

Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Alois	Mbambo	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? It affect it a lot because the oil will spill in the sea and fish will die, people who live in poverty will eat them and die. This also means our heritage is being destroyed. Job opportunities will be scarce because tourists will not come to swim if water is polluted with oil. Restaurants and tourists attraction will vanish because of this project.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Kuyithinta kakhulu ngoba u oyela uma ungachitheka olwandle ofishi bazokufa abantu abahlupekayo bazobadla bafe, lokhu kuchaza ukuphela kwamagugu nabantu bezwe lethu. Amathuba emisebenzi azophela ngoba izivakashi ngeke zizobhukuda ku oyela , izitolo zokudla okusheshayo nezindawo zokuvakasha zizophela ngenxa yaloluhlelo.	<p>The South African Heritage Resources Association (SAHRA), have been informed of the proposed drilling. A heritage impact assessment has been included in the EIA report and a screening of the ocean floor will occur prior to any drilling. Should any significant material be identified, SAHRA will be contacted immediately and the drilling will be relocated. The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and Fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.</p> <p>Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship, more than 60 km from the nearest coast.. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).</p> <p>As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience. Due to the location of the drillship being approximately 60km away from the shore line, beach accessibility, tourism and local trade will not be affected under normal operating conditions.</p> <p>There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons.</p>	<p>Inhlangano Yezamagugu Esizwe yaseNingizimu Afrika ebizwa ngokuthi yiSouth African Heritage Resources Association (SAHRA), ibikelwe ngomsebenzi wokumba ohlongozwayo. Ukuhlolwa kokuchaphazeleka kwezamasiko kufakiwe embikweni we-EIA futhi ulwandle luzololwa ngaphambi kokuba kwenziwe noma yimuphi umsebenzi wokumba. Uma kwenzeka kutholakala noma yiziphi izinto ezibalulekile, kuzoxhunyanwa neSAHRA ngokushesha bese umsebenzi wokumba uthuthelwa kwenye indawo. Izinto ezingaba amachaphazelo okumba kulo msebenzi ohlongozwayo ophathelene nokuhlolwa kokumbiwa phansi nendlela imvelo yasolwandle ezothinteka ngayo kuye kwahlolisiswa ngocwaningo lwezinto eziphila olwandle okwenziwa uchwepheshe ozimele ovela kwa-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti ukuchaphazeleka kwezokudoba kona kwahlolwa uchwepheshe wezokudoba wakwaCapp Marine. Amagalelo angase abe khona ezintweni eziphila olwandle kanye nasemikhunjini yokudoba kukhululwa ngawo kuSahluko 7 soMbiko we-EIA. Amaningi amagalelo noma amachaphazelo ahlolwe asesilinganisweni esiphansi noma awubala kakhulu.</p> <p>Imisebenzi yokudoba okwesikhashana izobekelwe imingcele yokuba ingenziwe ebangeni elisondele ngamamitha angu-500 emkhunjini wokumba, ebangeni elingaphezu kwamakhilomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini oluseduze. Ukuphela kwemikhumbi yokudoba edlulela ngale kwezindawo okuhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuzo eyezinkampani ezinkulu ezidoba ngamanetha phakathi olwandle. Izinkampani ezithintekayo zizobikelwa ngendawo okumbiwa kuyo, isikhathi umsebenzi wokumba ozosithatha nokuthi kuzimbiwa ngaziphi izikhathi. Abanye abadobi abasebenzela eduze kogu ngeke basondelane nomkhumbi wokumba, futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza lo msebenzi wokumba ngeke uyithikameze nhlobo imisebenzi yokudoba (bheka iSahluko 7 se-EIA).</p> <p>Njengengxenyi yemithetho-migomo ye-Eni ekulawulweni kokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho, uma kutholakala ukuthi umsebenzi uyayichaphazela imisebenzi yokudoba, kulandelwa inqubo yokuhlola izinga lokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho. Le nqubo isekelwa eziqondisweni zomhlaba wonke (Iziqondiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; iZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ukwenezela ezimisweni ezisebenza emhlabeni kabanzi zakwa-Eni. Lezi zimiso zihlinzeka ngenqubo esetshenziswayo ukuquma isinxephezelo, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yamachaphazelo azotholwa imikhumbi edobayo. Isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sisekelwe ekutholeni ukuthi ubani ozophazanyiswa umsebenzi wokumba, izinga lokulahlekelwa kwakhe noma 'lokuphazamiseka' azobhekana nalo. Njengoba indawo okuzobe kukuyo umkhumbi ombayo isebangeni elingaba amakhilomitha angaba ngu-60 ukusuka ogwini lolwandle, ukuya kwabantu emabhishi, ezokuvakasha kanye nezokuhweba zendawo ngeke zichaphazeleke ngaphansi kwezimo zokusebenza ezivamile.</p> <p>Kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu. Nokho, imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola iyoholela ezinzuzweni ezinkulu neziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela</p>
Alois	Mbambo	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? There are a lot of communities that depend on the sea to find food because there are no jobs, these will suffer starvation. Fishermen will lose their jobs because fish will die or relocate. The air we breathe will also change and be polluted and we will get sick. There were areas where we were free to go but these places will be beyond limit now, or no go areas, this project is disrupting our lives.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Kunemiphakathi eminingi engasebenzi ebheke ukudla kulolwandle, izobulawa yindlala. Abantu abasebenza ukudoba badayise bazophelelwa umsebenzi ngoba ofishi bazofa noma babalekele kwezinye izindawo. Nomoya esiwuphefumulayo uzoshintsha sibe nezifo ezingalapheki Kunezindawo lapho besikhululekile kuzo esezizobizwa ngo alubhadwaloluhlelo nie luyasihlukumeza.	Refer to the response provided above.	Bheka impendulo enikezwe ngenhla..
Alois	Mbambo	Do you think that oil and gas exploration will benefit me or my community? Why? This project seems to be designed for the rich people because there are no job opportunities it will bring. We do not have people who skilled or educated for this kind of technology here in South Africa. We really don't need this project here because it will turn our area to Ethiopian status, those poverty stricken countries. We want job opportunities which is not clear in this project.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Loluhlelo lubukeka luzozuzisa ongxwankulu ngoba amathuba emisebenzi abukeka emancane kakhulu. Asinabo abantu abafundele lobuchwepheshe la emzansi ne Africa. Nje loluhlelo asiludingi ngoba sizibona sizofana neEthepia amazwe ahlupekayo. Sidinga umsebenzi lento esingayizwa kahle kuloluhlelo.	<p>Given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the project. Many of the employment positions are associated with highly technical work and require specific skills related to oil and gas, and the drillship will have its own crew. However this outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.</p> <p>There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons.</p>	<p>Ngenxa yokuthi okwamanje lo msebenzi uxile kuphela ekuhloleni ukutholakala kokumbiwa phansi nokuthi isikhathi sawo sizoba sifushane kakhulu, azoba mancane kakhulu amathuba omsebenzi ahlobene nalokhu kumba. Imisebenzi eminingi evulekile yileyo edinga ulwazi lobuchwepheshe nedinga abantu abaqeqeshiwe ngowoyela negesi, futhi imikhumbi yokumba izofika nabasebenzi bayo. Noma kunjalo, lokhu kuyoshintsha kakhulu uma kutholakala ukuthi kunowoyela negesi eningi okudingeka kumbiwe. okuyokwenza ukuba kudingeke kwakhiwe izingqalasizinda ukuze kusekelwe lo msebenzi wokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi oyobe usuqhubeka ngokugcwele. Lawo mathuba emisebenzi ayovuleka lapho ayohambisana nomkucqeshwa kwabantu ukuze bakhulomele ukusebenza futhi kuyoba neminingi engadingi ulwazi lobuchwepheshe.</p> <p>Kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu. Nokho, imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola iyoholela ezinzuzweni ezinkulu neziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe.</p>
Alois	Mbambo	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration activity? I got this information from non-governmental organizations that came to alert us as the community about this proposed project because those that are involved in it do not care about democracy, they think they have the right to make final decisions. My question is how are they going to make such decisions if we are a free country and we have democracy.	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle? Lo lwazi ngiluthole ngezinhangano ezizimele ezibuyile zazoqwashisa imiphakathi yasemakhaya ngaloluhlelo ngoba abantu abaqondene nalo abayisebenzisi intando yeningi bathi yibona abazosithathela izinqumo zokugcini. Siyabuza sithi bazozithatha kanjani kube kuthi sikhululekile emzansi intando yeningina?	<p>The Competent Authority is the decision maker and the EAP/s together with the specialist have assessed the potential impacts associated with the proposed project such that the Department can make an informed decision. A comprehensive public participation Process was conducted to ensure that the public were notified and provided with an opportunity to participate in the process. Advertisements were placed in newspapers throughout the process to inform communities about the project and to provide an opportunity for people to register to receive updates on the proposed drilling. The advertisements were published in the following newspapers:</p> <p>English Adverts were published in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Daily Dispatch in East London;</li><li>• The South Coast Herald in Port Shepstone;</li><li>• The Herald in Port Elizabeth;</li><li>• The Mercury in Durban and</li><li>• The Zululand Observer in Richards Bay.</li></ul> <p>isiZulu adverts were published in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ilanga and</li><li>• Isolezwe</li></ul> <p>An isiXhosa advert was published in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pondo News in Eastern Cape</li></ul> <p>sms notifications were also sent to individuals who have registered as an interested and affected party.</p>	<p>Isiphathamandla Esihlola Ukufaneleka yisona esenza izinqumo kanye nama-EAP kuhlanganise nochwepheshe baye bahlola ukuthi kuzoba namaphi amachaphazelo azobangelwa yilo msebenzi wokumba ohlongozwayo ukuze uMnyango wenze isinqumo esisekelwe olwazini.</p> <p>Kwenziwa iNqubo yokubandakanywa komphakathi ebanzi ukuze kuqinisekwe ukuthi umphakathi uyabikelwa ngalolu daba futhi unikwe nethuba lokubamba iqhaza kule nqubo. Kwafakwa izikhangiso emaphephandabeni phakathi naso sonke isikhathi senqubo ukuze kwaziswe umphakathi ngalo msebenzi nokuba kunikezwe abantu ithuba lokubhalisa ukuze bathole ulwazi lwakamuva mayelana nomsebenzi wokumba. Izikhangiso zafakwa emaphephandabeni alandelayo:</p> <p>Izikhangiso zesiNgizi zashicilelwa kula maphepha:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I-The Daily Dispatch yase-East London;</li><li>• I-The South Coast Herald yasePort Shepstone;</li><li>• I-The Herald yasePort Elizabeth;</li><li>• I-The Mercury yaseThekwini kanye</li><li>• Ne-The Zululand Observer yaseRichards Bay.</li></ul> <p>Izikhangiso zesiZulu zashicilelwa kula maphephandaba:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ilanga kanye</li><li>• Isolezwe</li></ul> <p>Isikhangiso sesiXhosa sashicilelwa kuleli phephandaba:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I-Pondo News yase-Eastern Cape</li></ul> <p>kwathunyelwa nezaziso ngama-sms kubantu ababebhalisile ukuthi bangafisa ukubikelwa nakulabo abathintekayo</p>
