cows: 3 females and a recently born male. There is no specific interest in the sex of the animal. The females are considered breeding stock and are kept for up to 15-20 years. Males are kept for 2? to 3 years, depending on their weight gain. There is no specific planning or agreement concerning reproduction. As the animals are free during the day, mating occurs naturally.

Cattle production is exclusively for meat production, with the vast majority exported to Mauritius. The animals are sold on the spot by buyers (always Mauritians) who have a vehicle suitable for transporting them. The sales system is usually "old-fashioned", involving an estimate of the animal's weight and an agreement on the price between breeder and buyer. Since the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in 2016, a weighing system specific to the meat industry has been set up in Port-Mathurin. At that time and until the end of 2018, a form of embargo remained in Rodrigues concerning beef. While a large part of Rodrigues' cattle herd had been slaughtered at the height of the crisis, only one sales channel was authorized through the Rodrigues Trade Market Council (RTMC) and the Mauritius Meat Authority (MMA).

- Goat and sheep breeding



Most of Jean Bernard Ste Marie's breeding is at Eau Vert ("Delo Vert"), a large RRA-recognized breeding area on the north of the island's west coast, overlooking Baie des Lascars. He travels there several times a week by motorcycle.

The Eau Vert area is home to a large number of breeders who let their animals graze freely, but who own a park if they want to gather their herds for observation or when care is needed. There are no permits specifically issued by the authorities for land occupation.

Jean Bernard Ste Marie owns between 30 and 40 goats and over 40 sheep. Their production is destined for meat exports to Mauritius. Potential buyers contact Bernard about the availability of animals. He then transfers the desired number of animals to the village of Sainte Marie, where they are kept in pens for fattening on special feed produced in Mauritius, particularly during the dry period at the end of the calendar year. Otherwise, fattening is carried out by distributing cut grass.

Jean Bernard Ste Marie points out, however, that in his opinion, the Eau Vert breeding area will no longer be viable in 3 to 5 years' time due to the growing invasion of *Acacia nilotica*, locally known as *pikan loulou*, an extremely invasive plant which is causing real environmental problems on the island. In his view, the resources that the RRA could commit would never be sufficient to eradicate *pikan loulou* from the area, given the level of invasion reached today.

- Poultry farming

Poultry farming remains anecdotal for Jean Bernard Ste Marie; the animals are free-range around his house and provide him with eggs and a little white meat.

He feeds them cooked rice mixed with bran, which he buys from the neighboring villages of Cascade Jean-Louis and Grand La Fouche Corail. He refuses to buy industrially-produced food, expressing doubts about the ingredients used.

- Pig farming

Jean Bernard Ste Marie is not interested in pig farming, as he feels it requires a lot of maintenance, particularly in terms of cleaning and feeding.

Pork is the only animal raised on Rodrigues that is slaughtered and consumed on the island, as there is no market for it in Mauritius, where it is less widely consumed. For personal consumption, the pig is slaughtered on site, with some of the meat or other cuts sold by the animal's owner. However, pigs can also be sold on the hoof to any (local) buyer who comes forward, and following a price estimate and agreement, the animals are taken by the buyer to his locality to be slaughtered in the nearest abattoir.

8.1.5. Fishing activity

When the weather is favorable, Jean Bernard Ste Marie, who owns a boat, fishes beyond the coral reef ("off-lagoon"). The type of fishing is bottom-line fishing, enabling him to reel in fish such as trevally and skippers.

It's an activity he doesn't take up very often, as the law requires him to own two engines, which he finds quite expensive to maintain and fuel.

8.1.6. Agricultural activity

Jean Bernard Ste Marie farms a sizeable plot (one acre) but produces little. He grows maize and "spinning" plants such as giraumon, calabash, watermelon, etc. Some of the produce is self-consumed (around a quarter). The rest is for sale, but it doesn't earn him Rs1000 a month.

The sheep he keeps near his home during the fattening period provide him with the fertilizing organic matter needed to run the field. He never uses pesticides or synthetic chemical fertilizers.

8.1.7. General opinion of the project

Jean-Bernard Ste Marie agrees with the Plaine Corail airport expansion project, as he is aware that it will be very important for the country.



He is aware, however, that he and his village are directly affected and will have to be relocated. He hopes that resettlement conditions will be on a par with what has already been announced by the authorities, and that he will be able to regain at least an equivalent standard of living. He also hopes that compensation will not be limited to what he physically owns, as he will also have to leave behind a specific place and way of life.

9. 11 04 2019 : Sainte Marie

Subject of the consultation	Stakeholder engagement analysis and planning Rodrigues Airport Project
Consultation location	Village of Sainte-Marie
Project area	Plaine Corail airport zone
Date	April 11, 2019
Duration	2 hours
Locations represented	Sainte Marie
Number of people consulted	4
Group(s) consulted	Sainte Marie residents

9.1.1. List of attendees

After being introduced to the people of Sainte Marie by Arnaud Ste Marie, a young resident of the same village working for Rodrigues Airport, an initial consultation took place in the presence of four residents of Sainte Marie. The meeting took place in the common room of Jean Bernard Ste Marie's home.

First name Last name	Stakeholders	Contact
André Robinson Ste Marie	Sainte Marie resident and village spokesman	5 917 64 30
Jean Bernard Ste Marie	Resident of Sainte Marie	5 876 92 26
Arlette Ste Marie	Sainte Marie resident	832 71 31
Georges Nicolas Ste Marie	Resident of Sainte Marie	5 877 56 61

9.1.2. Exchange report

9.1.3. Project knowledge

Although rumors had already been circulating by word of mouth for several years, information about the airport expansion project was officially given out around 2010-2011 by the government of the time, through a convocation of all Sainte Marie residents at the village community center.

Then the years went by without any further information being given on the subject.

In August 2018, a major public meeting was held at the Plaine Corail police station conference room. It brought together the Chief Commissioner and the Commissioners of the Regional Assembly, the residents of the entire Plaine Corail airport proximity zone and those who had an economic activity there. It was at this meeting that the expansion project was announced, with work scheduled to start at the end of 2019.



9.1.4. Stakeholders' views on the project

The people interviewed were in full agreement with such a large-scale development project for Rodrigues, as they could not be against the island moving forward.

But they are well aware that they are the ones who are going to be directly affected by this project, as they consider themselves to have a free lifestyle in comparison with other Rodriguers. They are therefore concerned about the change in their lifestyle and their ability to reproduce an activity that will provide them with an income equivalent to what they have today.

9.1.5. Land use: environmental and ecosystem issues

No concerns were raised by local residents about the impact of future construction on the environment in general, or on terrestrial ecosystems with little vegetation diversity, or on marine ecosystems.

9.1.6. Land use: physical relocation of homes

- Findings and fears

The residents of Sainte Marie have no particular fears regarding the relocation of their homes themselves. While they seem fairly confident of finding a home with at least the standards of their current dwellings, their lives "don't boil down to four walls and a roof".

However, there are concerns about the change in lifestyle and the relationship with the new neighbors: how will their habits, particularly with regard to livestock farming, be perceived by the current inhabitants of the relocation zone?

Access to water is also a key issue for livestock farming. Will resources be sufficient for all livestock? Won't the distances involved in watering the animals be too great?

- Identified impacts

The main impact identified therefore concerns livestock farming. Virtually all the inhabitants of Sainte Marie own livestock, and the same is true for the inhabitants of the proposed relocation site. Livestock will undoubtedly exert pressure on grazing areas, as livestock density is bound to increase in the area.

- Expectations and recommendations

The expectations expressed by those consulted are clearly focused on local government support for this resettlement, particularly with regard to the addition of water access point(s) for livestock.

As the free-range farming practices of the people of Sainte Marie are set to change, they recommend the organization of livestock parks to facilitate the management of each farmer's herd and thus limit the pressure of livestock on all grazing areas. A zoning scheme for these stockyards has been proposed around Baie Topaze. It is in this sense that the support of the Regional Assembly is desired.

9.1.7. Economic issues (employment, other...)

- Findings and fears

In terms of economic issues, the fear clearly expressed concerns the decline in activities that currently represent the main sources of income for the villagers of Sainte Marie, particularly livestock farming.

- Identified impacts

The island's grazing areas in general are being drastically reduced, notably due to the invasion of surfaces by the invasive plant known as *Acacia nilotica* or *pikan loulou*. What's more, the resettlement of the inhabitants of Sainte Marie in an area already occupied by inhabitants who are



also livestock breeders will inevitably lead to pressure on grazing land, and so all livestock breeders will have to reduce their herds, which will inevitably lead to a loss of income for all.

- Expectations and recommendations

It was suggested by those consulted that the local government must take into account the fact that livestock farming on Rodrigues is one of the island's major economic pillars, and that it must also take into account the fact that livestock farming areas are now becoming more limited. There are no major industries developed on the island, and economic fallback solutions need to be considered.

For the communities of Plaine Corail in particular, the airport expansion will generate new economic activities on the island and particularly in the area. The villagers would therefore like the younger generations to be given priority support, by being actively involved in proposing jobs or parallel activities.

9.1.8. Social impact (demographics, migration)

No specific fears were raised by those consulted about the demographic impact on the relocation zone, apart from those related to livestock farming. The residents who will be relocated already accept the idea of relocation, and although they do not frequent the inhabitants of the proposed relocation zone, they know them and have no concerns about neighborly relations.

9.1.9. Health and safety: impact of infrastructures (accidents, noise, dust)

For the villagers of Sainte Marie, there are no concerns about the potential impacts of the project's works and developments. On the contrary, they feel that they will be further away from the airport than they are today, and that they and their animals will be even less affected.

9.1.10. Cultural heritage issues (damage, loss, access, environment)

Generally speaking, the people interviewed did not mention any specific religious or heritage sites. Only one person mentioned the presence of a small grotto in which he likes to meditate, but this is not located directly in the impacted zone and access to it should remain possible.

9.1.11. Project communication system

- Current communication channel with the Project

Communication has been regular over the past few months, but the people of Sainte Marie feel that they are still in the dark about their future. Although some elements have been put forward by the Regional Assembly, in the end nothing concrete has been proposed, particularly on the question of livestock farming.

- Desired route / suggestions for effective communication

Those consulted stressed the importance of local government providing regular communication and support throughout the adaptation period.

They fear that the authorities will no longer contact them once the physical relocation has taken place. As such, they would like to be assigned a new point of contact familiar with the case, so as to have "a door to knock on" in the event of a lack of communication with the local government.