Alois	Mbambo	General Comments? We do not need this project, it has come to disrupt our lives, our culture, we will lose our jobs and we will have food shortages. We request the government to apply majority rule in this manner, not that they make decisions themselves. People from rural areas know nothing about this project even though we are free now, this is our country but still white men from other countries are ruling, doing as they please?	Loluhlelo asiludingi luzophazamisa izimpilo zethu, isikompilo lethu, sizolahlekelwa imisebenzi ebesinayo, ukudla kuzosiphelela. Sicela uhulumeni asebenzise intando yeningi hhayi ukuthi yena asithathele izinqumo. Abantu basemakhaya abazi lutho ngalolu hlelo koze kube yinini sithi sikhululekile kodwa izwe lethu libuswa abamhlophe bakamanye amazwe na?	<p>The Competent Authority is the decision maker and the EAP/s together with the specialists have assessed the potential impacts associated with the proposed project such that the Department can make an informed decision. Government, through Operation Phakisa, is seeking to grow the country's ocean economy through several industrial sectors, including the promotion of the oil and gas sector. Exploration is the only means to investigate potential resources and assess their viability for extraction and future development.</p> <p>The No- Go alternative is also in contravention of Operation Phakisa's aim to implement South Africa's policies and programmes better, faster and more effectively, and to unlock the economic potential of South Africa's oceans. Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.</p>	<p>Isiphathamandla Esihlola Ukufaneleka yisona esenza izinqumo kanye nama-EAP kuhlanganise nochwepheshe baye bahlola ukuthi kuzoba namaphi amachaphazelo azobangelwa yilo msebenzi wokumba ohlongozwayo ukuze uMnyango wenze isinqumo esisekelwe olwazini. Uhulumeni, esebenzisa uhlelo lwe-Operation Phakisa, uhlose ukukhulisa umnotho wakuleli otholakala olwandle esebenzisa izimbongi ezihlukahlukene, okubandakanya ukuthuthukiswa kwemboni yokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi.</p> <p>Ukuhlola ngokumba ukuphela kwendlela yokuthola ukuthi lingakanani inani lalezi zinto phansi nokuthi kungaba yinzuzo yini ukuzimba nokuthi esikhathini esizayo zingaba yini nomthelela ekwenyukeni komnotho.</p> <p>Nezinhlalo zezindawo eziphawulelwe ukuba kungangenwa kuzo phecelezi No- Go, zisungulwe njengengxenyi yenhloso ye-Operation Phakisa yokuqalisa ukusebenza kwezinqumo nezinhlalo zaseNingizimu Afrika kangcono, ngokushesha nangempumelelo enkudlwana, nokuba kuvulwe amathuba okwanda komnotho waseNingizimu Afrika ngosizo lolwandle. Sicela uphawule, konke ukuphawula kwesiZulu okutholakele kuzobe sekuphenduliwe ngomhla-17 Januwari 2018.</p>

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Muzi	Ngidi	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? Swimming will be a challenge and fishing too for those who fish. Vendors will be affected. The fish will move to other places, even certain trees will perish, let alone climate change	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Ivele ingcebo yaselwandle iyashoda, ukumbiwa kuka-oyela kuzoqeda kona lokhu okncane oksele okzodala ekheni nezivakashi ezisukezisobhukudela/bona zingabe zisaba nomdlandla. Nesizukulwane kzobe sekungekho lutho nhlobo oksele oksiza umphakathi esakhele kuwo. Kzodala kuthi kube yisizukulwane manje esizokhipha izimali ukuyibona lobuhle esnabo manje ngakithi.	<p>Due to the location of the drillship being approximately 60km away from the shore line, beach accessibility, tourism and local trade will not be affected under normal operating conditions. The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.</p> <p>Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).</p> <p>As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience.</p> <p>Eni has committed to the following inbuilt compliance and control measures with regards to GHG emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Compliance to MARPOL 73/78 Annex VI regulations regarding the reduction of NOx, SOx and GHG emissions from vessel engines;</li><li>• All diesel motors and generators will undergo routine inspections and receive adequate maintenance to minimise soot and unburnt diesel released to the atmosphere;</li><li>• Leak detection and repair programmes will be implemented for valves, flanges, fittings, seals, etc.;</li></ul> <p>The magnitude of the impact on climate change due to GHG emissions from the project activities during the drilling phase is assessed to be Negligible as CO2 emissions generated by the project equate to only 0.0003 percent of the total CO2 emissions for South Africa.</p>	<p>Ngenxa yendawo okuzoba kuyo imikhumbi yokumba eyibanga elingama-60km ukusuka ogwini, ukuvakashela emabhishi, ezokuvakasha kanye nokuhweba endaweni ngeke kuphazamiseke ngaphansi kwezimo zokusebenza ezivamile. Izinto ezingaba amachaphezelelo okumba kulo msebenzi ohlongozwayo ophathelene nokuhlolwa kokumbiwa phansi nendlela imvelo yasolwandle ezothinteka ngayo kuye kwahlolisiswa ngocwaningo lwezinto eziphila olwandle okwenziwa uchwepheshe ozimele ovela kwa-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti ukuchaphazeleka kwezokudoba kona kwahlolwa uchwepheshe wezokudoba wakwaCapp Marine. Amagalelo angase abe khona ezintweni eziphila olwandle kanye nasemikhunjini yokudoba kukhululwa ngawo kuSahluko 7 soMbiko we-EIA. Amaningi amagalelo noma amachaphazelelo ahloliwe asesilinganisweni esiphansi noma awubala kakhulu.</p> <p>Imisebenzi yokudoba okwesikhashana izobekelwa imingcele yokuba ingenziwa ebangeni elisondele ngamamitha angu-500 emkhunjini wokumba. Ukuphela kwemikhumbi yokudoba edlulela ngale kwezindawo okuhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuzo eyezinkampani ezinkulu ezidoba ngamanetha phakathi olwandle. Izinkampani ezithintekayo zizobikelwa ngendawo okumbiwa kuyo, isikhathi umsebenzi wokumba ozosithatha nokuthi kuzombiwa ngaziphi izikhathi. Abanye abadobi abasebenzela eduze kogu ngeke basondelane nomkhumbi wokumba, futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza lo msebenzi wokumba ngeke uyithikameze nhlobo imisebenzi yokudoba (bheka iSahluko 7 se-EIA)</p> <p>Njengengxenyi yemithetho-migomo ye-Eni ekulawulweni kokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho, uma kutholakala ukuthi umsebenzi uyayichaphazela imisebenzi yokudoba, kulandelwa inqubo yokuhlola izinga lokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho. Le nqubo isekelwa eziqondisweni zomhlaba wonke (Iziqondiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; iZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ukwenezela ezimisweni ezisebenza emhlabeni kabanzi zakwa-Eni. Lezi zimiso zihlinzeka ngenqubo esetshenziswayo ukunquma isinxephezelelo, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yamachaphazelelo azotholwa imikhumbi edobayo. Isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sisekelwe ekutholeni ukuthi ubani ozophazanyiswa umsebenzi wokumba, izinga lokulahlekelwa kwakhe noma 'lokuphazamiseka' azobhekana nalo.</p> <p>Abakwa-Eni bazibophezele ekuhambisaneni nalezi zibopho nezinyathelo zokulawula ngokuphathelene nokukhishelwa emoyeni kwentuthu noma ama-GHG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ukuthobela iMARPOL 73/78 iSiithasiselo VI semithetho ephathelene nokunciphisa i-NOx, i-SOx kanye ne-GHG ekhishelwa emoyeni ikhishwa yizinjini zemikhumbi;</li><li>• Zonke izinjini zikadizili kanye nama-generator kuzohlolwa njalo futhi kugcinwe kusesimweni esihle ukuze kuncishishwe ukungcola ezikukhiphela emoyeni kanye nodizili ongashanga kahle;</li><li>• Kuzoba nezinhlalo zokuhlola ukuvuza nokuvalwa kwezindawo ezivuzayo kuma-valve, amajoyinti, izinto ezixhunyiwe, izivalo nokunye.;</li></ul> <p>Izinga lokuchaphazeleka kokuguquka kwesimo sezulu ngenxa yentuthu yeGHG eziphuma kulo msebenzi phakathi nokumba ilinganiselwa ezingeni eliphansi kakhulu lokuphuma kwe-CO2 engaba amaphesenti angu-0.0003 kuphela kulo msebenzi</p>
Muzi	Ngidi	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? If the sea is ever polluted, it will never recover. The polluted air will cause sickness to the community. The community will not be able to get the fish so vital and healthy. If the sea is polluted, the community will be in danger because big waves will bring dirt to the people.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Njengoba sinabantu abaziphilisa ngengecebo yasolwandle lokhu kzoba nomthelela ngoba kzobe kusho kuthi kmele ezinye izindlela zokuziphilisa	Refer to the response provided above.	Bheka impendulo enikezwe ngenhla.
Muzi	Ngidi	Do you think that oil and gas exploration will benefit me or my community? Why? I don't see any benefits because this kind of work require people that are well educated and qualified scientists. We who know next to nothing will not benefit in any way.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Cha, kuzoqokwa ithimba okuyilona oluzohloa kakhulu knathi singumphakathi, uthole kuthi thina sizothola izinsalela kube kudla "omnakabani" bese sivalwa ngamakinati eskhundleni sokuthi siphathele nethupha lawa mathuba	<p>There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success may result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons.</p> <p>The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.</p>	<p>Kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu. Imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola ingase iholele ezinzuzweni eziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe</p> <p>Isimo siyohluka kakhulu uma kutholakala ukuthi kunowoyela negesi eningi okudingeka kumbiwe, okuyokwenza ukuba kudingeke kwakhiwe izingqalasizinda ukuze kusekelwe lo msebenzi wokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi oyobe usuhubeka ngokugcwele. Lawo mathuba emisebenzi ayovuleka lapho ayohambisana nokuqeqeshwa kwabantu ukuze bakhulomele ukusebenza futhi kuyoba neminingi engadingi ulwazi lobuchwepheshe.</p>
Muzi	Ngidi	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration activity? I heard of this from SDCEA and other people at the Hostel	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle? Ngiluthole emhlanganweni womphakathi	Your exposure to the proposed project via SDCEA has been noted.	Ukuthinteka kwakho kulo msebenzi ohlongozwayo ngeSDCEA sitholile ngakho.
Muzi	Ngidi	General Comments? The view that the whole community at KwaMashu Hostel have is that this has to stop if there is ever justice in out country.	Usugoga nje uthini umbono wakho? Ungamuncwa lo oyela kodwa hayi la kwaZulu-Natal ngenxa yokuthi vele kyashoda and kunezinto/knencebo evele intsha yamanje ingayazi kodwa ikhule ngakho lokhu oksele kuyigugu kithi futhi kuletha intokozo ukbona olunye ulanga ikakhulukazi izovakasha ngoba kuyintokoza kithi lokho. Syazuza eskhundleni sokulahlekelwa	<p>Thank you for your comment, however it is incorrect here say to assume that your comment represents the entire community of KwaMashu (unless you can substantiate this statement with proof). There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success may result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons.</p> <p>Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.</p>	<p>Siyabonga ngokuphawula kwakho, nokho kuyiphutha ukusho kwakho ukuthi lokho okushoyo kuwumbono wawo wonke umphakathi wakwaMashu (ngaphandle uma ungaveza ubufakazi bokuthi ngempela abantu bakwaMashu bakushilo lokho). Kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu. Imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola ingase iholele ezinzuzweni eziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe.</p> <p>Sicela uphawule, konke ukuphawula kwesiZulu okutholakele kuzobe sekuphenduliwe ngomhla-17 Januwari 2018.</p>
Muzi	Ntuli	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? In our community there are many people who make their living by means of the sea and also selling things at the beach in that way provide for their families. There are also a lot of heritage that will be disturbed in offshore if this drilling of oil continues. Most importantly, we will never have tourists coming to KwaZulu-Natal area ever again.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Emphakathini engihlala kuwo sinabantu abaningi abaphilisa ngolwandle nangaphandle kolwandle bayadayisa babeka isinhwa etafuleni emndenini yabo. Ziningi izinto ezingama gugu ezihlukumezeka phakathi olwandle uma lento yokumba u-oyela iqhubeka okunye okubalulekile ngeke siphinde sibe nezivakashi kuleli lakwa Zulu-Natal	<p>The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.</p> <p>Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship, more than 60 km from the nearest coast.. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).</p> <p>As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience. Due to the location of the drillship being approximately 60km away from the shore line, beach accessibility, tourism and local trade will not be affected under normal operating conditions.</p> <p>There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. Due to the location of the drillship being approximately 60km away from the shore line, beach accessibility, tourism and local trade will not be affected under normal operating conditions. As the water depths in both drilling areas of interest are more than 1,500m deep, there is no likelihood of any submerged prehistoric archaeological sites or material being encountered in the course of exploration drilling in of the two drilling areas of interest. Further to this, there are no known or recorded shipwreck within the two areas of interest identified for exploration drilling as part of this project The South African Heritage Resources Association (SAHRA), have been informed of the proposed drilling. A heritage impact assessment has been included in the EIA report and a screening of the ocean floor will occur prior to any drilling. Should any significant material be identified, SAHRA will be contacted immediately and the drilling will be relocated.</p>	<p>Izinto ezingaba amachaphezelelo okumba kulo msebenzi ohlongozwayo ophathelene nokuhlolwa kokumbiwa phansi nendlela imvelo yasolwandle ezothinteka ngayo kuye kwahlolisiswa ngocwaningo lwezinto eziphila olwandle okwenziwa uchwepheshe ozimele ovela kwa-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti ukuchaphazeleka kwezokudoba kona kwahlolwa uchwepheshe wezokudoba wakwaCapp Marine. Amagalelo angase abe khona ezintweni eziphila olwandle kanye nasemikhunjini yokudoba kukhululwa ngawo kuSahluko 7 soMbiko we-EIA. Amaningi amagalelo noma amachaphazelelo ahloliwe asesilinganisweni esiphansi noma awubala kakhulu.</p> <p>Imisebenzi yokudoba okwesikhashana izobekelwe imingcele yokuba ingenziwe ebangeni elisondele ngamamitha angu-500 emkhunjini wokumba, ebangeni elingaphezu kwamakhilomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini oluseduze. Ukuphela kwemikhumbi yokudoba edlulela ngale kwezindawo okuhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuzo eyezinkampani ezinkulu ezidoba ngamanetha phakathi olwandle. Izinkampani ezithintekayo zizobikelwa ngendawo okumbiwa kuyo, isikhathi umsebenzi wokumba ozosithatha nokuthi kuzimbiwa ngaziphi izikhathi. Abanye abadobi abasebenzela eduze kogu ngeke basondelane nomkhumbi wokumba, futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza lo msebenzi wokumba ngeke uyithikameze nhlobo imisebenzi yokudoba (bheka iSahluko 7 se-EIA).</p> <p>Njengengxenyi yemithetho-migomo ye-Eni ekulawulweni kokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho, uma kutholakala ukuthi umsebenzi uyayichaphazela imisebenzi yokudoba, kulandelwa inqubo yokuhlola izinga lokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho. Le nqubo isekelwa eziqondisweni zomhlaba wonke (Iziqondiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; iZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ukwenezela ezimisweni ezisebenza emhlabeni kabanzi zakwa-Eni. Lezi zimiso zihlinzeka ngenqubo esetshenziswayo ukunquma isinxephezelelo, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yamachaphazelelo azotholwa imikhumbi edobayo. Isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sisekelwe ekutholeni ukuthi ubani ozophazanyiswa umsebenzi wokumba, izinga lokulahlekelwa kwakhe noma 'lokuphazamiseka' azobhekana nalo. Njengoba indawo okuzobe kukuyo umkhumbi ombayo isebangeni elingaba amakhilomitha angaba ngu-60 ukusuka ogwini lolwandle, ukuya kwabantu emabhishi, ezokuvakasha kanye nezokuhweba zendawo ngeke zichaphazeleke ngaphansi kwezimo zokusebenza ezivamile.</p> <p>Kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu. Nokho, imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola iyoholela ezinzuzweni ezinkulu eziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe.</p>

Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
					Njengoba indawo okuzobe kukuyo umkhumbi ombayo isebangeni elingaba amakhilomitha angaba ngu-60 ukusuka ogwini lolwandle, ukuya kwabantu emabhishi, ezokuvakasha kanye nezokuhweba zendawo ngeke zichaphazeleke ngaphansi kwezimo zokusebenza ezivamile. Njengoba ukujula kwamanzi kuzo zombili izindawo okuhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuzo kungaphezu kwamamitha angu-1,500, awekho amathuba okuba kungaba nezindawo zemivubukulo zasendulo eziphansi kwamanzi noma izinto ezithile okuke kwahlanganwa nazo njengoba kuhlolwa kulezi zindawo ezimbili okufiswa ukuba kumbiwe kuzo. Ngaphezu kwalokho, akukho mikhumbi eyaziwayo noma ekhona emlandweni eyake yaphahlazeka kulezi zindawo ezimbili ezihlosiwe ukuba kumbiwe kuzo ngenjongo yokuhlola uwoyela negesi. Inhlango Yezamagugu i-South African Heritage Resources Association (SAHRA), ibikelwe ngomsebenzi wokumba ohlongozwayo. Kuye kwafakwa umbiko wokuhlola ukuchaphazeleka kwamagugu esizwe embikweni we-EIA kanye nokuhlolwa kwendawo ephansi ekujuleni kolwandle ngaphambi kokuba kumbiwe. Uma kungase kutholakale noma yini ephawulekayo, kuzothintwa abakwaSAHRA ngokushesha futhi ukumba kuzothuthelwa kwenve indawo.
Muzi	Ntuli	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? My community will be affected because here at the hostel we have people who work as vendors at the beach and now the festive season is approaching a time when the business is good but visitors will avoid coming to this area because of this project.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Kuzowuthinta kabuhlungu umphakathi wami ngoba kuleli hostela singabantu abadingayo ulwandle futhi manje sekusondela lesi sikhathi njengoba itheku lamukela izivakashi zizongabelela kulolulwandle	Refer to the response provided above.	Bheka impendulo enikezwe ngenhla.
Muzi	Ntuli	Do you think that oil and gas exploration will benefit me or my community? Why? I don't see that happening because in this country we were never taught about oil drilling and things like that, which means again this will benefit foreigners who came with this.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Angkuboni kwenzeka lokhu ngoba kulelizwe asikaze sifundise izifundo eziphathelene nokumbiwa kuka oyela okusho ukuthi kuzophinde kuzuze bona labantu bangaphandle abafika nayo lento.	There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.	Kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu. Nokho, imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola iyoholela ezinzuzweni ezinkulu neziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Isimo siyohluka kakhulu uma kutholakala ukuthi kunowoyela negesi eningi okudingeka kumbiwe, okuyokwenza ukuba kudingeke kwakhiwe izingqalasizinda ukuze kusekelwe lo msebenzi wokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi oyobe usuqhubeka ngokugwele. Lawo mathuba emisebenzi ayovuleka lapho ayohambisana nokuqeqeshwa kwabantu ukuze bakhulomele ukusebenza futhi kuyoba neminingi engadingi ulwazi lobuchwepheshe.
Muzi	Ntuli	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration activity? All thanks to SDCEA and UBH who helped us to understand there was something like this because people who were suppose to inform us chose to post this information in a place where it is difficult for normal people like us to have access to.	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle? Sengibonga wona u-SDCEA kanye ne-UBH abasisize ngalolulwazi ngoba abantu okwakumele besazise bezihluphe bavele bakhetha ukufaka lolu lwazi lapho kunzima kakhulu ukuthi sifike khona singabantu.	A comprehensive public participation Process was conducted to ensure that the public were notified and provided with an opportunity to participate in the process. Advertisements were placed in newspapers throughout the process to inform communities about the project and to provide an opportunity for people to register to receive updates on the proposed drilling. The advertisements were published in the following newspapers: English Adverts were published in: • The Daily Dispatch in East London; • The South Coast Herald in Port Shepstone; • The Herald in Port Elizabeth; • The Mercury in Durban and • The Zululand Observer in Richards Bay.  isiZulu adverts were published in: • Ilanga and • Isolezwe  An isiXhosa advert was published in: • Pondo News in Eastern Cape sms notifications were also sent to individuals who have registered as an interested and affected party. Additionally, notifications were distributed and posters put up. All reports were posted on the dedicated project website and at various libraries for people to access.	Kwenziwa iNqubo yokubandakanywa komphakathi ebanzi ukuze kuqinisekwe ukuthi umphakathi uyabikelwa ngalolu daba futhi unikwe nethuba lokubamba iqhaza kule nqubo. Kwafakwa izikhangiso emaphephandabeni phakathi naso sonke isikhathi senqubo ukuze kwaziswe umphakathi ngalo msebenzi nokuba kunikezwe abantu ithuba lokubhalisa ukuze bathole ulwazi lwakamnuva mayelana nomsebenzi wokumba. Izikhangiso zafakwa emaphephandabeni alandelayo: • I-The Daily Dispatch yase-East London; • I-The South Coast Herald yasePort Shepstone; • I-The Herald yasePort Elizabeth; • I-The Mercury yaseThekwini kanye • Ne-The Zululand Observer yaseRichards Bay.  Izikhangiso zesiZulu zashicilelwa kula maphephandaba: • Ilanga kanye • Isolezwe  Isikhangiso sesiXhosa sashicilelwa kuleli phephandaba: • I-Pondo News yase-Eastern Cape kwathunyelwa nezaziso ngama-sms kubantu ababebhalisile ukuthi bangafisa ukubikelwa nakulabo abathintekayo. Ngaphezu kwalokho, kwakhishwa nezaziso ngamapheshana kanye namaposter achonye obala. Yonke imibiko yafakwa kuwebusayithi ehloselwe lo msebenzi kanye nasema-library ahlukehlukenene ukuze abantu bakwazi ukuthola ulwazi ngale ndaba.
Muzi	Ntuli	General Comments? I beg the South African government to remember that they are holding those positions because we voted them in. The decisions should not be taken without consulting us when those decisions affect us all and especially the ocean.	Usugoka nje uthini umbono wakho? Besicela kuhulumeni wase South Africa asikhumbule ukuthi lapho bakhona babekwa yiithi akungabibikho ukuthathwa kwezinqumo ngaphandle kwethu kodwa zibe zithinta thina sonke ikakhulukazi ulwandle	Section 2 (4) f of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) as amended, requires that the participation of all interested and affected parties in environmental governance must be promoted. People must also have the opportunity to develop the understanding, skills and capacity necessary for achieving equitable and effective participation. To fulfil this principal and in keeping with Chapter 2 of the 2017 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (No. 326) which stipulated that the comment period on reports disclosed is 30 days; ERM has conducted a transparent and inclusive public participation process as described in Chapter 5 of the EIA Report. The Scoping Reports and the draft EIA Report has been disclosed to the public for a 30 day comment period and further to this, the comment period on the draft EIA was extended to 45 days. No further extensions to the EIA Report comment period can be made as the EIA process is a controlled 350 days process as regulated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended and associated Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (No. 326 of 2017). This application has been managed within the regulated timeframe and the appropriate comment periods have been provided throughout the process.  The EIA process has been managed within the regulated timeframe and the appropriate comment periods have been provided throughout the process. The final EIA report is due to the Competent Authority on 14 December 2018 in order to comply with the regulated timeline and no further extension can be granted on the draft EIA report. Copies of the final EIA report to be submitted to the CA will be made available to the public also. Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	ISigaba 2 (4) soMthetho Kazwelonke Wezokunakekelwa Kwemvelo, ka-1998 (u-Act No. 107 ka-1998) owachibiyelwa, udinga ukuba kukhuthazwe ukubamba iqhaza kwabo bonke abathintekayo nabanesithakaseelo ekuphathweni kwezemvelo. Abantu kumelwe babe nethuba lokuqonda, ukuba namakhono nolwazi oludingekayo ukuze babambe iqhaza ngendlela ephumelelayo. Ukuze kufezwe lokhu nokuba kuhanjiswa eSahluko 2 seZiqondiso Zokuhlolwa Kokuchaphazeleka Kwezemvelo zika-2017 (2017 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations [No. 326]) okuthiwa kuzo isikhathi sokuveza uvo ngombiko siyaphela emva kwezinsuku ezingama-30; i-ERM yasingatha inqubo yokubandakanywa komphakathi evulekele wonkewonke nengafihli lutho njengoba kuchazwe kuSahluko 5 soMbiko we-EIA. Imibiko Yokuhlola kanye noMbiko ongakaphothulwa we-EIA kwadluliselwa emphakathini ukuze uphawule ngakho izinsuku ezingama-30 futhi ngaphezu kwalokho, isikhathi sokuphawula ngombiko we-EIA selulwa saba yizinsuku ezingama-45. Akukho okunye ukunwetshwa kwezinsuku zokuveza uvo okunganezelwa eMbikweni we-EIA njengoba inqubo ye-EIA ilawulwa yizinsuku ezingama-350 ngokuvumelana nalokho okushiwo uMthetho Kazwelonke Wezokuphathwa Kwezemvelo, ka-1998 (u-Act No. 107 ka-1998), owachibiyelwa kanye neZiqondiso Zokuhlolwa Kokuchaphazeleka Kwezemvelo (No. 326 zika-2017). Lesi siculo sisingathwe phakathi nesikhathi esisemthethweni futhi isikhathi sokuveza imibono esanele sibe khona phakathi nayo yonke le nqubo.  Inqubo ye-EIA isingathwe phakathi nesikhathi esisemthethweni futhi isikhathi sokuveza imibono esifanele sinikeziwe phakathi nayo yonke le nqubo. Umbiko wokugcina we-EIA kufanele uthunyelwe kuSiphatimandla (Competent Authority) ngomhla-14 December 2018 ukuze singadlulwa yisikhathi esisinekiziwe ngakho akukho sikhathi sokwenzelela esingaphinde sitholakale embikweni ongaphothuliwe we-EIA. Amakhophi ombiko wokugcina ophothuliwe we-EIA okufanele athunyelwe ku-CA azotholakala nawo emphakathini. Sicela uphawule, konke ukuphawula kwesiZulu okutholakele kuzophendulwa engakadluli umhla-17 January 2018.