10. 12 04 2019 : Richelin Farla

Subject of the consultation	Stakeholder engagement analysis and planning Rodrigues Airport Project
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Consultation location	Village of Plaine Corail
Project area	Plaine Corail
Date	April 12, 2019
Duration	1 h
Locations represented	Village of Plaine Corail
Number of people consulted	1
Group(s) consulted	Individual consultation: Richelin Farla

10.1.1. List of attendees

This individual consultation took place at the home of Mr. Richelin Farla, a resident and spokesman for the village of Plaine Corail.

First name Last name	Stakeholders	Contact
Richelin Farla	Resident and spokesperson for the village of Plaine Corail	5 875 73 74

10.1.2. Exchange report

10.1.3. Information about the village of Plaine Corail

Plaine Corail is the proposed site for the relocation of people from the village of Sainte Marie. The people of Plaine Corail are affiliated with the village of Cascade Jean-Louis, which is duly registered and recognized by the RCSS. The area concerned comprises 9 families.

Richelin Farla was originally a full-time fisherman, but since he was employed 15 years ago by Airport of Rodrigues Ltd (ARL), he no longer has the time to fish. Fishing was his main source of income after farming. He used to live in another region, then moved to Plaine Corail. Apart from his job at ARL, Richelin Farla's main activity today is breeding and farming.

10.1.4. Breeding activities

The animals raised by Richelin Farla and his wife are cows and sheep.

- Cattle breeding

Richelin Farla and his wife own oxen, which they raise extensively. However, the oxen are always tied up to avoid physical damage to the plantations and other potential incidents with the neighbors. Cattle rearing is practised in the traditional way, and even the water used to water the animals is transported by bucket. The places where the animals are tethered are changed every day, so that they can feed themselves. Compared with the villagers of Sainte Marie, the oxen are always watched over.

- Sheep farming

Richelin Farla has around 15 sheep that he feeds on a plot of land that he has fenced off to control access. All his sheep are kept on the same plot, which is divided into two parts: a smaller one for keeping the animals and a larger one for grazing. He uses this practice to adapt to dry periods when forage is scarce. Sometimes, however, the sheep are released to graze in the surrounding area under the supervision of a janitor, either himself or his wife.

To water its animals, Richelin Farla regularly faces the problem of access to water. He relies on his rainwater tanks, as the frequency of water distribution through the network is irregular.



10.1.5. Agricultural activity

Richelin Farla works on a plot of land close to his home, where he grows Rodrigues chillies, filantes, corn and the island's typical red beans, which are highly prized by locals and tourists alike. He mainly uses natural fertilizers from his sheep farm, to keep the soil fertile.

10.1.6. General opinion of the project

Richelin Farla is delighted with the project to extend the runway at Rodrigues airport. He hopes it will create local jobs, because for him, the big concern is the unemployment situation among young people, who today have less and less interest in working the land.

He hopes that the airport project will lead to a number of development projects and more tourists coming to the island.

Richelin Farla's fears are based on how well the inhabitants of Sainte Marie will integrate into their area. He hopes that cohabitation will be as smooth as possible, and that this will not lead to tensions over grazing areas, as pressure on the environment is bound to increase with the advent of new herds.

11. 13 04 2019 : Plaine Corail

Subject of the consultation	Stakeholder engagement analysis and planning Rodrigues Airport Project
Consultation location	Plaine Corail Village
Project area	Plaine Corail
Date	April 13, 2019
Duration	1 hour
Locations represented	Plaine Corail
Number of people consulted	11
Group(s) consulted	Residents of Plaine Corail

11.1.1. List of attendees

- Consultation with Plaine Corail villagers was requested the day before, on April 12, 2019. It is worth noting the presence of Mr. Nicolas Volbert, Deputy of the Regional Assembly (opposition party) and resident of Plaine Corail. A large number of village members were present, and while women were fairly well represented, there were a greater number of men in the assembly. The meeting took place in Mr. Richelin Farla's living room.

First name Last name	Stakeholders	Contact
Jean Nicolas Volbert	Resident of Plaine Corail and member of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly	5 704 60 64
Klarren Edouard	Resident of Plaine Corail	5 714 66 68
Prisca Syjane Jolicoeur	Plaine Corail resident	5 844 69 20
Richelin Farla	Resident of Plaine Corail	5 875 73 74



Jean-Claude Edouard	Resident of Plaine Corail	N/A
Joseph Clency Perrine	Resident of Plaine Corail	5 983 84 70
Anthony Perrine	Resident of Plaine Corail	N/A
Josiane Jolicoeur	Plaine Corail resident	N/A
Marie Lourdes Farla	Plaine Corail resident	5 875 73 74
Marie Jolicoeur	Plaine Corail resident	N/A
Jean-Paul Edouard	Resident of Plaine Corail	5 495 21 25

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11.1.2. Exchange report

11.1.3. Project knowledge

- Villagers first heard about the Plaine Corail airport expansion project on the radio, some two or three years ago.
- Nicolas Volbert, as a Member of Parliament, claims to have had the news long before, and even points out that it was the political party to which he belongs that originally came up with the idea for the runway expansion project in 2006, and then put it back on the agenda in 2010 by the current government.
- The villagers regret that no one from the Regional Assembly has come to inform them directly of the progress of the project. However, they are aware that villagers from Sainte Marie are being approached to settle in their village, and have even seen them taking measurements with civil servants.

11.1.4. Stakeholders' views on the Project :

- On the positive side, there will be development in their locality and probably more job opportunities. However, the villagers of Plaine Corail hope that these jobs will be offered to them as a priority, given their proximity to the airport zone, as many of the local young people are unemployed.
- The people of Plaine Corail are not against the arrival of the people of Sainte Marie, but it will be necessary to find common ground, particularly for the organization of livestock farming in the area.

11.1.5. Land use: environmental and ecosystem issues

- The issue of the environmental impact of the project's construction and worksites was not addressed or relayed by local residents.

11.1.6. Land use: physical relocation of homes

- Findings and fears
- With the arrival of new inhabitants in the locality, there is great concern about the restriction of areas linked to livestock farming and therefore the potential obligation to reduce their herds to compensate for the pressure on grazing areas. Most Plaine Corail villagers obtain their financial resources from their livestock activity.
- The idea of changing the current way of life was also raised by the villagers, but always in connection with the organizational relationships to be established with regard to livestock farming. There was no opposition to the Sainte Marie villagers.
- Identified impacts



The impact clearly identified by the villagers relates solely to livestock farming and the restriction of grazing areas. If solutions are not found, the young people of the village could easily find themselves without financial resources.

- Expectations and recommendations
- The village assembly proposes that the authorities help families to set up plots of land with dams, so that everyone can feed their animals in peace and quiet.

11.1.7. Economic issues (employment, other...)

- Findings and fears
- The villagers of Plaine Corail are aware of the job opportunities that will be created when the project is set up and even afterwards, as the area is seen as a showcase for Rodrigues. They hope that the people of their village will benefit from these opportunities because of their proximity, as most of the people recruited tend to come from far away.
- Identified impacts
- Impacts can be just as positive if local residents get jobs thanks to the opportunities created by the airport expansion project.
- However, the impact can also be negative if the villagers are not integrated into the project, and if they are not supported by the authorities in managing their livestock.
- Expectations and recommendations
- It is expected that the local authorities and institutions concerned will give priority to recruiting local residents. In their view, it's important that their locality is really taken into account, as it represents the first image of Rodrigues that people will have when they arrive.

11.1.8. Social impact (demographics, migration)

- Findings and fears
- The population of Plaine Corail is set to increase with the expected arrival of people from Sainte Marie, and this raises concerns about the way of life that will change. However, it is stressed that it is not a question of the arrival of the population in terms of demographics or new arrivals that inspires concern, but rather the adaptation that will be necessary, particularly with regard to livestock management.
- Identified impacts
- The impacts identified are very clear, and relate exclusively to livestock farming and the pressure of animal numbers on the local grazing area. It will therefore be necessary to learn to live in a larger community, and try to find a cohesive way of working on issues of land available for livestock farming.
- Expectations and recommendations
- Once again, social cohesion will be based on good understanding and the proper functioning of breeding methods between local families. It is expected that the authorities will be able to position themselves as arbiters of the situation, to enable the creation of clearly demarcated planting and breeding areas.
- In addition, given the proximity of the airport and therefore the locality's "showcase effect" with regard to new arrivals, it is proposed to create a "recreation area" to encourage group cohesion and possibly attract visitors.



11.1.9. Health and safety: impact of infrastructures (accidents, noise, dust)

- Findings and fears
- The villagers of Plaine Corail mentioned the smell of kerosene and the noise of aircraft engines carried by the wind, particularly in summer, and expressed the fear that the arrival of larger aircraft would represent a greater nuisance.
- The fact that the project involves a construction site and the use of larger machinery was also raised. But this does not represent a major problem, apart from a temporary inconvenience. The villagers understand that it's necessary to go through this to enable this level of development.
- Identified impacts
- In particular, the smell of kerosene was mentioned, with questions raised about the possible repercussions this would have on their health, with some already mentioning the headaches caused by today's aircraft and the need to close windows.

11.1.10. Cultural heritage issues (damage, loss, access, degraded environment)

- The villagers consulted did not mention any specific cult or heritage sites.

11.1.11. Project communication system

- Current communication channel with the Project
- The villagers of Plaine Corail say they have never yet been contacted directly by any institution, and regret that no one has yet come to meet them.
- However, they have heard that the residents of Sainte Marie have been offered land for their relocation, and deplore the fact that no authority has come to consult them about the situation.
- Desired route / suggested improvements for effective communication
- The inhabitants of Plaine Corail propose the creation of a village committee for which spokespersons will be appointed to represent the village at regular meetings with the Regional Assembly and Rodrigues Airport during the period of adaptation necessary to the new way of life engendered by the project.

12. 14 04 2019 : Sainte Marie

Subject of the consultation	Stakeholder engagement analysis and planning Rodrigues Airport Project
Consultation location	Village of Sainte-Marie
Project area	Plaine Corail airport zone
Date	April 14, 2019
Duration	1 hour
Locations represented	Sainte Marie
Number of people consulted	9
Group(s) consulted	Sainte Marie residents



12.1.1. List of attendees

After requesting the presence of the villagers of Sainte Marie the day before for a final consultation following the various interviews and surveys carried out over the previous days, nine villagers gathered in front of the small building serving as Sainte Marie's community center.

First name Last name	Stakeholders	Contact
André Robinson Ste Marie	Sainte Marie resident and village spokesman	5 917 64 30
Christian Guy Ste Marie	Resident of Sainte Marie	5 933 33 94 / 5 875 67 47
Jean Bernard Ste Marie	Resident of Sainte Marie	5 876 92 26
Marie Landa Ste Marie	Sainte Marie resident	5 948 26 63
Marie Josée Lamule	Sainte Marie resident	5 492 85 89
Sylvie Varatha Ste Marie	Sainte Marie resident	5497 29 75
Arlette Ste Marie	Sainte Marie resident	832 71 31
Stéphanie Ste Marie	Sainte Marie resident	5 429 95 65
Georges Nicolas Ste Marie	Resident of Sainte Marie	5 877 56 61

12.1.2. Exchange report

12.1.3. Project knowledge

Although rumors had already been circulating by word of mouth for several years, information about the airport expansion project was officially given out around 2010-2011 by the government of the time, through a convocation of all Sainte Marie residents at the village community center.

Then the years went by without any further information being given on the subject.

In August 2018, a major public meeting was held at the Plaine Corail police station conference room. It brought together the Chief Commissioner and the Commissioners of the Regional Assembly, the residents of the entire Plaine Corail airport proximity zone and those who had an economic activity there. It was at this meeting that the expansion project was announced, with work scheduled to start at the end of 2019.

12.1.4. Stakeholders' views on the project

The people interviewed were in full agreement with such a large-scale development project for Rodrigues, as they could not be against the island's progress. Moreover, it is the positive points that are most often stated about the project.

But they are well aware that they are the ones who are going to be directly affected by this project, as they consider themselves to have a free lifestyle in comparison with other Rodrigues. They are therefore concerned about the change in their lifestyle and their ability to reproduce an activity that will provide them with an income equivalent to what they have today.

12.1.5. Land use: environmental and ecosystem issues

No concerns were raised by local residents about the impact of future construction on the environment in general, or on terrestrial ecosystems with little vegetation diversity, or on marine ecosystems.

12.1.6. Land use: physical relocation of homes

- Findings and fears



The residents of Sainte Marie have no particular concerns about the relocation of their habitat as such. While they agree to the reproduction of their habitat and the provision of parking for their animals, they express concern about the organizational arrangements to be put in place to maintain their livestock activity.

Nevertheless, the villagers of Sainte Marie feel that it will be easier for them in their daily lives to be closer to the main road.

Access to water is also highlighted. Access to water, they say, will become much more difficult as the area is likely to become much more densely populated with animals.

- Identified impacts

The main impact identified concerns livestock farming. Virtually all the inhabitants of Sainte Marie own livestock, and the same is true for the inhabitants of the proposed relocation site. Livestock will undoubtedly exert pressure on grazing areas, as density is bound to increase in the area.

It was also mentioned that a move inevitably involves expenses incurred by household equipment that they may not be able to transport (old furniture, etc.), and that this had not been taken into account in the discussions already held.

- Expectations and recommendations

The expectation is that the local government will support this resettlement, particularly with regard to the addition of water access point(s) for livestock.

As the free-range farming practices of the people of Sainte Marie are set to change, they recommend the organization of livestock parks to facilitate the management of each farmer's herd and thus limit the pressure of livestock on all grazing areas. A zoning scheme for these stockyards has been proposed around Baie Topaze. It is in this sense that the support of the Regional Assembly is desired.

The villagers feel that the future remains unclear. Although proposals have been made orally, they have yet to receive an official written proposal.

12.1.7. Economic issues (employment, other...)

- Findings and fears

The fear is that the activities that currently represent the main sources of income for the villagers of Sainte Marie, particularly livestock farming, will decline.

- Identified impacts

The island's grazing areas in general are being drastically reduced, notably due to the invasion of surfaces by the plant known as *Acacia nilotica* or *pikan loulou*. What's more, the resettlement of the inhabitants of Sainte Marie in an area already occupied by people who are also livestock breeders will inevitably put pressure on pastureland, and all livestock breeders will be forced to reduce their herds, resulting in a loss of income for all: "Here, we have a certain ease of 90% to feed our animals, and this is likely to fall to 40%".

In addition, it was mentioned that as residents move closer to commercial areas (the store), their consumption and therefore spending could increase.

- Expectations and recommendations

It was pointed out that the local government must take into account the fact that livestock farming on Rodrigues is one of the island's major economic pillars, and that it must also take into account the fact that livestock farming areas are becoming increasingly limited. There are no major industries developed on the island, and economic fallback solutions need to be considered.

The airport expansion will generate new economic activities on the island and particularly in the area. The villagers would therefore like the younger generations to be supported as a matter of priority by being involved in proposing jobs or parallel activities.

The villagers would like the government to support them by offering facilities (financial or otherwise) to enable them to set up their own businesses, not simply give them an unchosen job.



12.1.8. Social impact (demographics, migration)

No specific fears were raised about the demographic impact on the relocation zone, apart from those related to livestock farming. Residents who will be relocated already accept the idea of moving, and if they don't frequent the inhabitants of the proposed relocation zone, they know them and have no concerns about neighborly relations.

12.1.9. Health and safety: impact of infrastructures (accidents, noise, dust)

As far as the villagers of Sainte Marie are concerned, there are no concerns about the potential impacts of the project's works and developments. On the contrary, they feel that they will be further away from the airport than they are today, and that they and their animals will be even less affected.

12.1.10. Cultural heritage issues (damage, loss, access, environment)

Generally speaking, the people interviewed did not mention any specific religious or heritage sites. Only one person mentioned the presence of a small grotto in which he likes to meditate, but this is not located directly in the impacted zone and access to it should remain possible.

12.1.11. Project communication system

- Current communication channel with the Project

Communication has been regular over the past few months, but the people of Sainte Marie feel that they are still in the dark about their future. Although some elements have been put forward by the Regional Assembly, in the end nothing concrete has been proposed, particularly on the question of livestock farming.

- Desired route / suggested improvements for effective communication

Those consulted stressed the importance of local government providing regular communication and support throughout the adaptation period.

They fear that the authorities will no longer contact them once the physical relocation has taken place. As such, they would like to be given a new point of contact with knowledge of the case, so as to have "a door to knock on" in the event of a lack of communication with the local government. They would like to be able to have direct contact with the donors, "a contact who will give us the assurance that the direction taken is the right one".

13. 03 05 2019 : Anse Quitar

Subject of the consultation	Stakeholder engagement analysis and planning Rodrigues Airport Project
Consultation location	Village of Anse Quitar - Corail
Project area	Plaine Corail
Date	May 03, 2019
Duration	1 hour
Locations represented	Village of Anse Quitar
Number of people consulted	3
Group(s) consulted	André, Marclin and Jean Ley



13.1.1. List of attendees

This collective consultation took place at the Anse Quitar-Corail Community Center, a meeting place for members of the villages affiliated to the Anse Quitar-Corail Village Committee.

First name Last name	Stakeholders	Contact
Claude Marc André	Anse Quitar village vice-president	832 84 11
Mr Marclin	Sports Manager	N/A
Jean Ley	Environment Manager	N/A

13.1.2. Exchange report

- The village of Anse Quitar and affiliated villages

Anse Quitar-Corail is located close to the village of Sainte Marie, but is not directly impacted by the project. The village of Anse Quitar includes other small villages that are affiliated with it, such as the village of Sainte Marie, Dans Cocos (also known as Plaine Cocos) and Vangassailles. Overall, the entire village comprises 143 families. The village is duly registered with the RCSS and recognized by the Commissions of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly. The eleven-member Village Committee is democratically elected through village elections held every two years.

The Community Center is the meeting place for activities such as meetings, games and work sessions of collective groups including the Women's Association, the Youth Group, the Elderly Group, the Village Committee, as well as other activities.

- Activities of Anse Quitar-Corail villagers

The villagers' main activities are livestock breeding, agriculture and fishing.

13.1.3. Breeding

The animals raised mainly by the villagers are cows, goats and sheep, most of which are kept at Caverne Bouteille. In Anse Quitar, only ten farmers keep large numbers of livestock. According to those present, there are around 250 animals in the Caverne Bouteille area. This number could rise to a thousand if there are no animal losses due to disease, bad weather or dog attacks.

- Cattle breeding

The locals own oxen, which they still feed in the extensive way traditional to the region. The oxen are tethered at all times to prevent physical damage to the plantations and other incidents. The places where the oxen are tethered are changed every day so that they can feed themselves. The oxen kept at Caverne Bouteille are free to graze in the area. However, the small farmers who feed the oxen in the village of Anse Quitar (all close to their homes) tie up their animals.

- Sheep and goat breeding

Sheep and goats are free to graze in the Caverne Bouteille area. In the evenings, the animals are put in pens built with coral blocks to protect them from bad weather and predators (mainly dogs), which cause a lot of damage. Every morning, the animals are released and left to graze all day in the area, with no supervision required. Some farmers keep their animals inside the coral enclosures for better control. To water the animals, structures are in place at Caverne Bouteille.

13.1.4. Agriculture

In Anse Quitar-Corail, people mainly cultivate corn, filantes and beans, as well as fruit trees such as attiers (annonces), which grow well in the region. There are also women working in the agri-food sector,



processing agricultural products such as chilli pastes or achards, which are much appreciated by visitors.

13.1.5. Stakeholders' views on the project

They first heard about the development of this project in 2006 at public meetings, and also heard that the resettlement of the inhabitants of the village of Sainte Marie would take place in 2019.

Officially, they have not been informed by local officers about the project and related activities.

According to village officials, the airport expansion project is a good one for Rodrigues Island in general. This project will have many economic benefits, including opportunities for local entrepreneurs due to the increased number of tourists. The François Leguat Nature Reserve already exists in the village. This reserve attracts many tourists every year, as do other attractions in the area such as the famous Caverne Patate cave.

13.1.6. Negative impacts

Although the project has economic benefits, there will be problems associated with it. They agree that all good things come at a price, but the damage must be kept to a minimum.

During all the negotiations, they were not informed about their breeding activities at Caverne Bouteille, and they wonder whether the current breeding area is not impacted by the project. The main problems identified are breeding, fishing and the environment.

Farmers with large numbers of animals do not know if the area will be affected, and if so, where they will be relocated to continue farming. Farmers will be greatly affected, as they will have to reduce their herd numbers due to the necessary change in breeding techniques compared to the current extensive breeding system. There won't be as much park space to keep as many animals. There will be an increase in pressure on the land, as there will be a loss of free grazing space at Caverne Bouteille. These farmers may suffer an economic loss due to the reduction in free-range area.