Nelisiwe	Myeza	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? First, this project is going to disrupt peace in the community because not everyone is going to benefit, only a selected few just to silence us, instead of training people giving them needed skills. Secondly, there are families whose livelihood depends on the sea and they will starve if this project continues. Our children will not grow up to see this beautiful place we have and the tourist will no longer come.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Okokuqala nje kusazosusa umsindo siwumphakathi ngoba ngeke kuzuze thina kakhulukazi kulolu hlelo, sizovalwa imlomo ngendana elzothemula eskhundeni sokuthi kuqeqeshwe abantu, okwesibili knemizi emile ngolwandle ezowela uma kqhubeka lolu hlelo. Abantwana bethu ngeke besabonela khona nobuhle esinabo futhi isivakashi ngeke siseza.	There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons  The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions. Given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the project. Many of the employment positions are associated with highly technical work and require specific skills related to oil and gas, and the drillship will have its own crew.  Due to the location of the drillship being approximately 60km away from the shore line, beach accessibility, tourism and local trade will not be affected under normal operating conditions.	Kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu. Nokho, imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola iyoholela ezinzuzweni ezinkulu neziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Isimo siyohluka kakhulu uma kutholakala ukuthi kunowoyela negesi eningi okudingeka kumbiwe, okuyokwenza ukuba kudingeke kwakhiwe izingqalasizinda ukuze kusekelwe lo msebenzi wokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi oyobe usuqhubeka ngokugwele. Lawo mathuba emisebenzi ayovuleka lapho ayohambisana nokuqeqeshwa kwabantu ukuze bakhulomele ukusebenza futhi kuyoba neminingi engadingi ulwazi lobuchwepheshe. Ngenxa yalokho umsebenzi ogxile kukho okwamanje kanye nesikhathi esincane ozokwenziwa ngaso, azoba mancane amathuba emisebenzi ahlobene nalo msebenzi wokumba kokuhlola. Imisebenzi eminingi okwamanje ihlobene nezinto ezidinga ulwazi lobunjiniyela futhi idinga abantu anolwazi oluthile ngowoyela negesi, kanti imikhumbi yokumba izofika nabasebenzi bayo.  Njengoba indawo okuzobe kukuyo umkhumbi ombayo isebangeni elingaba amakhilomitha angaba ngu-60 ukusuka ogwini lolwandle, ukuya kwabantu emabhishi, ezokuvakasha kanye nezokuhweba zendawo ngeke zichaphazeleke ngaphansi kwezimo zokusebenza ezivamile.
Nelisiwe	Myeza	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? This will destroy the little we have because I think the gas and oil does not mix with sea life and we fish for a living. The KwaZulu-Natal province does not even have much when it comes to economic resources compared to other provinces.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Kuzolimaza okncane okelele ngoba ngcabanga ukuthi igas/oyela awhlangani nezilwanyane zasolwandle esiziphilisa ngazo. Ivale ikwaZulu-Natal inenani lengcebo okmele ithathwe ngosuku okdula kwezinye afundazwe.	The potential impacts of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.	Izinto ezingaba amachaphazelo okumba kulo msebenzi ohlongozwayo ophathelene nokuhlolwa kokumbiwa phansi nendlela imvelo yasolwandle ezothinteka ngayo kuye kwahloisiswa ngocwaningo lwezinto eziphila olwandle okwenziwa uchwepheshe ozimele ovela kwa-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti ukuchaphazeleka kwezokudoba kona kwahlolwa uchwepheshe wezokudoba wakwaCapp Marine. Amagalelo angase abe khona ezintweni eziphila olwandle kanye nasemikhunjini yokudoba kukhululwa ngawo kuSahluko 7 soMbiko we-EIA. Amaningi amagalelo noma amachaphazelo aholiwe asesilinganisweni esiphansi noma awubala kakhulu.

Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Nelisiwe	Myeza	Do you think that oil and gas exploration will benefit me or my community? Why? No. We will lose tourists that visit this place every month and every year. We are very poor here, and some people would go to bed without food but due to the fish in the sea, that is avoided. People from other places are the ones that will benefit most out of this project and we as a community will get nothing but peanuts if we ever get something. People from other places are the ones that will benefit most out of this project and we as a community will get nothing but peanuts if we ever get something.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Cha. Sizolahlekelwa yizivakashi eziza lapha mnyaka/nyanga zonke. Ikati livele lilele eziko kodwa ngenxa yengcebo yasolwandle konke lokho kyagwemeka. Kuzozuza abathile futhi bese kuthi thina singumphakathi sikhohliswe ngento engekho.	There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions. Given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the project. Many of the employment positions are associated with highly technical work and require specific skills related to oil and gas, and the drillship will have its own crew.	Kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu. Nokho, imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola iyoholela ezinzuzweni ezinkulu nezinyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwandwa kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwela kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Isimo siyohluka kakhulu uma kutholakala ukuthi kunowoyela negesi eningi okudingeka kumbiwe, okuyokwenza ukuba kudingeke kwakhiwe izingqalasizinda ukuze kusekelwe lo msebenzi wokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi oyobe usughubeka ngokugcwele. Lawo mathuba emisebenzi ayovuleka izinkulu uma ayohambisana nokuqeqeshwa kwabantu ukuze bakuhlomele ukusebenza futhi kuyoba neminingi engadingi ulwazi lobuchwepheshe. Ngenxa yalokho umsebenzi ogxile kukho okwamanje kanye nesikhathi esincane ozokwenziwa ngaso, azoba mancane amathuba emisebenzi ahlobene nalo msebenzi wokumba kokuhlola. Imisebenzi eminingi okwamanje ihlobene nezinto ezinganda ulwazi lobunjiniyela futhi idinga abantu anolwazi oluthile ngowoyela negesi, kanti imikhumbi yokumba izofika nabasebenzi bayo.
Nelisiwe	Myeza	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration activity? I heard this from other community members who are concerned about this proposed project.	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle? Ngiluthole kwamanye amalunga omphakathi akhathazekile ngalolu hlelo		
Nelisiwe	Myeza	General Comments? I do not think that extracting gas and oil in this area is a good idea because we enjoy the nature we have here. We want the coming generation to see for themselves the beauty of this place rather than to hear stories of how it used to be. This gas and oil thing is going to destroy our place and even recreational areas will decrease.	Usugoba nje uthini umbono wakho? Angboni kuyiso elishe ukuthi kumbiwe u-oyela ngakithi ngoba syakuthokozela lokho oksele asnakho nokuthi isizukulwane sizbonele sona khona hayi ukuthi sixoxelwe sibe skhulele khona lendaweni. Le gas/oyela uzosbulalela ingcebo yethu kuthi nezindawo zokungcebeleka zibe yincosana.	It important to note that this project relates to the exploration of a viable reserve and not the extraction of such resource for commercial purposes. Due to the location of the proposed drilling approximately 60km offshore, it is not anticipated to have any direct impacts on the terrestrial environment (ecological or recreational) as a result of exploration activities during the operational phase. The proposed drilling location is approximately 60km away from the shoreline with the horizon being situated approximately 15km away from the shoreline. The drill ship would thus not be visible from the shoreline and would not affect tourism and beach accessibility. Onshore recreational activities and tourism will not be affected by the proposed exploration. The potential risks associated with the project are assessed in Chapter 9, EMPr. Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	Kubalulekile ukuqaphela ukuthi lo msebenzi owokuhlolwa kokutholakala kwenani elanele likawoyela negesi hhayi ukumbiwa kwalezi zinto ngenjongo yokuba zidayiswe. Ngenxa yendawo okuhlongozwa ukuba kumbiwe kuyo esebangeni elingaba amakhilomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini, akulindelekile ukuba kube namachaphazelo aqondile ezintweni ezenzeka ezweni ogwini (kungaba izinto zemvelo noma zokuzijabulisa) ngenxa yemisebenzi yokuhlola uwoyela phakathi nesikhathi sokumba. Indawo okuhlongozwa ukuba imbiwe isebangeni elingama-60km ukusuka ogwini lolwandle kanti iqala ukubonakala emkhathizwe uma usuhambe ibanga elingaba amakhilomitha angaba ngu-15 ukusuka ogwini. Ngakho umkhumbi ombayo ngeke ubonakale ngisho nokubonakala uma usogwini futhi ngeke uzichaphazele ezokuvakasha noma uphazamise abantu abaya ebhishi. Ezokuzijabulisa ezenzeka ogwini kanye nezokuvakasha ngeke ziphazanyiswe yilokhu kuhlola okuhlongozwayo. Izingozi ezingaba khona ezihlobene nalo msebenzi kukhulunywa ngazo eSahlukweni 9, ku-EMPr. Sicela uphawule, konke ukuphawula kwesiZulu okutholakele kuzobe sekuphendulwe ngomhaka-17 January 2018.