As for the environmental aspect, the corals will be damaged as they will be covered by concrete and other materials. So there will be a loss of the historic landscape of the area after this work. Especially if the many interconnected caverns are affected.

As far as fishing is concerned, the Agner fishery will have to be relocated. They claim to have heard of a possible relocation of the "Agner or Ithier" fishery to Baie du Nord.

The readjustment of the inhabitants of the village of Sainte Marie to the new relocation site will be difficult, as they are accustomed to a certain way of life, and they believe they will need the unfailing assistance of the Regional Assembly for successful social and cultural integration. Assistance must not only be financial, but also take the form of follow-up by the relevant authorities, such as the Commissions for the Family, Agriculture, Community Development, etc. The people of Sainte Marie don't yet know what to expect at the new site. These villagers have a certain way of raising their animals, and they will have to change their habits when they are relocated.

13.1.7. Recommendations

Generally speaking, those present at the consultation recognized the importance of this study in avoiding or reducing the damage caused by resettlement. They propose the construction of parks and pastures for all breeders impacted by this huge project, as well as appropriate accompaniment or assistance.

14. 03 05 2019 Tony Louis

Subject of the consultation	Stakeholder engagement analysis and planning Rodrigues Airport Project
Consultation location	Village of Cascade Jean Louis



Project area	Plaine Corail
Date	May 03, 2019
Duration	1 hour
Locations represented	Plaine Corail and Cascade Jean-Louis
Number of people consulted	2
Group(s) consulted	Cascade Jean-Louis residents

14.1.1. List of attendees

The consultation took place at the home of Mr Tony Louis, President of the village of Cascade Jean Louis, which includes the Plaine Corail locality. He works as an elementary school teacher. His wife was also present to give information about her livestock farm in Bangélique, an area directly affected.

First name Last name	Stakeholders	Contact
Tony Louis	Cascade Jean-Louis resident and Village President	
Mrs Tony Louis	Cascade Jean-Louis resident	

14.1.2. Exchange report

14.1.3. The village of Cascade Jean Louis

The village of Cascade Jean Louis also includes the locality of Plaine Corail, a prospective resettlement area for the inhabitants of the village of Sainte Marie. Cascade Jean Louis is registered with the RCSS and recognized by the authorities. The village as a whole comprises 175 houses, a figure that is set to rise with the arrival of the people from Sainte Marie.

Tony Louis is the village President, democratically elected by the villagers. Elections are held every two years to elect a team who will work to ensure the smooth running and progress of the village. Like all other villages, the executive team is made up of eleven members with specific responsibilities.

14.1.4. Activities of Madame Louis and the residents of Cascade Jean Louis

The inhabitants of Cascade Jean Louis work in several areas of Rodriguan society, including the civil service, the private sector, small-scale entrepreneurship and the informal sector. The main activities are animal husbandry and agriculture, which employ the most people.

14.1.5. Livestock and agriculture

Livestock are mainly sheep and goats.

- Sheep and goat breeding

Madame Louis owns 60 goats in Bangélique, which she raises extensively. Sheep and goat breeding is an economic activity that dates back to her grandparents. They lived in Bangélique, where they raised livestock and fished. After her marriage, Madame Louis moved to Cascade Jean-Louis. The proximity of her move enabled her to continue raising goats in Bangélique with her brothers and cousins. Sheep and goats are released in this area, where grazing is free. In the evening, the animals are kept in pens to protect them from bad weather and predators (especially dogs), and are released in the morning. At Bangélique, there is no fenced grazing area.

- Agriculture

Madame Louis and the other residents work on plots of land where they grow mainly kidney beans and string beans.

14.1.6. Opinions on the Project

Mr. Louis is aware of the resettlement of the inhabitants of the village of Sainte Marie and the Bangélique stockyards. However, although the prospective resettlement village, Plaine Corail, is affiliated to Cascade Jean- Louis, there has been no informative or explanatory meeting with the village President and his executive members.

The residents directly affected already have space for their new homes, but one problem persists: the amount of land available for livestock and farming activities.

The people of Sainte Marie village are in favor of relocating to the new site, but they will need effective solutions for the animals, grazing areas and agriculture. The Agriculture Commission is planning to set up integrated livestock farms where the animals will be constantly penned.

According to Tony Louis, the project will be of great benefit to the people of Cascade Jean Louis, the surrounding villages and the country in general. It's a positive project in the right direction. There will be more opportunities for the development of small businesses that will create jobs for the people of the region. The project will also create jobs during and after the airport's construction. There will also be opportunities to rent rooms or houses during the construction period, for foreign workers and/or local residents who wish to stay close to the airport. After construction, there will be a greater flow of tourists to the island and this will create more opportunities for the development of tourism businesses such as small craft stores, restaurants/snacks and also gites or B&Bs. Sales of local produce should also increase.

14.1.7. Negative impacts

For Tony Louis, the main negative impacts of the project are in terms of potential economic and cultural losses, particularly in terms of animal husbandry practices. Unlike today, animals will now be kept in pens and fed on cut fodder or penned pastures. There is already a high risk of losing animals after relocation, due to stress and difficulties in adapting to the new farming conditions.

There will be a loss of our landscape where this historic breeding area will disappear.

14.1.8. Recommendations

To offset economic losses, it would be a good idea for breeders to receive compensation during the animals' rehabilitation period.

As the fishermen will also be relocated, there will be a need to build shelters to store tools, engines and seine nets.

All planters and breeders must have access to technical agricultural monitoring by officers of the Agriculture Commission to avoid major losses. This technical follow-up will be very important as breeders will change their breeding techniques, which will require more economic and physical effort. More money will have to be spent after resettlement on buying feed during the dry season. Today, farmers buy very little or almost no feed for their animals, as they graze freely. As they will soon be in the parks, farmers will have to buy feed more regularly, and this will have a direct impact on their profit margins.

It is essential to save or archive photos and videos of this entire area, which will disappear from the landscape. The impacted area is recognized as a historic coral zone for free-range animal husbandry, and this type of zone does not exist in other parts of the island. As this historic cachet is set to disappear, it's vital to preserve memories for future generations.

With growing pressure due to an increase in the number of animals on a small surface area, new economic alternatives may have to be proposed. A support plan will be more than necessary to set up new businesses.





Appendix 2: Minutes of consultations carried out in March 2023

Date	13/03/2023
Places	Rodrigues Airport
Contact person(s)	Gail Leong Kye, Armand Perrine and Mickael Etienne
<p>Brief presentation of the experts and the mission</p> <p>Distribution of responsibilities within ARL regarding the organizational structure</p> <p>For the time being, ARL, which has 80 employees, does not have a department specifically dedicated to human resources. It is the finance/administration manager who is in charge of HR.</p> <p>Similarly, there is currently no occupational health and safety officer.</p> <p>Finally, ARL does not have a community relations officer. This is primarily a function performed by the person in charge of general communications.</p> <p>When ARL wants to organize meetings with villagers, they go through the village committees and the Rodrigues Social Security Council (RCSS).</p> <p>With the expansion of the airport, it is planned to establish these units. In particular, ARL will establish an HR department as the number of employees is expected to double during the operation phase of the new airport. In addition, the HSE, environmental, social and technical departments will be created within the Project Implementation Unit (PIU).</p> <p>The social division of the PIU will be in charge of managing social aspects and community relations.</p> <p>Communication with RRA and the public</p> <p>According to them, the relationship with RRA is smooth, although they would like to have more information. They pass on all information promptly to RRA when they feel it is relevant (depending on the topic), especially with regard to complaints.</p> <p>The best communication tools are: Facebook page, radio, and television. The distribution of flyers, leaflets, and the written press have little impact.</p> <p>According to them, political changes (e.g. the change of majority in 2022) have little influence on communication and relationships. In fact, the project is supported by all and is fairly well known in the locality. This can sometimes cause slowness according to them and potentially have consequences on the project if the government in Mauritius were to change (next elections expected in a year or two).</p> <p>Regarding employment and complaints</p> <p>According to them, it is especially with the employment office that recruitment issues should be addressed (favoring local people and exhausting local recruitment possibilities before resorting to foreigners).</p> <p>They also think that the management of complaints more often goes through the Employment Commission, rarely through ARL. Concerning this subject, it is necessary to highlight the specificities of Rodrigues, which is an island of human size where the administration plays an important role.</p>	

Manpower requirements for the Project

According to ARL, the arrival of foreign workers will not create a significant problem. When the terminal was expanded in 2019, workers from India and Bangladesh already arrived (between 20 and 30 people). This created a stir, so the regional employment office must coordinate and communicate well on recruitment. For the construction phase, between 300 and 400 jobs will be created and for the operation phase, about 150 jobs will be created. The proportion of foreigners and locals (including members of the impacted households) among these workers is not yet known. The number of local workers can be obtained from the education commission. Although it is not a major and strong demand of the populations, local employment is clearly an important issue for the Project. According to ARL, the project manager will have to use all means to employ local people before hiring foreign workers on the construction sites.

Project update

According to them, the new design will not affect new people. They are aware that the resettlement of fishermen, farmers and herders is still in progress.

Date 14/03/2023

Places François Leguat Reserve

Contact person(s) Aurèle André, Director of the François Leguat Reserve (indirectly impacted) and President of the Tourist Office

Brief presentation of the mission

Direct environmental and social impacts of the Project

Aurèle André considers that his reserve (18ha) is a natural extension of the Anse Quitor reserve (38ha).

According to him, the Project will cause significant dusting during the construction phase. This will potentially impact plant growth by limiting photosynthesis, possibly eliminating some plants and thus the reforestation objective he has set.

He also suggests compensating the asphalt surface of the runway (about 9ha) by reforesting an equivalent area.

It is necessary according to him to be aware that Rodrigues is a special region.

He asked about the impact of vibrations generated by the construction machinery and potentially those of larger aircraft during the operating phase. On this point, the experts referred the question to the environmental mission, which will be better able to answer.

Social impacts

On social issues, he believes that the additional arrival of tourists will only aggravate the issue of access to water. This is already a serious problem in Rodrigues, and the arrival of tourists will require both improving water capacity and managing wastewater.

The demographic issue must not be neglected. It involves both the management of foreign workers, but also the sustainable modification of the Rodriguan way of life and the tensions that may arise with the issues related to tourism and the income it generates.



However, according to him, the tensions that may occur will never lead to open conflicts and violence because the Rodriguan people are peaceful: "Here in Rodrigues, we do not make war. To express our discontent, we sing.