Nkosingiphil e Gabade	Nyawo	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? Things will change for worse because people will not be able to swim because of the chemicals that will be used in this project.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzoshintsha kanjani isimo senhla/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshensiza nje kwezindawo zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Kuzoshintsha kabi ngoba abantu ngeke belwazi ukubhukuda kahle baphazanyiswa amakhemikhali asebenziswe kulolu hlelo abalwenzayo.	Due to the location of the drillship being approximately 60km offshore, beach accessibility, tourism and local trade will not be affected under normal operating conditions.  The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (>100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA, together with mitigation measures which will be put into place in the event of an accidental spill.  Small spills on the deck of the drillship will be contained with the equipment on-board. Spills at sea will be immediately contained by the supply vessels, which host on-board offshore booms and skimmers, plus dispersants spraying systems and a small volume of dispersants for immediate response. Additional oil spill response equipment will be stored at the logistic base in a readily deployable state. In the unlikely case of larger spills, Eni has a contract with a global provider, Oil Spill Response Limited, which will intervene in 24-48 hours providing oil spill response equipment and oil spill dispersants. In case of loss of control of the well, Oil Spill Response Limited can mobilise a well sealing device (capping stack) from its base in Saldanha Bay, within the Country. Another capping stack can be provided by Wild Well Control from Singapore.  Eni will be required to develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan for this project.  The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA.	Ngenxa yendawo okuzoba kuyo imikhumbi yokumba eyibanga elingama-60km ukusuka ogwini, ukuya kwabantu emabhishi, ezokuvakasha kanye nokuhweba endaweni ngeke kuphazamiseke ngaphansi kwezimo zokusebenza ezivamile.  Ingozi yokuba uwoyela (okubandakanya uwoyela ongahluziwe, udizili kanye nolunye uketshezi olungewona amanzi oluba semigodini embiwayo) uchithekele olwandle iyinto eyingxenyi yemisebenzi yokuhlola ukutholakala kukawoyela eyenziwa olwandle neminye imisebenzi ehlobene nakho. Imiphumela yoMbiko Obonisa Ukuchitheka Kukawoyela (Oil Spill Modelling Report) owawudingeka njengengxenyi ye-EIA, ubonisa ukuthi akukungako (>100 g/m2) ukuchitheka kukawoyela okufinyelela ogwini, futhi ngenxa yalokho, akubonakali kunokukhishwa kukawoyela negesi okungachaphazela ukuphila okughubeka ogwini (ezokuvakasha/ ukudoba) noma imiphakathi ehla ezindaweni ezigudle ugu. Amachaphazelo angase abe khona ahlobene nezenzakalo ezingahleliwe achazwe kuSahluko 8 se-EIA, kanye nezinyathelo zokulawula lowo monakalo ezizohlelwa uma kwenzeka kuba nokuchitheka okwenzeka ngengozi.  Uwoyela omncane ozochithekela emkhunjini uzogcinwa entweni yokuwugcina ezobe ikhona emkhunjini. Uwoyela ozochithekela olwandle uzosingathwa ngokushesha yimikhumbi esiza lona ombayo, enamapali kanye nezinto zokucwenga, kanye nemishini ekhipha imithi yokuhlanza kanye nenani elincane lemithi yokuhlaza ukuze kusingathwe isimo lapho sivela. Eminye imishini yokusingatha uwoyela ochithekile izogcinwa endaweni esezweni ibe imi ngomume ukuze ithunyelwe uma kudingeka. Uma kwenzeka into engalindelekile yokuchitheka kukawoyela okukhulu, i-Eni isayine inkontleka nenkampani yomhlaba wonke ehlinzeka ngosizo lokuhlaza uwoyela olwandle, i-Oil Spill Response Limited, eyothatha isinyathelo sokusiza phakathi nje namahora angu-24-48, ihlinzeke ngemishini yokusiza ekuchithekeni kukawoyela kanye nezinto zokuhlaza uwoyela. Uma kuba nenkinga yokulawula umthombo ozobe usumbiwe, i-Oil Spill Response Limited iyothumela umshini wayo wokuvala imithombo kawoyela (capping stack) usuka endaweni ezinze kwe eSaldanha Bay, kulo leli Zwe. Omunye umshini wokuvala ungatholakala enkampanini yaseSingapore, iWild Well Control.  I-Eni kuzodingeka isungule ipulani lokunqanda umonakalo wokuchitheka kukawoyela kulo msebenzi.  Amachaphazelo angaba khona ahlobene nezimo ezingalindelekile ayachazwa eSahlukweni 8 se-EIA.
Nkosingiphil e Gabade	Nyawo	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? This will affect my community negatively because those who fish will no longer be able to do so to have something to eat since they will not be able to work at the sea. The sea will be polluted and the fish is our means of livelihood, we sell them to support our families.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Kuzowuthinta kabi umphakathi wami ngoba abadobi ngeke basakwazi ukudoba ezinhlanzi ukuthi badle nokuthi ngeke besakwazi ukusebenzisa ulwandle ngoba luzobe selungcolile ulwandle nokuthi izinhlali ziphila ngazo sonda ngazo imizi siyazidayisa	Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship, which will be located 60km offshore. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).  As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience.  The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.  Eni will take measures to prevent the pollution of the ocean through compliance with MARPOL 73/78, which seeks to reduce pollution of the marine environment by offshore vessels. All vessels would have equipment, systems and protocols in place for prevention of pollution by oil, sewage and garbage in accordance with MARPOL 73/78.	Imisebenzi yokudoba okwesikhashana izobekelwa imingcele yokuba ingenziwa ebangeni elisondela ngamamitha angu-500 emkhunjini wokumba, ozobe usebangeni elingama-60km ukusuka ogwini. Ukuphela kwemikhumbi yokudoba edlulela ngale kwezindawo okhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuzo eyezinkampani ezinkulu ezidoba ngamanetha phakathi olwandle. Izinkampani ezihintekayo zizobikelwa ngendawo okumbiwa kuyo, isikhathi umsebenzi wokumba ozosithatha nokuthi kuzombiwa ngaziphi izikhathi. Abanye abadobi abasebenzela eduze kogu ngeke basondelane nomkhumbi wokumba, futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza lo msebenzi wokumba ngeke uyithikameze nhlobo imisebenzi yokudoba (bhaka iSahluko 7 se-EIA)  Njengengxenyi yemithetho-migomo ye-Eni ekulawulweni kokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho, uma kutholakala ukuthi umsebenzi uyayichaphazela imisebenzi yokudoba, kulandelwa inqubo yokuhlola izinga lokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho. Le nqubo isekelwa eziqondisweni zomhlaba wonke (Iziqondiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; iZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ukwenezela ezimisweni ezisebenza emhlabeni kabanzi zakwa-Eni. Lezi zimiso zihlinzeka ngenqubo esetshenziswayo ukunquma isinxephezelo, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yamachaphazelo azotholwa imikhumbi edobayo. Isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sisekelwe ekutholeni ukuthi ubani ozophazanyiswa umsebenzi wokumba, izinga lokulahlekelwa kwakhe noma 'lokuphazamiseka' azobhekana nalo.  Izinto ezingaba amachaphazelo okumba kulo msebenzi ohlongozwayo ophathelene nokuhlolwa kokumbiwa phansi nendlela imvelo yasolwandle ezohinteka ngayo kuye kwahlolisiswa ngocwaningo lwezinto eziphila olwandle okwenziwa uchwepheshe ozimele ovela kwa-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti ukuchaphazeleka wezokudoba kona kwahlolwa uchwepheshe wezokudoba wakwaCapp Marine. Amagalelo angase abe khona ezintweni eziphila olwandle kanye nasemikhunjini yokudoba kukhululwa ngawo kuSahluko 7 soMbiko we-EIA. Amaningi amagalelo noma amachaphazelo ahlowe asesilinganisweni esiphansi noma awubala kakhulu. I-Eni izothatha izinyathelo ukuze ivikele ukungcoliswa kolwandle ngokubambisana neziqondiso ze-MARPOL 73/78, okuhloswe ngazo ukuba kuncishiswe ukungcoliswa kwemvelo yasolwandle okwenziwa yimikhumbi esebenza phakathi olwandle. Yonke imikhumbi izoba nemishini, izinqubo nezindlela zokuvikela ukungcoliswa kolwandle ngenxa kawoyela, indle kanye nemfucua ngokuvumelana neMARPOL 73/78.
Nkosingiphil e Gabade	Nyawo	Do you think that oil and gas exploration will benefit me or my community? Why? No benefits to me and my community but a lost since people will no longer be able to sell stuff because there will laws that will end up interfering with what we do, and shopping Malls close to the sea will also be affected.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Azuzi kodwa uyalahlekelwa ngoba abantu ngeke basakwazi ukudayisa ngoba loluhlelo lugugisa uyaphazamisa kakhulu umphakathi nabahlali abaseduze nolwandle urophazamiseka	As noted in previous responses above, the Project activities will take place 60km offshore, and will not impact marine based livelihoods under routine operating conditions and will not have an effect on community members ability to sell under normal operating conditions - nor would it affect malls close to the sea. The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (>100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA, together with mitigation measures which will be put into place in the event of an accidental spill.	Njengoba kushiwo ezimpendulweni ezingenhla, imisebenzi ehlobene nokumba olwandle izokwenzeka ebangeni eliqhele ngama-60km ukusuka ogwini, futhi ngeke uchaphazele indlela yokuziphilisa ngokudoba ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza futhi ngeke uchaphazeleke umkhakathi lapho udayisa – futhi ngeke zichaphazeleke izitolo ezinyinxanthetha eziseduze nolwandle. Ingozi yokuba uwoyela (okubandakanya uwoyela ongahluziwe, udizili kanye nolunye uketshezi olungewona amanzi oluba semigodini embiwayo) uchithekele olwandle iyinto eyingxenyi yemisebenzi yokuhlola ukutholakala kukawoyela eyenziwa olwandle neminye imisebenzi ehlobene nakho. Imiphumela yoMbiko Obonisa Ukuchitheka Kukawoyela (Oil Spill Modelling Report) owawudingeka njengengxenyi ye-EIA, ubonisa ukuthi akukungako (>100 g/m2) ukuchitheka kukawoyela okufinyelela ogwini, futhi ngenxa yalokho, akubonakali kunokukhishwa kukawoyela negesi okungachaphazela ukuphila okughubeka ogwini (ezokuvakasha/ ukudoba) noma imiphakathi ehla ezindaweni ezigudle ugu. Amachaphazelo angase abe khona ahlobene nezenzakalo ezingahleliwe achazwe kuSahluko 8 se-EIA, kanye nezinyathelo zokulawula lowo monakalo ezizohlelwa uma kwenzeka kuba nokuchitheka okwenzeka ngengozi..

Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Nkosingiphile Gabade	Nyawo	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration activity? I found out about this from a not well know organization, my neighbour told me about it.	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle? Ngiluthole ngemhlangano engadumile, ngizwe ngomakhelwane wami	Noted. In line with the legislated requirements of the EIA public participation processes, advertisements were placed in newspapers throughout the process to inform stakeholders about the project and to provide an opportunity for people to register to receive updates throughout the EIA process. The advertisements were published in the following newspapers: English Adverts were published in: • The Daily Dispatch in East London; • The South Coast Herald in Port Shepstone; • The Herald in Port Elizabeth; • The Mercury in Durban and • The Zululand Observer in Richards Bay.  isiZulu adverts were published in: • Ilanga; and • Isolezwe.  An isiXhosa advert was published in: • Pondo News in Eastern Cape.  SMS notifications were also sent to individuals who have registered as an interested and affected party to inform them when the draft EIA Report was available for comment.	Siyakuzwa. Ngokuvumelana nezimfuno zomthethosisekelo wenqubo ye-EIA yokubamba iqhaza komphakathi, kwafakwa izikhangiso emaphephandabeni phakathi naso sonke isikhathi senqubo ukuze kwaziswe izinhlangano ngalo msebenzi nokuba kunikezwe abantu ithuba lokubhalisa ukuze bathole ulwazi lwakamuva phakathi nayo yonke inqubo ye-EIA. Izikhangiso zafakwa emaphephandabeni alandelayo: Izikhangiso zesiNgisi zashicilelwa kula maphepha: • I-The Daily Dispatch yase-East London; • I-The South Coast Herald yasePort Shepstone; • I-The Herald yasePort Elizabeth; • I-The Mercury yaseThekwini kanye • Ne-The Zululand Observer yaseRichards Bay.  Izikhangiso zesiZulu zashicilelwa kula maphephandaba: • Ilanga kanye • Isolezwe  Isikhangiso sesiXhosa sashicilelwa kuleli phephandaba: • I-Pondo News yase-Eastern Cape Kwathunyelwa nezaziso ngama-SMS kubantu ababehalisile ukuthi bangafisa ukubikelwa nakulabo abathintekayo ukuze babikelwe ukuthi uMbiko ongaphothulwe we-EIA wase utholakala ukuze baveze uvo lwabo. .