Commitment

It is therefore necessary to put in place a solid communication plan with the populations via the village committees. This is a point to be improved because according to him, apart from the villagers of Sainte Marie, no work has been done. For this, he suggests relying on the thematic groups mentioned in the Sustainable Integrated Development Plan for Rodrigues. These groups are supposed to be close to the populations and the project owners, especially for monitoring.

He wants a meeting with the World Bank, RRA and ARL to dot the i's.

Indirect impacts (tourism)

For him, this Project is an opportunity to give a real sustainable impetus to the development of tourism in Rodrigues. It is necessary to avoid the pitfalls of Mauritius in terms of land development.

It is necessary to give visibility to the craftsmen and farmers of Rodrigues to promote the sale of local production and redistribute the benefits of tourism.

Water collection is a key issue for him.

Finally, he believes that it is necessary to promote quality human tourism that will enhance the local way of life, so that Rodrigues does not lose its soul. This is moreover a consensus in Rodrigues at the political level with the wish to claim the island as the sustainable island of the Indian Ocean.

Date 14/03/2023

Places Coral Plain

Contact person(s) Heads of households displaced from Sainte Marie

Stakeholder Engagement

There was good stakeholder engagement in the preparation of the RAP. But since the resettlement and especially after the change of government, there are more difficulties to communicate. At present, they do not know who to go to because there is no identified contact person. Before, they used to go to Madame Pamela, but since the transition, there is no more contact. There has been no follow-up of their situation and they think that this is a pity.

The best way to mobilize and engage them, they said, is through phone calls to get the word out, and to meet with them personally. We can also get the information out through the village presidents.

Concerning the management of complaints, they want to have the possibility to file the complaint in a personal way, in front of a well defined interlocutor. For the moment, they have not had any response to their various complaints.

This prompted them to make a petition in triplicate but it has remained unanswered to date; these petitions were sent to the Public Infrastructure Commission, the Environmental Commission and the Chief Commissioner's office.

Concerns about the project



The first fear mentioned is that before, they were involved in the Project. Now they feel they are being left out.

They feel strongly that they were simply manipulated to clear the field and get the funding.

Physical relocation

They are all satisfied with their resettlement because they live in better conditions. They have access to basic services (water, electricity, sanitation, transportation). Almost all the households moved in 3 years ago, except for one person who moved in 2 months ago.

The quality of construction is satisfactory, but one person has had flooding on his property.

There was no eviction.

They are waiting for confirmation of the leases, but they are confident.

They had no problem with the inhabitants of Plaine Corail.

Economic relocation

For them, it's a mess. No one has sufficient grazing space (lack of food) or land for agriculture. The majority of households have kept the livestock activity in Sainte Marie; but moving is long and expensive. It is difficult to transport fodder from Sainte Marie to Plaine Corail. Before, everything was next to their house. Now it is different.

In Sainte Marie, they had been able to establish a system of exploitation of the spaces based on the pluriactivity (fishing, agriculture, breeding...) or the resettlement and the Project broke this dynamics.

In the end, all agree that their situation has worsened and that the Project does not include them.

Transition

They did not receive transitional assistance, despite their request.

Vulnerability

They all feel they are on the same level. They don't see a factor that would disadvantage some PAPs over others.

Follow-up

There is no follow-up of their situation. Some find themselves with spaces that are much too small for their herds. This forces them to reduce the size of their herds, which implies a decrease in income. This is also a consequence of the distance from the land.

They believe that adequate follow-up should be monthly at first, and less frequent thereafter.

Date	18/03/2023 - 12h15
Places	Coral Plain
Contact person(s)	Host Community
Stakeholder Engagement	



The information is obtained by word of mouth, or on television and radio.

To communicate, Facebook is not too suitable because older people do not have access to it. They prefer face-to-face meetings so that they have the opportunity to express themselves.

They are not satisfied with the communication and want to be consulted and involved in the follow-up of mitigation measures. For example:

- They claim that their community was not invited to the ESIA report presentation in January 2020;
- They have not received any visits from the administration, not even when it came to finding space for the resettlement of the villagers of Sainte Marie, and they are not aware of the measures from which they will benefit (formalization of livestock spaces);
- They also state that a meeting was held with the community of Saint Mary's and when one of them approached to participate, the official present turned him away. This lack of transparency only creates a sense of injustice.

"We are fine with the airport project, but we should not be victims of it.

They are asking for a meeting only of their community with the airport management.

Concerning the management of complaints and grievances: they have written to the Environmental Commission (old and new) but they have had no response.

Fears and expectations about the project

The first complaint mentioned was the increase in dust due to the construction of houses and structures for the resettlement of the inhabitants of Sainte Marie, and particularly the dirt road leading to the Salines fishery. The increase in vehicle traffic generates dust that prevents them from keeping their windows open in dry periods.

On the other hand, the increase in traffic and workers means that they find more garbage littering the ground. This decreases their quality of life.

The first fears mentioned with regard to the project concern the arrival of larger planes that may cause odors, vibrations, and noise that will generate headaches and disturb their peace. They are especially worried about their children. They claim that these nuisances are already causing damage to their house (cracked walls).

Finally, they fear being too close to the airport parking lot and to a hotel complex that is under construction (according to what they heard on TV).

Overall, they are not sure that the island has the necessary resources to deal with the direct and indirect impacts that the Project will generate. In particular, with regard to access to water, they fear that tourists will benefit first, to the detriment of the communities. Regarding the supply of food, Rodrigues already depends to some extent on imported food; it will be necessary to ensure that tourism does not exacerbate this problem. Finally, they believe that roads will need to be better maintained as economic activity will increase (more fishermen, more tourists, more pollution, more dust).

Concerning expectations: they think that the project will benefit the island, especially in terms of employment for young people and for the craft industry. It should be noted that the delays in the implementation of the Project reduce the motivation to develop an activity.

Physical relocation

They claim to have no problem with the inhabitants of Sainte Marie who were resettled in Plaine Corail. But they only learned about the resettlement project when they saw the land registry officials measuring the plots with the Sainte Marie inhabitants.

Economic relocation

Given the lack of space with the arrival of the residents of Sainte Marie, they estimate that they have decreased their activity by about ¾. They fear that the hotel project they have heard



about, which will be 20 ha, will exacerbate this trend. In particular, it will decrease the available forage.

As for agriculture and fishing, they are not particularly impacted, but here again the hotel project could change the situation.

They are not aware of the plans to formalize farm/livestock leases as written in the report.

One person (Marie Lourdes Farla) lost her grazing space to a household in Sainte Marie. The whole process was poorly managed for the following reasons:

- The officials came to measure the space needed to relocate on his parcel without his agreement or prior notification ;
- She notified ICE of her refusal to surrender the parcel on which she has a lease because the grazing area was already prepared and she needed it for her cattle;
- ICE would have told him that they were not aware of the project on this parcel;
- She has not received any letter allowing her to prepare to vacate the premises;
- The environmental police came to tell her that she had one day to free the space, which created a strong psychological pressure on this person: she assimilates it to a displacement;
- The contract was only offered after she vacated the premises;
- The contract is written in English, which she does not understand (she prefers French);
- She had a verbal promise that her pen would be built, but it is not;
- None of his complaints have been acted upon;

She received 30,000 MRU as compensation for the lost fence. In the end, the plot she received in exchange is poorly developed and this constitutes a loss for her.

Date 20/03/2023 - 10h00

Places Port Mathurin

Contact person(s) Carlo Botsar - Departmental Head of the Civil Aviation Commission

Brief presentation of the experts and the mission

The Civil Aviation Commission, which reports to the Central Administration (Chief Commissioner), is the Commission in charge of steering the RAP. They collaborate with the relevant commissions (agriculture, livestock, cadastre) when necessary. They worked closely with the EPMU because they were in the same building under the previous government, which is no longer the case today.

Communication/stakeholder engagement

Since the Civil Aviation Commission is in charge of the Project, this commission centralizes the activities and the communication. All files related to the management of the project are kept there.

According to him, one of the difficulties in managing communication is related to the small size of the island and therefore the proximity between the government (the commissioners and members of the commissions) and the population. Complaints are often made orally during unannounced visits or on the street, which makes it difficult to manage the follow-up of requests.

The PAPs often go to the EPMU, which passes the message on to the Civil Aviation Commission. It is the EPMU that has the minutes of the consultations made with the Ste Marie.



Physical relocation

According to Mr. Carlo Botsar, resettlement activities (including livelihood restoration) are 71% complete. He acknowledged that roads are missing and that this will be done by the end of the year.

The RRA has contracted a consultant/engineer to design and build the structures.

Regarding the two households (Sévéry family) to be relocated, the consultant is working on the terms of reference which will be ready by April. They expect the new houses to be ready by the end of December 2023.

Regarding compensation, there were two requests to receive monetary compensation and not in kind (getting the full amount dedicated to the contract), but this was denied.

The preparation of the leases is finalized, but this is managed by the land registry office.

Mr. Botsar confirms that there has been no eviction.

Restoring livelihoods

Concerning the non-payment of compensation for the trees and fruit plants left in Sainte Marie, he states that he is not aware of the progress of the files and concerning the compensation for uprooting, he is not aware that this promise has been made.

As for the agricultural activity, the work has been delayed because the uprooting of invasive *Acacia nilotica* (pikan-loulou) on the sites selected for the location of the plots is more difficult than expected.

Concerning the non-arrangement of the breeding plots according to their previous configuration (simultaneous breeding of pigs, goats, poultry...): this was done for sanitary reasons. But this was not explained to the PAPs.

Communication/stakeholder engagement

Since the Civil Aviation Commission is in charge of the project, it is the focal point for activities and communication. But according to Mr. Botsar, ARL is intended to take the lead on engagement.

Relevant communication channels, in his opinion, are television (especially during press conferences) and Facebook. In addition, PAPs often go to the EPMU, which escalates the message to the Civil Aviation Commission. But he also says he has not received any complaints.

In addition, he adds that the commissions have opened a permanent office on Wednesday afternoons, during which the citizens can come and submit their problems.

He had considered setting up a hotline, but his experience with the one set up to report water shortages showed that citizens do not use this means of expressing a complaint.

Finally, Mr. Botsar says he plans to conduct formal meetings with PAPs starting in April 2023.

Follow-up

The RRA conducts a report of audits, which are published on the National Audit Office website.

Actions for water

Water availability is a recurrent problem in Rodrigues. The RRA is well aware of this and has adopted several actions at this level. The current production is 6000 m³ per day, while the daily demand reaches 12000 m³. The current supply is ensured by a surface water collection station (capacity of 4400 m³ per day), a desalination plant at Caverne Bouteille (capacity of



100 m3 per day at present but normally of 500 m3), one at Songe (500 m3 per day), Pointe Coton (500 m3 per day) and Pointe Venus (500 m3 per day) The RRA has created the Rodrigues Public Utilities Corporation (RPUC) which is a public company in charge of implementing public infrastructure investment projects in Rodrigues. The RPUC will receive a loan from the Mauritius Investment Corporation in the amount of MRU 1 billion, 50% of which will be allocated to water management projects:

- 1) Desalination projects are planned to increase this capacity. The RPUC is to set up a desalination plant with a capacity of 3500 m3 per day at Caverne Bouteille.
- 2) Projects for the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure capacities are envisaged, particularly for hillside reservoirs and dams.

If hotel constructions are envisaged on Rodrigues, the hotel unit is obliged to set up its own desalination unit to meet its water needs.

Date	21/03/2023 - 15h20
Places	Baie-aux-Huîtres
Contact person(s)	Jean Teddy Labour - Rodrigues Council on Social Services

The Rodrigues Council for Social Services is a non-governmental organization. It was formed in 1971. It gathers the presidents of the village committees of the island (101 villages and localities counted in the island). This NGO has a consultative role on social issues and is a key interlocutor that establishes a link between the government administration and the communities.

Composition

Each village (or group of villages) has a village committee elected by the villagers, with between 8 and 11 members. The RCSS is made up of the committee chairpersons, who elect a board of 11 people for a two-year term. The RCSS meets approximately every 3 months to monitor and define actions to be taken in the five zones of the island.

Field of activity

This NGO is very much in demand by the government. Sometimes for a communication role, sometimes for an advisory role, sometimes for the implementation of projects. They have premises (office located in Mont Lubin) and resources that can be mobilized

Examples of projects carried out: mobilization of health agents for awareness-raising activities, assistance with rainwater collection, installation of latrines, village development ("Nu zoli vilaz" project). The RCSS also collaborates with the RRA on the "Carrefour des parents" initiative by recruiting trainers.

Stakeholder Engagement on the Project

The CHSN has received little information about the Project. They were only approached once by ARL for the ESIA feedback meeting in January 2020.

Mr. Labour deplores the lack of communication on the Project and the information shared is partial and biased. He would like to see documents shared, even if only a non-technical



summary to allow everyone to have an informed understanding of the Project. The CHSSN has not been involved in the relocation.

He thinks it is quite realistic to involve the CHSSN in monitoring impact management and conflict resolution.

Concerns, fears and expectations regarding the Project

The decrease in the number of flights will increase their dependence on airplanes as a means of travel to Mauritius, as it is already difficult enough to get seats during tourist periods.

Moreover, there are doubts as to the capacity of Rodrigues to receive more tourists in view of the limited resources of the island (lack of water and food). It is necessary to better structure and develop the territory in order to face the challenges of an increased tourism.

One of the fears expressed is that if the WB does not finance the project, less careful donors will get involved to speed up the process and will probably be less careful on E&S issues.

For Mr. Labour, it is very important to take into account the political dimension of the project, and that it is more developed to score political points rather than to respond to a pressing infrastructural need. According to him, if there was to be an infrastructure priority in Rodrigues, it would be at the level of the Port-Mathurin, on which the entire population of Rodrigues depends.

Another of the fears he has is about waste management, which he says is already catastrophic. Waste is collected and then stored at Roche Bon-dieu to be buried/incinerated. Initiatives to improve waste management are minimal and much remains to be done.

Date	22/03/2023, 13h15
Places	In Coco
Contact person(s)	Focus group "fishermen's wives of Dans Coco

Communication

The women of Dans Coco heard about the project through government announcements on the radio. However, there has been no communication on the ground and they are not satisfied with the commitment of the stakeholders. They want more explanation to be reassured or informed about the risks and fears they have regarding the project, even if these, they believe, are unfounded. They wish to express themselves on the fisheries and the economic activities impacted. On the whole, they were not able to express their grievances and fears.

They were able to attend the January 2020 ESIA feedback meeting, but it was too crowded to have the opportunity to speak. In the end, it was people who were rather influential or who knew the authorities/ARLs who had the opportunity to speak.

They believe that communication engagement should be done through village committees first, as this format allows for interaction.

Fears and expectations

They fear that the noise and vibrations will affect the peace and quiet of the village, their homes and their children's schooling (school located nearby). They would like the flights to land and take off at times that will not interfere with their lives. Some people also fear collisions with buildings. That is why they want better communication, so that they can be reassured.



Relocation of fisheries

They are not satisfied with the proposed location of the fishery in Camp Pintade.

According to them, with regard to fishing generally, the solution proposed by the commission to land the fish nearby (Dans Coco) is not viable because it implies long trips to return to the pier of Camp Pintade and the chief fisherman cannot supervise the distribution of the fish.

The processing and sale of fish and octopus is their only economic activity. For them, who buy the fish to dry and resell it, this implies additional expenses because it is necessary to travel to Camp Pintade.

They feel that these solutions are simply proposed by the authorities without taking into account the reality on the ground.

They also claim that if fishermen agree to keep a fisherman's helper status, they will not receive any assistance when they have to stop their activity in the near future.

The proposal to fish outside the lagoon could be interesting but they don't have the capacity (large enough boat), nor the knowledge to do that.

If the fishing activities of their husbands are impacted, they want work to be given to young people as a priority, as well as training. "We don't want a gift but a solution.

According to them, if the fishermen cannot continue, then they want to start a business (alone, not in a women's group) in the field of agri-food, handicrafts, sale of tourist products. They have a preference for agriculture and in this case, having support to develop a modern and irrigated agriculture would be interesting. They believe that there are few barriers due to their status as women. The main obstacle is financing and the purchase of equipment.

Date	22/03/2023, 14h15
Places	Cascade Jean-Louis
Contact person(s)	Tony Louis (member of the village committee) and Cascade villager Jean-Louis

Communication

Limited communication about the Project. There has been little information disseminated and engagement, other than the ESIA feedback meeting in January 2020. The rest of the information has come from word of mouth, which leads to confusion between knowing what is true and what is not.

They know that the village of Sainte Marie has been displaced, and that livestock breeding remains a problem for the displaced families.

Concerning the communication modalities, they would like the information to circulate through the village committees, because in the end they are not sure of the information that circulates.

The village committee is a structured body of 11 members: a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, a Vice Secretary, a Treasurer, and representatives of the themes of the economic and social life of the village (health, environment, agriculture, breeding, family, sport...). The committee meets once a month or more if necessary. The committee is responsible for the administration of the village. In the event of a problem, the committee tries to manage the conflict to reach a resolution, and if the situation is too complicated, it reports to the authorities concerned. But according to them, when the administration manages conflicts, it can take a long time because the files get lost. But in general, when there is a conflict, most of the time the stakeholders go directly to the police or the commissions, but rarely come to consult the village committees beforehand.



Fears and expectations

The feeling expressed during the consultation is:

- Lack of transparency and honesty in communication;
- Too much slowness in the implementation of livelihood restoration projects, especially in the construction of enclosures;
- Too much top-down and not enough bottom-up approach to defining activities.

The expectations expressed concern:

- Youth Employment;
- Development of tourism.

Restoration of livelihoods

Some of the affected breeders complained about the size of their pen, which can only hold 13 to 14 head when they have about 100 during the breeding season. They asked to be moved to La Boucherie but were refused. Under these conditions, they refused to sign the contract for the relocation to Les Salines.

All of this discourages them. They want a helping hand in the transition and to be consulted in the hope of finding solutions. This may include support for feeding livestock. They want third parties to be involved in the MSR and not just the government to manage.

Follow-up

They want more follow-up and listening.

Date 23/03/2023 - 14h00

Places Tourism Commission - Port Mathurin

Contact person(s) Mr. Jean Alain Wong So, Mr. Thomas Genave

Brief presentation of the experts and the mission

The Commission's competences are tourism, employment and industrial development.

The purpose of this consultation is primarily to discuss the indirect impacts of the project in terms of tourism and employment, as well as labor management on the project.

Mr. Wong So, Commissioner, began the interview by recalling the general consensus around the Project, and by insisting on the inevitability of the growth of tourism on the island. In particular, he recalled that Rodrigues airport used to receive three flights per week with six-seater planes in the 1970s, compared to the 167 flights planned for the single month of April 2023.

He added that the new airport will reduce the number of flights, which brings ecological benefits and more rationality in serving the island, as well as the possibility of cargo flights. This will give an economic boost.

Tourism

The Commission wishes to increase the range of hotel offers on the island, especially by emphasizing the quality aspect. The tourism sector brings in one billion MRU per year and a stay counts on average 4 to 5 nights (the average tourist expenditure is MUR 15,000 per stay).



Today, Rodrigues welcomes about 80,000 visitors with a current capacity of 1080 rooms on the island and according to Mr. Wong So, it is easy to increase in number, especially because of Mauritian investors. The objective is to reach 140,000 to 150,000 visitors per year.

In order to reinforce the sustainable side of tourism on Rodrigues, it is envisaged to ask each tourist to plant a tree, and to insist on the healthy activities available on the island.

The government wishes to preserve the rustic image of the island. A regulation in this sense is being prepared, which aims to create a framework for the development of tourism.

Employment

With regard to employment, the Commissioner is of the opinion that the contractor cannot be imposed a number/percentage of workers from Rodrigues.

The arrival of many foreign workers is not a concern because Rodrigues is very homogeneous culturally and there is little insecurity, delinquency and prostitution.

The workers will be taken care of by the company, which will provide them with accommodation.

Finally, the impact will be temporary insofar as most of the workers will leave Rodrigues after the work site.

The practice of "community policing" on the island, where neighbors and friends help alert parents when children are not behaving appropriately, helps ensure cohesion and discipline. This is further coupled with awareness campaigns.

In case of grievances, workers usually go to the labor office to file a complaint. On the management of grievances and complaints at work, a specific meeting has been scheduled with Mr. Remy.

Regarding the employment of fishermen under the alternative livelihood scheme (providing a transitional livelihood to fishermen who no longer receive off-season benefits), our interlocutors believe that this is a misunderstanding of the payment terms: they are not paid by the month, but by the week, so workers may have believed that they were not paid in full, when in fact they did not work a full four months.