Nkosingiphile Gabade	Nyawo	General Comments? We are tired of these people who are coming here to destroy our country, they have already brought with them drugs as I speak, our children have become nothing but hobos and thugs. We do not need them, they should go back to where they come from. They did not come here for any good but to tear things down.	Usugoba uthini umbono wakho? Sikhathele ilababantu asibafuni ngoba bazomosha umhlaba sebesibhubhisele izwe lasemzansi ngekhemikhali nje bafika nezi dalwa. Nizwa izikhalo zethu sezoba ngalolu hlelo asibadingi abahambe impela bazomosha azikho izinto abazosiza ngazo	Your concern is noted. Government, through Operation Phakisa, is seeking to grow the country's ocean economy through several industrial sectors, including the promotion of the oil and gas sector. Exploration is the only means to investigate potential resources and assess their viability for extraction and future development. While there are negligible social benefits associated with the Project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities, exploration success would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	Ukukhathazeka kwakho kuzwakele. Uhulumeni, esebenzisa uhlelo lwe-Operation Phakisa, uhlose ukukhulisa umnotho wakuleli otholakala olwandle esebenzisa izimbongi ezihlukahlukene, okubandakanya ukuthuthukiswa kwembongi yokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi. Ukuhlola ngokumba ukuphela kwendlela yokuthola ukuthi lingakanani inani lalezi zinto phansi nokuthi kungaba yinzuzo yini ukuzimba nokuthi esikhathini esizayo zingaba yini nomthelela ekwenyukeni komnotho. Nakuba kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu, imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola yokuthi ezinzuzweni ezinkulu neziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Sicela uphawule, konke ukuphawula kwesiZulu okutholakele kuzobe sekuphenduliwe ngomhlaka-17 January 2018
Nokukhanya	Nyawo	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? Things will change for worse because we can't do the fishing any more, the fish will be unsafe for consumption and if we eat them we will get sick. We will no longer have freedom because there will be added rules and regulations that control access to the sea.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Kuzoshintsha sibe simbi ngoba abantu ngeke sisakwazi ukudoba sesizodla ofishi abangaphiile kahle bese syagula. Ngeke sisa kwazi ukuncebeleka ngoba kuzoba nemthetho yokungena olwandle.	Project activities will take place 60km offshore with the horizon at approximately 15km away from the shoreline. The drill ship would therefore not be visible from the shore. Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).  As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience.  Due to the location of the drillship being approximately 60km offshore, beach accessibility, tourism and local trade will not be affected under normal operating conditions.  The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (>100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA, together with mitigation measures which will be put into place in the event of an accidental spill.	Indawo okuhlongozwa ukuba imbiwe isebangeni elingama-60km ukusuka ogwini lolwandle kanti iqala ukubonakala emkhatizwe uma usuhambe ibanga elingaba amakhilomitha angaba ngu-15 ukusuka ogwini. Ngakho umkhumbi ombayo ngeke ubonakale uma usogwini. Imisebenzi yokudoba okwesikhashana izobekelwe imingcele yokuba ingenziwe ebangeni elisondele ngamamitha angu-500 emkhunjini wokumba. Ukuphela kwemikhumbi yokudoba edlulela ngale kwezindawo okuhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuzo eyezinkampani ezinkulu ezidoba ngamanetha phakathi olwandle. Izinkampani ezithintekayo zizobikelwa ngendawo okumbiwa kuyo, isikhathi umsebenzi wokumba ozosithatha nokuthi kuzimbiwa ngaziphi izikhathi. Abanye abadobi abasebenzela eduze kogu ngeke basondelane nomkhumbi wokumba, futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza lo msebenzi wokumba ngeke uyithikameze nhlobo imisebenzi yokudoba (bheka iSahluko 7 se-EIA).  Njengengxenye yemithetho-migomo ye-Eni ekulawulweni kokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho, uma kutholakala ukuthi umsebenzi uyayichaphazela imisebenzi yokudoba, kulandelwa inqubo yokuhlola izinga lokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho. Le nqubo isekelwa eziqondisweni zomhlaba wonke (Iziqundiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; iZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ukwenezela ezimisweni ezisebenza emhlabeni kabanzi zakwa-Eni. Lezi zimiso zihlinzeka ngenqubo esetshenziswayo ukunquma isinxephezelo, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yamachaphazelo azotholwa imikhumbi edobayo. Isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sisekelwe ekutholeni ukuthi ubani ozophazanyiswa umsebenzi wokumba, izinga lokulahlekelwa kwakhe noma 'lokuphazamiseka' azobhekana nalo.  Njengoba indawo okuzobe kukuyo umkhumbi ombayo isebangeni elingaba amakhilomitha angaba ngu-60 ukusuka ogwini lolwandle, ukuya kwabantu emabhishi, ezokuvakasha kanye nezokuhweba zendawo ngeke zichaphazeleke ngaphansi kwezimo zokusebenza ezivamile.  Ingozi yokuba uwoyela (okubandakanya uwoyela ongahluziwe, udizili kanye nolunye uketshezi olungewona amanzi oluba semigodini embiwayo) uchithekele olwandle iyinto eyingxenye yemisebenzi yokuhlola ukutholakala kukawoyela eyenziwa olwandle neminye imisebenzi ehlobene nakho. Imiphumela yoMbiko Obonisa Ukuchitheka Kukawoyela (Oil Spill Modelling Report) owawudingeka njengengxenye ye-EIA, ubonisa ukuthi akungakako (>100 g/m2) ukuchitheka kukawoyela okufinyelela ogwini, futhi ngenxa yalokho, akubonakali kunokukhishwa kukawoyela negesi okungachaphazela ukuphila okuqhubeka ogwini (ezokuvakasha/ ukudoba) noma imiphakathi ehlanga ezindaweni ezigudle ugu. Amachaphazelo angase abe khona ahlobene nezenzakalo ezingahleliwe achazwe kuSahluko 8 se-EIA, kanye nezinyathelo zokulawula lowo monakalo ezizohlelwa uma kwenzeka kuba nokuchitheka okwenzeka ngengozi.
Nokukhanya	Nyawo	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? The community will be in danger because the wells they are digging at the sea may collapse and people may fall into them. People will not have fresh air to breathe because of the chemicals used and sea pollutions that will take place	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Umphakathi uzoba sencupheni yempilo ngoba lomgodi abayimbayo phakathi olwandle ingevoshoka abantu bangene emgodini Umphakathi ngeke usakwazi ukuhogela umoya ohlanzekile ngenxa yamakhemikhali asetshenziswayo nokungcoliswa ulwandle	The exploration wells will be drilled approximately 60km offshore, therefore, they will not be a hazard to the community in terms of people falling into them. The potential effects from air emissions is minor and would not directly affect the health of residents as the location of the drill ship will be approximately 60km away from the shore. The main sources of atmospheric emissions will be from the drillship and other vessels (i.e. supply and standby vessels) involved in the drilling operation. The principal expected atmospheric emissions from the drilling activities include carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), sulphur dioxide (SO2), carbon monoxide (CO) and volatile organic compounds (VOC). Many of these compounds are known to have the potential to contribute to a number of environmental processes and impacts including acidification (acid rain), the formation of low level ozone, and local air pollution.  The client has committed to the following inbuilt compliance and control measures: • Compliance to MARPOL 73/78 Annex VI regulations regarding the reduction of NOx, SOx and GHG emissions from vessel engines. • All diesel motors and generators will undergo routine inspections and receive adequate maintenance to minimise soot and unburnt diesel released to the atmosphere. • Leak detection and repair programmes will be implemented for valves, flanges, fittings, seals, etc.	Imithombo yokuhlolwa kokumbiwa phansi izombiwa ebangeni elingaba ama-60km ukusuka ogwini, ngakho, ngeke ibe nangozi emphakathini yokuba abantu bakhalakathele kuyo. Amagalelo azobangelwa ukungcoliswa komoya mancane kakhulu futhi ngeke ayilimaze nakancane impilo yezakhamuzi njengoba indawo okuzobe kukumbiwa kuyo iqhele ngebanga elingaba ama-60km ukusuka ogwini. Okuningi okuzokhishelwa emkhathini njengentuthu kuzobe kuphuma emikhunjini elingaba nakweminye imikhumbi esekelayo (i.e. imikhumbi eletha izidingo neminye ebheke isimo esiphakamayoy) ehleleke ekumbeni. Amagesi azokhishelwe emkhathini alindelekile ngenxa yomsebenzi wokumba ahlanganisa isikhutha noma i-carbon dioxide (CO2), i-methane (CH4), i-oxides of nitrogen (NOx), i-sulphur dioxide (SO2), i-carbon monoxide (CO) kanye ne-volatile organic compounds (VOC). Okuningi kwalokhu kunedumela lokuthi kunendima okuyidlalayo eziqubweni zezemvelo futhi amagalelo ako abandakanya imfula ebizwa ngokuthi yi-acid rain, ukulimala kwe-ozone kanye nokungcola komoya endaweni.  Ikhasimende lizibophezele ekuhambisaneni nezibopho nezinyathelo zokulawula ezilandelayo: • Ukuthobela iMARPOL 73/78 iSithasiselo VI semithetho ephathelene nokunciphisa i-NOx, i-SOx kanye ne-GHG ekhishelwa emoyeni ikhishwa yizinjini zemikhumbi; • Zonke izinjini zikadizili kanye nama-generator kuzohlolwa njalo futhi kuginwe kusesimweni esihle ukuze kuncishishwe ukungcola ezikukhiphela emoyeni kanye nodizili ongashanga kahle; • Kuzoba nezinhlelo zokuhlola ukuvuza nokuvulwa kwezindawo ezivuzayo kuma-valve, amajoyinti, izinto ezixhunyiwe, izivalo
Nokukhanya	Nyawo	Do you think that oil and gas exploration will benefit me or my community? Why? No, myself and my community will not benefit because if you look at it objectively you can see that this project is going to take away the very jobs that we have. If you look at the people that are selling staff, the vendors, their business will fail because this project will control access to the sea preventing people from coming to these places.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Chabo mina nomphakathi wami ngeke sizuze ngoba uma ubheka loluhlelo lizoqeda yoma lemsebenzi esinayo ngoba uma ubheka labantu abadayisayo ngeke besathengelwa ngobo loluhlelo lizogcine sekuthi makungenwe ngomthetho olwandle.	The Project activities will take place 60km offshore. The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism under normal operating conditions. Beach accessibility, tourism and local trade will not be affected under normal operating conditions. There is potential that exploration success would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons.	Imisebenzi yokumba izokwenziwa ebangeni elingama-60km phakathi olwandle uma usuka ogwini. Umkhumbi ombayo ngeke ubonakale uma usogwini futhi akulindelekile ukuba ezokuvakasha ziphazamiseke ngenxa yomsebenzi wokumba ovamile. Ukuya kwabantu ebhishi, ezokuvakasha kanye nokudayisa ngeke kuphazamiseke nhlobo. Kunamathuba okuba ukuphumelela kokwenza ukuhlolwa kukawoyela kuholele ezinzuzweni zesikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokutholakala kwemithombo emisha yamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe.
Nokukhanya	Nyawo	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration activity? We heard of this from non-profit organization.	Ngabe ulithole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle? Siluthole ngenhlango engayona inzuzo	Your notification source has been noted	Sizwile ukuthi uthole ngamuphi umthombo.
Nokukhanya	Nyawo	General Comments? This project should not be allowed to continue. We have been stripped of so many resources here in South Africa as we speak, the gold is mined here and taken to outside countries to be refined and when it is imported back here it is very expensive. It will be the same with this, they will be the ones to benefit than us, we do not want them here, they must go back.	Usugoba nje uthini umbono wakho? Loluhlelo aluqaqalwa nje ngikhuluma nje kuningi esiphucwe khona la emzansi igolide limbiwa kwelakithi lithathwe liyocubungulwa emazweni angaphandle bese kubuya kuzobiza kuyefana nalokuthi bazozuza kakhulu kunathi labantu asibafuni abahambe	Government, through Operation Phakisa, is seeking to grow the country's ocean economy through several industrial sectors, including the promotion of the oil and gas sector. Exploration is the only means to investigate potential resources and assess their viability for extraction and future development. As per the answer above, exploration success would have benefits across the South Africa. Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	Uhulumeni, esebenzisa uhlelo lwe-Operation Phakisa, uhlose ukukhulisa umnotho wakuleli otholakala olwandle esebenzisa izimbongi ezihlukahlukene, okubandakanya ukuthuthukiswa kwembongi yokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi. Ukuhlola ngokumba ukuphela kwendlela yokuthola ukuthi lingakanani inani lalezi zinto phansi nokuthi kungaba yinzuzo yini ukuzimba nokuthi esikhathini esizayo zingaba yini nomthelela ekwenyukeni komnotho. Njengoba kushiwo empendulweni engenhlal, imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola iyoholela ezinzuzweni ezinkulu neziyohlala isikhathi eside kuyo yonke iNingizimu Afrika. Sicela uphawule, konke ukuphawula kwesiZulu okutholakele kuzobe sekuphenduliwe ngomhlaka-17 January 2018.

Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Nozipho	Sikhakhane	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? This is really going to disturb us in the beach, we have beliefs that we have to go there to observe. We also do the fishing there and especially me, I am very close to the sea. This oil drilling project will disturb the community as well because we will end up having to governed by regulations about how to use our heritage	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziwa nje kwezindawo zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Kusilimaza kakhulu olwandle sinezinkolelo esizigcina khona, sino fishi isibadoba khona kakhulu kazi mina nakhelene eduze nolwandle, lokumunwa kuzophazamisa nompakathi wami ngoba kuzogcina besibekela imigoma ngokusebenzisa igugu lethu	Project activities will take place 60km offshore. Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).  As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience. Since Project activities will take place 60km offshore, beach accessibility, tourism and local trade will not be affected under normal operating conditions.	Lo msebenzi uzokwenziwa ebangeni elingamakhilomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini lolwandle. Imisebenzi yokudoba okwesikhashana izobekelwe imingcele yokuba ingenziwa ebangeni elisondele ngamamitha angu-500 emkhunjini wokumba. Ukuphela kwemikhumbi yokudoba edulela ngale kwezindawo okuhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuzo eyezizinkampani ezinkulu ezidoba ngamanetha phakathi olwandle. Izinkampani ezithintekayo zizobikelwa ngendawo okumbiwa kuyo, isikhathi umsebenzi wokumba ozosithatha nokuthi kuzimbiwa ngaziphi izikhathi. Abanye abadobi abasebenzela eduze kogu ngeke basondelane nomkhumbi wokumba, futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza lo msebenzi wokumba ngeke uyithikameze nhlobo imisebenzi yokudoba (bheka iSahluko 7 se-EIA).  Njengengxenywe yemithetho-migomo ye-Eni ekulawulweni kokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho, uma kutholakala ukuthi umsebenzi uyayichaphazela imisebenzi yokudoba, kulandelwa inqubo yokuhlola izinga lokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho. Le nqubo isekelwa eziqondisweni zomhlaba wonke (Iziqondiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; iZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ukwenezela ezimisweni ezisebenza emhlabeni kabanzi zakwa-Eni. Lezi zimiso zihlinzeka ngenqubo esetshenziswayo ukunquma isinxephezelo, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yamachaphazelo azotholwa imikhumbi edobayo. Isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sisekelwe ekutholeni ukuthi ubani ozophazanyiswa umsebenzi wokumba, izinga lokulahlekelwa kwakhe noma 'lokuphazamiseka' azobhekana nalo. Njengoba indawo okuzobe kusetshenzwa kuyo izobe isebangeni elingaba amakhilomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini lolwandle, ukuya kwabantu emabhishi, ezokuvakasha kanye nezokuhweba zendawo ngeke zichaphazeleke ngaphansi kwezimo zokusebenza ezivamile.
Nozipho	Sikhakhane	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? Our community will be very much affected because there are some women who work as vendors by the beach to support their families. In addition, the sea produces air that need to breathe, now it will be unsafe if they drill wells for the gas.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Liwuthinta kakhulu umphakathi wakithi ngoba ngakithi kunomama abadayisayo eduze nolwandle ababeka isikho etafuleni ngokusebbenzela olwandle, kanti ulwandle umoya walo iwona esiwusebenzisa kakhulu ngokuphefumula kunobungozi ngeke kuphephe kubhiwa igesi nowoyela	Project activities will take place 60 km offshore, and the drillship will not be visible from the shore. The tourism industry will not be affected by the exploration drilling under normal conditions. It is important to note that the sea does not "produce air" as stated in your comment. The potential effects of air emissions from the drillship is minor and would not directly affect the health of residents due to the distance of the drillship away from the G355 shore.  The main sources of atmospheric emissions will be from the drillship and other vessels (i.e. supply and standby vessels) involved in the drilling operation. Under normal operating conditions, the emissions will not affect breathing quality. The principal expected atmospheric emissions from the drilling activities include carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), sulphur dioxide (SO2), carbon monoxide (CO) and volatile organic compounds (VOC). Many of these compounds are known to have the potential to contribute to a number of environmental processes and impacts including acidification (acid rain), the formation of low level ozone, and local air pollution. The client has committed to the following inbuilt compliance and control measures: • Compliance to MARPOL 73/78 Annex VI regulations regarding the reduction of NOx, SOx and GHG emissions from vessel engines. • All diesel motors and generators will undergo routine inspections and receive adequate maintenance to minimise soot and unburnt diesel released to the atmosphere. • Leak detection and repair programmes will be implemented for valves, flanges, fittings, seals, etc.	Umsebenzi uzokwenziwa ebangeni elingamakhilomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini lolwandle, futhi umkhumbi ombayo ngeke ubonakale uma usogwini. Ezokuvakasha ngeke zichaphazeleke ngenxa yokumba kokuhlolwa kwezimbiwa phansi ngaphansi kokusebenza okuvamile. Kubalulekile ukukhumbula ukuthi ulwandle "aluwukhiphi umoya" esiwuphefumulayo njengoba ushilo emazwini akho. Amachaphazelo okukhishwa kwamagesi emkhunjini ombayo mancane kakhulu futhi ngeke ayilimaze nakancane impilo yezakhamuzi ngenxa yebanga oqhele ngalo umkhumbi ombayo ukusuka ku-G355 ogwini.  Okuningi okuzokhishelwa emkhathini njengentuthu kuzobe kuphuma emikhunjini embayo nakweminye imikhumbi esekelayo (i.e. imikhumbi elitha izidingo neminye ebheke isimo esiphakamayoyi) ehileleke ekumbeni. Amagesi azokhishelwe emkhathini alindlelekile ngenxa yomsebenzi wokumba ahlanganisa isikhutha noma i-carbon dioxide (CO2), i-methane (CH4), i-oxides of nitrogen (NOx), i-sulphur dioxide (SO2), i-carbon monoxide (CO) kanye ne-volatile organic compounds (VOC). Okuningi kwalokhu kunedumela lokuthi kunendima okuyidlalayo ezingqubweni zezemvelo futhi amagalelo ako abandakanya imvula ebizwa ngokuthi yi-acid rain, ukulimala kwe-ozone kanye nokungcola komoya endaweni. Ikhasimende lizibophezele ekuhambisaneni nezibopho nezinyathelo zokulawula ezilandelayo: • Ukuthobela iMARPOL 73/78 iSithasiselo VI semithetho ephathelene nokunciphisa i-NOx, i-SOx kanye ne-GHG ekhishelwa emoyeni ikhishwa yizinjini zemikhumbi; • Zonke izinjini zikadizili kanye nama-generator zokuhlolwa njalo futhi kugcinwe kusesimweni esihle ukuze kuncishishwe ukungcola ezikukhiphela emoyeni kanye nomzili ongashanga kahle; • Kuzoba nezinhlelo zokuhlola ukuvuza nokuvulwa kwezindawo ezivuzayo kuma-valve, amajoyinti, izinto ezixhunyiwe, izivalo
Nozipho	Sikhakhane	Do you think that oil and gas exploration will benefit me or my community? Why? I totally disagree with this project because this will limit our means of making a living, we have tourists that come here and bring money to boost the economy by their coming to visit the beach, and where will we sell our things, I really object this.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Ngiyaphikisana naloku ngoba lento izisi naphisela emathubeni emisebenzi ngaloku sinezihambe eziyaka imali ngoku sisengenali sibesezi dayisa kuphi cha angivumi lana	Since Project activities will take place 60km offshore, beach accessibility, tourism and local trade will not be affected under normal operating conditions.  The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (>100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA, together with mitigation measures which will be put into place in the event of an accidental spill.	Njengoba umsebenzi wokumba uzokwenzeka ebangeni eliqhele ngama-60km ukusuka ogwini, ukuya kwabantu olwandle, ezokuvakasha kanye nokudayisa ngeke kuphazamiseke ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile.  Ingozi yokuba uwoyela (okubandakanya uwoyela ongahluziwe, udizili kanye nolunye uketshezi olungewona amanzi oluba semigodini embiwayoyi) uchithekele olwandle iyinto eyingxenywe yemisebenzi yokuhlola ukutholakala kukawoyela eyenziwa olwandle neminye imisebenzi ehlobene nakho. Imiphumela yoMbiko Obonisa Ukuchitheka Kukawoyela (Oil Spill Modelling Report) owawudingeka njengengxenywe ye-EIA, ubonisa ukuthi akukungako (>100 g/m2) ukuchitheka kukawoyela okufinyelela ogwini, futhi ngenxa yalokho, akubonakali kunokukhishwa kukawoyela negesi okungachaphazela ukuphila okuqhubeka ogwini (ezokuvakasha/ ukudoba) noma imiphakathi ehlanga ezindaweni ezigudle ugu. Amachaphazelo angase abe khona ahlobene nezenzakalo ezingahleliwe achazwe kuSahluko 8 se-EIA, kanye nezinyathelo zokulawula lowo monakalo eziqhelelwa uma kwenzeka kuba nokuchitheka okwenzeka ngengozi.