Land use planning

There is a "Corail City" or "Airport Town" project: it is a complex to promote transit with hotel(s), a conference center, a parking lot, restaurants... The company Lux Consult has been mandated to carry out the basic studies and produce a concept note. Currently, no schedule is available but the idea is to set this up via a BOT (Build Operate Transfer) contract. On this subject, Mr. Botsar is more competent to inform.

Stakeholder engagement and communication

According to our interlocutors, information circulates quickly in Rodrigues. People's complaints that they are not informed and consulted are unfounded or biased because information circulates quickly. It should be noted that communication is mainly mentioned here in a one-way sense, interactive consultation being little mentioned here.

Date	24/03/2023 - 11h25
Places	Big Mountain
Contact person(s)	Mr. Reshad Jhangeer, Mauritian Wildlife Foundation



The Mauritian Wildlife Foundation (MWF) of Rodrigues has 36 employees. The mission of the organization is to save the island's plant and animal species and to raise awareness among the population. The technical objectives are the reforestation of the island by endemic plant species whose propagation is ensured through nurseries, then education and awareness of the communities through the organization of visits to the reserves (development of ecotourism) and the identification and protection of species through monitoring and tracking of biodiversity.

There are currently four reserves in Rodrigues (Anse Quitar, Grande Montagne, Ile aux Sables and Ile aux Cocos). Within the framework of a program with the EU, they are to set up seven additional reserves and increase the surface area of the reserves on the island to 500-600 hectares, which currently represents less than 0.5% of the total surface of the island.

With respect to the Project, MWF is responsible for the transplantation of five identified trees located on the Project site. It was at the request of the previous ECI that MWF took the lead on the relocation project and as such a conservation committee was created prior to the covid crisis aimed at protecting wildlife.

MWF also drafted a strategic plan based on the first version of the ESIA for the Project.

The MWF is therefore well informed about the Project and well involved.



Appendix 3: Presence list of consultations carried out in April 2019 and March 2023



■ Presence list of consultations carried out in April 2019



LISTE DE PRESENCE

Objet: CONSULTATION DES VILLAGEOIS DE PLAINE CORAIL

Lieu de rencontre: PLAINE CORAIL

Date: 13.04.2019

Heure de début: 15h45

Heure de fin: 16h50

N°	NOMS PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	SIGNATURE
01	VOLPES Jean Nicolas	Membre RFA	57066064	Jean
02	Edouard Kamen		57146668	Edouard
03	Jolicœur Prisca Syjane	Etudiante	58446920	Prisca
04	Farla Richelin	Wahman	58757374	RICHELIN FARLA
05	Edouard Jeancloude	fisherman	\$ -	JCE
06	Perrine fils chugy	Fisherman	59838470	T.P. Perrine
07	Perrine Anthony	Fisherman	-	Anthony Perrine
08	Jolicœur Josianne	Fisherman	-	
09	Farla Marie Loude	Fisherman	58757374	
	Jolicœur Marie	Retire		JOLICOEUR



LISTE DE PRESENCE

Objet: CONSULTATION DES VILLAGEOIS DE PLAINE CORAIL

Lieu de rencontre: PLAINE CORAIL

Date: 13.04.2019

Heure de début: 15h45

Heure de fin: 16h50

N°	NOMS PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	SIGNATURE
01	Edouard Jean Paul	fisherman	54952125	JPE
02				
03				
04				
05				
06				
07				
08				
09				



LISTE DE PRESENCE

Objet : CONSULTATION DES VILLAGEOIS DE SAINTE MARIE .

Lieu de rencontre : SAINTE MARIE

Date : 11.04.19

Heure de début : 10^h30

Heure de fin : 13^h

N°	NOMS PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	SIGNATURE
01	Jean Baptiste	Porte Parole	58769226	J. Baptiste
02	B. Nicolas	Breendes	58775661	B. Nicolas
03	M. Line St-Hilaire	brodrie	58775661	M. Line St-Hilaire
04	André R. St-Hilaire	élèveur	89176430	AR St-Hilaire
05				
06				
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15				



LISTE DE PRESENCE

Objet: CONSULTATION DES VILAGEOIS DE SAINTE-MARIE (Synthèse)

Lieu de rencontre: SAINTE - MARIE

Date: 14.04.2019

Heure de début: 14h

Heure de fin: 15L

N°	NOMS PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	SIGNATURE
01	Mrsie José Camille	Mme Bernadette Ste Marie	5 492 85 89	M. J. Coe
02	A Robinson Ste Flaxie	elpeur	5 919 64 30	R. Ste Marie
03	Christa Ste Marie	Habitant Ste Marie / Pêcheur	5923339458956772	
04	Jan Bernadine	Porte parole	58769226	
05	M Landa Ste Marie	plaine corail	59482663	Ste Marie.
06	M Sylvie Varabla Ste Marie	plaine corail	54972975	SUSM
07	Arlette Ste Marie	Plaine Corail	8327131	A. Ste Marie
08	Stephanie Ste Marie	Plaine corail	542.PP565	S.S.
09	Nicolas Ste Marie	Plaine Corail	-	C. Ste Marie

■ **Presence list of consultations carried out in April 2023**



INSUCO LISTE DE PRESENCE




Objet: Consultation représentant opérateur économique + Partie prenante indirectement impactée

Lieu de rencontre: Réserve Française Lézard - Anse Quito

Date: 14/03/2023

Heure de début: 11h30

Heure de fin: 13h15

N°	NOMS PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	SIGNATURE
01	Aurèle ANDRÉ	Directeur Réserve F. Léopard Président association des opérateurs économiques	5 258 43 56	
02	Jean-Isaac TAGUHI	Consultant	+ 33652401897	
03	Julien BOUÏE	Consultant	5 795 22 06	
04				
05				
06				
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08				

INSUCO
LISTE DE PRESENCE

Objet : Consultation PAR / PEPP
Lieu de rencontre : Plaine Coraël
Date : 14/03/2023

Heure de début : 13^h15
Heure de fin : 15^h30





N°	NOMS PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	SIGNATURE
01	Srè MARE ARLINGTON	BLOK CONSULTANT	57728076	
02	Srè HANE André Robinson	PENSIONNÉ	59176430	H. R. Stey Hane d.m.
03	Srè MARE FABIAN	ESTIMATEUR	584468080	
04	MARCELE DUDUC	FISHERMAN	57452717	CL
05	FLORENCE A	FISHERMAN	59238205	
06	Srè MARE ROSAKO	PENSIONNÉ	57236067	M
07	JEAN PAREL Srè MARE	RECEUR	59782001	U 914
08	ROSAKO	MANAGER	57817112	M. L. S. H. M.

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INSUCO
LISTE DE PRESENCE

Objet : Consultation PAR / PEPP
Lieu de rencontre : Plaine Coraïl
Date : 14/03/2023

Heure de début : 18^h 15
Heure de fin : 15^h 30

N°	NOMS PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	SIGNATURE
09	Jean-Benoît	présent.	574353923	
10	Sté Marie Marie	P. Coraïl	54804854	M L S M Marie
11	Sté Marie Nicolas	P. Coraïl	58519427	ML C M S M
12	Sté Marie Christian	P. Coraïl	58756747	
13	Jean-Isamu FIAOVI	Consultant	0652401897	
14	Julien BOULÉ	Consultant	+230 57952206	
07				
08				

INSUCO
LISTE DE PRESENCE

Objet : *Consultation indiv: duelle*
 Lieu de rencontre : *Plaine Corail*
 Date : *16/03/23*
 Heure de début : *12h*
 Heure de fin : *13h*

N°	NOMS PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	SIGNATURE
01	Ludovic LARCHER	Fisherman	5 7 4 5 2 7 1 7	<i>[Signature]</i>
02	Sam Yew LARCHER	Refractée	-	<i>L.S</i>
03	Jean-Isaiah TAGUHA	Consultant	06 5 2 4 0 1 8 9 7	<i>[Signature]</i>
04	Julien BOULÉ	Consultant	5 4 9 5 2 2 0 6	<i>[Signature]</i>
05				
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INSUCO
LISTE DE PRESENCE

Objet : *Consultation individuelle*
Lieu de rencontre : *Plaine Corail*
Date : *16/03/2023*
Heure de début : *13h 10*
Heure de fin : *14h*

N°	NOMS PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	SIGNATURE
01	<i>Roufflet Stéti</i>	<i>Fisher Houn</i>	<i>59238305</i>	
02	<i>Arlette Steifani</i>	<i>Hospital Care Attendant</i>	<i>58754173</i>	<i>ASB</i>
03	<i>Jean-Norbert Steifani</i>	<i>Eleveur</i>	<i>58760412</i>	
04	<i>Jean-Isamu TACUETTI</i>	<i>Fish Manger Consultant</i>	<i>0654401817</i>	
05	<i>Julien BOUVÉ</i>	<i>Consultant</i>	<i>57952206</i>	
06				
07				
08				

INSUCO LISTE DE PRESENCE

Objet : Consultation pêcheurie les Salines

Lieu de rencontre : les Salines

Date : 16.03.2023

Heure de début : 14^h

Heure de fin : 15^h00

N°	NOMS PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	SIGNATURE
01	F.B. Coplon	chef pêcheurie		F.B.C
02	Antonio Latchar	chef bateau	59864638	L.A
03	Jean Isamu TABUHI	Consultant	0632401897	
04	Julien BOUVE	Consultant	57952206	
05				
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INSUCO
LISTE DE PRESENCE

Objet : *Consultations pêcheurs Ithier*

Lieu de rencontre : *Anse Quitor*

Date : *17.03.2023*

Heure de début : *16h*

Heure de fin : *17h30*

N°	NOMS PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	SIGNATURE
01	<i>Jean Powerthier</i>	<i>Fishermen</i>	<i>59784935</i>	<i>J.P.Z</i>
02	<i>Ithier Rockman</i>	<i>fisherman</i>	<i>59879754</i>	<i>Rockman</i>
03	<i>Ithier Jacquesy</i>	<i>fisherman</i>	<i>58424453</i>	<i>Ithier</i>
04	<i>Ithier Billy</i>	<i>fisherman</i>	<i>54843101</i>	<i>Billy</i>
05	<i>Momus Didendy</i>	<i>fisherman</i>	<i>54598635</i>	<i>D.M</i>
06	<i>Ithier Jean-Dominique</i>	<i>Fisherman</i>	<i>59801329</i>	<i>J.D</i>
07	<i>Jean Ithier</i>	<i>fisherman</i>	<i>54853295</i>	<i>J.I</i>
08	<i>Roberto Ithier</i> <i>Jean MAGNATI</i>	<i>Fisherman</i> <i>consultant</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>R.I</i> <i>J.M.A</i>

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INSUCO
LISTE DE PRESENCE

Objet: *Consultations pêcheurs Ithier*

Lieu de rencontre: *Anse Quitor*


Date: *17.03.2023*

Heure de début: *16h*

Heure de fin: *18h30*




N°	NOMS PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	SIGNATURE
01	<i>Jean Christophe Perrineau</i>	<i>fisherman</i>	<i>51895200</i>	<i>Zan</i>
02	<i>Fisher hende</i>	<i>fisherman</i>	<i>59716377</i>	<i>ZL</i>
03	<i>Ethie hoie</i>	<i>fisherman</i>	<i>59784935</i>	
04	<i>Stéphanie Jany</i>	<i>fisherman</i>	<i>57117954</i>	<i>B</i>
05	<i>monsieur David</i>	<i>fisherman</i>	<i>57164199</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
06	<i>Sandley Allos</i>	<i>fisherman</i>	<i>55143807</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
07	<i>Jean marais haborne</i>	<i>fisherman</i>	<i>—</i>	
08	<i>Tobias Colas</i>	<i>fisherman</i>	<i>56687474</i>	<i>Tobias Colas</i>
	<i>Julien Boulié</i>	<i>consultant</i>	<i>57952200</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>

Consultation pêcheur Ithier (suite).

Sharonne Azie	58474962	S.A
## Ashley Ithier		
Christopher Marianne	58578944	
Jobeeharry momus	54569863	
Ithier mame Laurie Virginie	58480366	
Rose Ithier	8327087	
Et Laurina Ithier	57 8327087	

Lieu Plaine Corail Date 18.03.2023

Objet: Consultations individuelles Heure de début: 10h00 Heure de fin

#	NOM PRENOM	FONCTION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Ste Marie Amour	Super pompier	59315682	
2.	Ste Marie Christian	Pecheur	59333394	
3.	Ste Marie S. Varta	Femme au foyer	54972075	SVSM
4.	Jean TAGUCHI	Consultant		
5.	Julien BOULIE	Consultant	87952206	

Lieu : PLAINE CORAIL

Date : 18/03/2023

Objet : Consultation individuelle



Heure de début : 11h

Heure de fin : 11h40

#	NOM PRENOM	FONCTION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.				
2.	Jean Hervé Ste Marie	pecheur	59782461	A 9H
3.	Marie Stéphanie Ste Marie	choumeur	54244565	SS
4.	Jean TAGUCHI	Consultant		
5.	Johan BOUVÉ	Consultant	5 795 22 06	
6.				





Lieu : PLAINE CERAIL Date : 18/03/2023

Objet : Consultation Heure de début : 12h15 Heure de fin : 14h15

#	NOM PRÉNOM	FONCTION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Richelin FARLA	Watchmen Airport	58158109718	
2.	Marie Rachelle Farla	Sans travail	59857672	M.R.F
3.	M. Lourdes FARLA	Pêcheuse Duite	N/A	FH/A
4.	Rovina Nuella	Pêcheuse Duite	58400450	Rovilla
5.	Joseph Clency PERRINE	Pêcheur	59838440	J.P. Perrine
6.	Marie Jolicœur	Retraitée	58107506	J. Jolicœur
7.	Jean TAGUCHI	Consultant		
8.	Julien BOULÉ	Consultant	57952206	
9				
10				

Lieu Plaine Corail Date 18/03/2023

Objet Consultations individuelles Heure de début 14h30 Heure de fin 15h

#	NON PRENOM	FONCTION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Jean TAGUCHI	Consultant	5 795 22 06	
2.	Julien BOUVÉ	Consultant	5 986 7638	L.A
3.	Antonio LARCHER L.A	Fisher man	54522720	
4.	Naizine GORTRAN	—		
Heure de début : 15h05				
1.	Jean-Noël LARCHER	Fisher man	5735 08 02	
2.	Jean TAGUCHI	Consultant		
3.	Julien BOUVÉ	Consultant	5 795 22 06	
Heure de fin : 15h35				



LISTE DE PRESENCE

Objet : Consultation de la Commission de l'Aviation civile / Eau

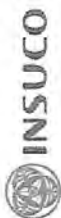
Lieu de rencontre : Port - Mathurin

Date : 20.03.2023

Heure de début : 16h

Heure de fin : 17h40

N°	NOMS PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	SIGNATURE
01	20.03.2023 10h00 → 11h43 Jean Carlo BOTSAR	As Departmental Head	jcbo682@yaho.com 58751810	
02	20.03.2023 8h30 → Jean FAGUCHI	Consultant		
03	Julien BOUVÉ	Consultant	5795 2206	
04				
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LISTE DE PRESENCE




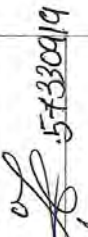




Objet: Consultation de la Commission de l'Emploi et Formations.

Lieu de rencontre: Mahabar

Date: 21.03.2023

Heure de début: 8h30

Heure de fin: 9h45

N°	NOMS PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	SIGNATURE
01	GRANDCOURT Marie Christelle	Aching Departmental Head	GRANDCOURT. M. CHRISTELLE@rragov.mu	
02	Deenesh Groundory	Directeur D'Education	Deenesh.GROUNDORY@rragov.mu	
03	NIOLE Louis Marcelin	AS Senior School Inspector	niolemarcelin969@gmail.com	
04	Elvino Pierre Louis	Head HRDC	elvinopl1@gmail.com	
05	Kristèle Rose	Coordinatrice, HRDC	ROSE.Kristel@rragov.mu	
06	Alphonse PIERRE	Senior Gen. Analyst	spierre@rragov.mu	
07	Vincent	Adverse	alzoent@gmail.com	
08	Jean TITAVUHI	Consultant	+230 5495 2206	



LISTE DE PRESENCE

Objet : Consultation Commission Agriculture & Fisheries.

Lieu de rencontre : Citronnelle

Date : 21.03.2023

Heure de début : 10^h 15

Heure de fin :

N°	NOMS PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	SIGNATURE
01	JEAN PAUL COLIN	Departmental Head	58774025 j.colin@gormu.org	
02	Jean Felix RAVICHA	Mayor ARE	58755190 mrf.2002@gmail.com	
03	Karen Onai SAMOSSI	Veterinary officer	58763413 karenosamosi@gmail.com	
04	PERKINE JG	Scientist of Nov	perking@biodid gmail.com	
05	PERKINE M.J. SYLVIA	Scientific officer	58757752 perkingylio13@gmail.com	
06	Agathe DEBANKY	Scientist officer	58756986 beaty.agathe@rodriguesmu	
07	Nicolas Leopold	Technical Officer	gineleopold@gmail.com	
08	JEROME FELICITE	Asst. Manager APES	JEROME.FELICITE@ rodriguesmu	
09	Jean TAGUCHI	Consultant	58795 22 06	
10	Julien BOUVIE	Consultant		



LISTE DE PRESENCE



Objet : Consultation individuelle - Représentant ONG.

Lieu de rencontre : Baie-aux-Huitres

Date : 21.03.2023

Heure de début : 15h20

Heure de fin :

N°	NOMS PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	SIGNATURE
01	LABOUR Jean Teddy	Vice président RCSS Président La Ferme.	jtlabour@sjmeil.com 5 875 0632	
02	Jean TAGUCCI	Consultant		
03	Julien BOULÉ	Consultant	5 745 2206	
04				
05				
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LISTE DE PRESENCE

Objet : Consultation éleveurs

Lieu de rencontre : *Bongelique*

Date : 21.03.2023

Heure de début : 17h00

Heure de fin : 18h00

N°	NOMS PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	SIGNATURE
01	<i>Regis Vonmally</i>	<i>Eleveurs</i>	<i>5876 44 74</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
02	<i>Lavel Steeve</i>	<i>Eleveurs</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
03	<i>Alas Jean-Paul</i>	<i>Eleveurs</i>	<i>5877 36 57</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
04	<i>Jean TAGUCHI</i>	<i>Consultant</i>		
05	<i>Julien FAVUE</i>	<i>Consultant</i>	<i>5 795 22 06</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
06				
07				
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LISTE DE PRESENCE

Objet: Focus group Femmes de pêcheurs

Lieu de rencontre: Dans Coco

Date: 22.03.2023

Heure de début: 13h15

Heure de fin: 14h00

N°	NOMS PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	SIGNATURE
01	Enella Momois-	Entrepreneur	59879754	Enella Momois
02	Sylviane Larcher	Entrepreneur	57153895	S. Larcher
03	Arline Momois	Entrepreneur	50582526	M-A
04	Violetta Momois	Entrepreneur	57153681	V. MOMOIS
05	Celadja Loui	Entrepreneur	54732215	Chouin
06	Esnel Momois	Pêcheur	58752865	ESNEL MOMOIS
07	Jean Tassouhi	Consultant		
08	Julien Bouvié	Consultant	57952206	



LISTE DE PRESENCE

Objet: Consultation, Impact et installation

Lieu de rencontre: Cascade Jean Louis

Date: 22.03.2023

Heure de début: 14h15

Heure de fin: 15h10

N°	NOMS PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	SIGNATURE
01	Louis Jean Tony	Profes	58760466	
02	Isabelle Allas	Eleveur	58775593	
03	Nelly Tan Wee	Eleveur	58365498	Milit
04	Jean Paul Allas	Pêcheur/Eleveur	58778657	François Allas
05	Jean Jeff Louis	Eleveur	8328295	
06				
07				
08				



LISTE DE PRESENCE

Objet: Rencontre avec ménage qui sera déplacé (Famille Cheveny).

Lieu de rencontre: Plaine Grail / Montagne Travers.

Date: 22.03.2023

Heure de début: 16^h 15

Heure de fin: 16^h 45

N°	NOMS PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	SIGNATURE
01	✓ Rodino Sévéry	Pêcheur active	58510613	Rodino sévéry
02	✓ Margaret Sévry	Pensionnaire	58510613	M- Sévry
03				
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LISTE DE PRESENCE

Objet: Consultation avec la Commission du Tourisme et Emploi

Lieu de rencontre: FORT-MATHURIN

Date: 23.03.2023

Heure de début: 14h

Heure de fin: 15h

N°	NOMS PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	SIGNATURE
01	Jean Artaud	Commission Du Tourisme	Sur 9808 70 wngso dan 21 Cognac com	
02	Jean Thomas GERARD	Commission du Tourisme	9814 43 36 Thomas.GERARD@arld.com	
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