Nozipho	Sikhakhane	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration activity? I got this information from people around because those responsible for this project never came to the community to explain to us why this project is necessary.	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle? Olulwazi ulwazi ngilithole ngabantu belinu musha kodwa ngokwabesinguli balokhu abakazebeze abantwana usinika nokusiqondisa ukuthi lokhu bakwenza ngobani	A comprehensive public participation Process was conducted to ensure that the public were notified and provided with an opportunity to participate in the process. Advertisements were placed in newspapers throughout the process to inform communities about the project and to provide an opportunity for people to register to receive updates on the proposed drilling.  During the Scoping Phase total of three Public engagement meetings were held in the following locations: • Richards Bay (The Richards Hotel) – 6 February 2018 • Durban (Tropicana Hotel) - 7 February 2018; and • Port Shepstone (Port Shepstone Country Club) – 8 February 2018.  An additional (fourth) follow up meeting was held, upon request of the South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) on 28 February 2018 at the Austerville Community Hall with the presence of isiZulu language translator.  Open house meetings were held during the EIA phase comment period, in order to communicate the findings of the EIA process to stakeholders. Open House meetings were held as follows: • The Boardwalk Hotel in Port Elizabeth - 03 October 2018; • The Beach Hotel in East London - 04 October 2018; • The Premier Inn Hotel in Richards Bay - 08 October 2018, • Gooderson Tropicana Hotel in Durban - 09 October 2018, and • Venture Inn Hotel in Port Shepstone - 10 October 2018  As requested at the Scoping Phase meetings, three isiZulu translators were present at meetings in KZN during the EIA phase public meetings. An isiXhosa translator was present at the meetings in the Eastern Cape.	Kwenziwa inqubo yokubandakanywa komphakathi ebanzi ukuze kuqinisekwe ukuthi umphakathi uyabikelwa futhi unikwa ithuba lokuveza uvo lwawo kule nqubo. Kwafakwa izikhangiso emaphephandabeni phakathi naso sonke isikhathi senqubo ukuze kwaziswe imiphakathi ngalo msebenzi nokuba kunikezwe abantu ithuba lokubhalisa ukuze bathole ulwazi lwakamava ngomsebenzi wokumba ohlongozwayo.  Phakathi neSigaba Sokuhlola kwaba nemihlangano emithathu yoMphakathi isiyonke eyabanjwa kulezi zindawo ezilandelayo: • ERichards Bay (The Richards Hotel) – ngomhlaka-6 February 2018 • EThekwini (Tropicana Hotel) - ngomhlaka-7 February 2018; and • EPort Shepstone (Port Shepstone Country Club) – ngomhlaka-8 February 2018.  Kwaphinda kwaba nomhlangano (wesine) wokulandelela owaba khona ngenxa yesicelo esafakwa yiSouth Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) ngomhlaka-28 February 2018 eHloko Lomphakathi lase-Austerville lapho kwakukhona khona utolika wesiZulu.  Kwaba nomhlangano ochaza kabanzi ngalo msebenzi phakathi nesikhathi sokuphawula se-EIA, ukuze kubikwe ngalokho okwatholwa yinqubo ye-EIA ezinhlanganweni nasemphakathini. Lo mhlango ochaza kabanzi waba kulezi zindawo ezilandelayo: • EBoardwalk Hotel ePort Elizabeth – ngomhlaka-03 October 2018; • E-The Beach Hotel e-East London - ngomhlaka-04 October 2018; • E-The Premier Inn Hotel eRichards Bay - ngomhlaka-08 October 2018, • E-Gooderson Tropicana Hotel eThekwini - ngomhlaka-09 October 2018, and • EVenture Inn Hotel ePort Shepstone - ngomhlaka-10 October 2018
Nozipho	Sikhakhane	General Comments? My word is they must not go ahead with this proposed project because this will rob us of our livelihood, just as it happened with gold that is mined and exported to other countries only to imported again and very expensive. The same will be true with this oil, it will be extracted here and taken to other places to be prepared for use and then become expensive just like petrol, no, this is rubbish.	Usugoqa nje uthini umbono wakho? Cha mina ngithi abayyiyeke lento ngoba kunalokho bazasiphuca isihawu emlonjeni, njengoba kwenzeka ngegoline limbila lihambe liyohluzwa libuye selibizela thina, nalp oyela uzombiwa lana bese uyohluzelwa kwezinye izindawo bese ubiza nje ngo phethiloli, ithini likho cha udoti lo	It is important to note that this project relates to exploration activities and no resources will be extracted for commercial use at this stage. As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience.  Since Project activities will take place 60km offshore, beach accessibility, tourism and local trade will not be affected under normal operating conditions.  Exploration success would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions. Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	Njengoba kwakuceliwe emihlanganweni yeSigaba Sokuhlola, kwaba khona otolika besiZulu abathathu emihlanganweni eKZN kwalezi zinto ngenjongo yokuba zidayiswe okwamanje. Njengengxenywe yemithetho-migomo ye-Eni ekulawulweni kokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho, uma kutholakala ukuthi umsebenzi uyayichaphazela imisebenzi yokudoba, kulandelwa inqubo yokuhlola izinga lokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho. Le nqubo isekelwa eziqondisweni zomhlaba wonke (Iziqondiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; iZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ukwenezela ezimisweni ezisebenza emhlabeni kabanzi zakwa-Eni. Lezi zimiso zihlinzeka ngenqubo esetshenziswayo ukunquma isinxephezelo, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yamachaphazelo azotholwa imikhumbi edobayo. Isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sisekelwe ekutholeni ukuthi ubani ozophazanyiswa umsebenzi wokumba, izinga lokulahlekelwa kwakhe noma 'lokuphazamiseka' azobhekana nalo.  Njengoba imisebenzi yokumba izokwenziwa ebangeni elingama-60km phakathi olwandle uma usuka ogwini, ukuya kwabantu ebhishi, ezokuvakasha kanye nokudayisa ngeke kuphazamiseke ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza.  Ukuphumelela kokuhlolwa kuyoholela ezinzuzweni ezinkulu nezizohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamanda, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Isimo siyohluka kakhulu uma kutholakala ukuthi kunowoyela negesi eningi okudingeka kumbiwe, okuyokwenza ukuba kudingeke kwakhiwe izingqalasizinda ukuze kusekelwe lo msebenzi wokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi oyobe usiqhubeka ngogugcwele. Lawo mathuba emisebenzi ayovuleka lapho ayohambisana nokuqeqeshwa kwabantu ukuze bakhulomele ukusebenza futhi kuyoba neminingi engadingi ulwazi lobuchwepheshe.

Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Sabelo A.	Mzileni	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? Things will be bad when it comes to health because of the air we breathe. Most of the air we breathe comes from the ocean. The rich heritage that we have will be destroyed because of oil spills and gas. Tourism, hotels and restaurants near the sea will retrench workers if the tourists no longer come to visit the sea.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Isimo senhlalo sizobe sibi kakhulu ngenxa yokungcola komoya esiwu phefumulayo. Omncane wiwithola olwandle. Ingebebo namata-gugu abantu azofa ngenxa yama oil spills and gas ezokuvakasha - Hotels and Restuarants akhe ngaso lwandle azodiliza abasebenzi uma izivakahsi zingasafiki ngoba zisuke zizojabula olwandle.	Project activities will take place 60 km offshore, and the drillship will not be visible from the shore. The tourism industry will not be affected by the exploration drilling under normal conditions. It is important to note that air is not produced by the ocean. The potential effects from air emissions is minor and would not directly affect the health of residents as the location of the drillship will be approximately 60km away from the shore.  The main sources of atmospheric emissions will be from the drillship and other vessels (i.e. supply and standby vessels) involved in the drilling operation. under normal operating conditions, the emissions will not affect breathing quality. . The principal expected atmospheric emissions from the drilling activities include carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), sulphur dioxide (SO2), carbon monoxide (CO) and volatile organic compounds (VOC). Many of these compounds are known to have the potential to contribute to a number of environmental processes and impacts including acidification (acid rain), the formation of low level ozone, and local air pollution. The client has committed to the following inbuilt compliance and control measures: • Compliance to MARPOL 73/78 Annex VI regulations regarding the reduction of NOx, SOx and GHG emissions from vessel engines. • All diesel motors and generators will undergo routine inspections and receive adequate maintenance to minimise soot and unburnt diesel released to the atmosphere. • Leak detection and repair programmes will be implemented for valves, flanges, fittings, seals, etc. The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (>100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA, together with mitigation measures which will be put into place in the event of an accidental spill.	Umsebenzi uzokwenziwa ebangeni elingamakhilomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini lolwandle, futhi umkhumbi ombayo ngeke ubonakale uma uwoyweni. Ezokuvakasha ngeke zichaphazeleke ngenxa yokumba kokuhlolwa kwezimbiwa phansi ngaphansi kokusebenza okuvamile. Kubalulekile ukukhumbula ukuthi ulwandle aluwukhiphi umoya esiwuphefumulayo. Amachaphazelo okukhishwa kwamagesi emkhunjini ombayo mancane kakhulu futhi ngeke ayilimaze nancane implo yezakhamuzi ngenxa yebanga oqhele ngalo umkhumbi ombayo elingamakhilomitha angaba ngu-60 ukusuka ogwini.  Okuningi okuzokhishelwa emkhathini njengentuthu kuzobe kuphuma emikhunjini embayo nakweminye imikhumbi esekelayo (i.e. imikhumbi eletha izidingo neminye ebheke isimo esiphakamayoy) ehileleke ekumbeni. Amagesi azokhishelwe emkhathini alindelekile ngenxa yomsebenzi wokumba ahlanganisa isikhutha noma i-carbon dioxide (CO2), i-methane (CH4), i-oxides of nitrogen (NOx), i-sulphur dioxide (SO2), i-carbon monoxide (CO) kanye ne-volatile organic compounds (VOC). Okuningi kwalokhu kunedumela lokuthi kunendima okuyidlalayo ezinqubweni zezemvelo futhi amagalelo ako abandakanya imvula ebizwa ngokuthi yi-acid rain, ukulimala kwe-ozone kanye nokungcola komoya endaweni. Ikhasimende lizibophezele ekuhambisaneni nezibopho nezinyathelo zokulawula ezilandelayo: • Ukuthobela iMARPOL 73/78 iSithasiselo VI semithetho ephathelene nokunciphisa i-NOx, i-SOx kanye ne-GHG ekhishelwa emoyeni ikhishwa yizinjini zemikhumbi; • Zonke izinjini zikadizili kanye nama-generator kuzohlolwa njalo futhi kuginwe kusesimweni esihle ukuze kuncishishwe ukungcola ezikukhiphela emoyeni kanye nodizili ongashanga kahle; • Kuzoba nezinhlelo zokuhlola ukuvuza nokuvalwa kwezindawo ezivuzayo kuma-valve, amajoyinti, izinto ezixhunyiwe, izivalo nokunye. Ingozi yokuba uwoyela (okubandakanya uwoyela ongahluziwe, udizili kanye nolunye uketshezi olungewona amanzi oluba semigodini embiwayoy) uchithekele olwandle iyinto eyingxenywe yemisebenzi yokuhlola ukutholakala kukawoyela eyenziwa olwandle neminye imisebenzi ehlobene nakho. Imiphumela yoMbiko Obonisa Ukuchitheka Kukawoyela (Oil Spill Modelling Report) owawudingeka njengengxenywe ye-EIA, ubonisa ukuthi akukungako (>100 g/m2) ukuchitheka kukawoyela okufinyelela ogwini, futhi ngenxa yalokho, akubonakali kunokukhishwa kukawoyela negesi okungachaphazela ukuphila okuqhubeka ogwini (ezokuvakasha/ ukudoba) noma imiphakathi ehkala ezindaweni ezigudle ugu. Amachaphazelo angase abe khona ahlobene nezenzakalo ezingahleliwe achazwe kuSahluko 8 se-EIA, kanye nezinyathelo zokulawula lowo monakalo ezizohlelwa uma kwenzeka kuba nokuchitheka okwenzeka ngengozi.
Sabelo A.	Mzileni	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? Our community- especially the young adults work with tourism, now the air and sea pollutions will disrupt tourism in the area. Besides, as a community we also use the sea to perform some of our customs, rituals and cleansing. Animal life and plants will be affected, we support ourselves through fishing, now the fish will die, and what are we to eat then?	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Umphakathi wethu - intsha kakhulu isebenza kwezovakasha. Ukungcola komoya, nolwandle kuphazamisa itourism emphakathini. Kanti siwuphakathi sisebenzisa ulwandle uma senza amasiko (rituals and cleansing). izilwane nezinhlanhla esizisebenzisayo futhi siphila ngokudoba ofishi bazofa bonke - sizodlani?	Refer to the answer above. In addition, the potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.  Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).  As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience.	Bheka impendulo engenhla. Ukwenezela kulokho, zinto ezingaba amachaphazelo okumba kulo msebenzi ohlongozwayo ophathelene nokuhlolwa kokumbiwa phansi nendlela imvelo yasolwandle ezothinteka ngayo kuye kwahlolisiswa ngocwaningo lwezinto eziphila olwandle okwenziwa uchwepheshe ozimele ovela kwa-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti ukuchaphazeleka kweezokudoba kona kwahlolwa uchwepheshe wezokudoba wakwaCapp Marine. Amagalelo angase abe khona ezintweni eziphila olwandle kanye nasemikhunjini yokudoba kukhululwa ngawo kuSahluko 7 soMbiko we-EIA. Amaningi amagalelo noma amachaphazelo ahloliwe asesilinganisweni esiphansi noma awubala kakhulu.  Imisebenzi yokudoba okwesikhashana izobekelwe imingcele yokuba ingenziwa ebangeni elisondela ngamamitha angu-500 emkhunjini wokumba. Ukuphela kwemikhumbi yokudoba edlulela ngale kwezindawo okuhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuzo eyezinkampani ezinkulu ezidoba ngamanetha phakathi olwandle. Izinkampani ezithintekayo zizobikelwa ngendawo okumbiwa kuyo, isikhathi umsebenzi wokumba ozosithatha nokuthi kuzimbiwa ngaziphi izikhathi. Abanye abadobi abasebenzela eduze kogu ngeke basondelane nomkhumbi wokumba, futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza lo msebenzi wokumba ngeke uyithikameze nhlobo imisebenzi yokudoba (bheka iSahluko 7 se-EIA).
Sabelo A.	Mzileni	Do you think that oil and gas exploration will benefit me or my community? Why? We are not going to benefit anything, this thing is just going to cause poverty to people at the coast, mostly black people. What will occur here is just sickness and death.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Akukho nokuncane esizozuza ngalento kuphela izohlupekisa abantu abakhelene ugu. Okunabantu abamnyama kakhulu. Into ezokwenzeka ukugqula nokufa kwethu.	The Project will not have impacts on the health of coastal communities, for reasons outline in the responses above. Exploration success would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons.	Umsebenzi ohlongozwayo ngeke uyichaphazele impilo yezakhamuzi ezihlala ogwini, ngenxa yezizathu eziphawulwe ngenhla. Imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola iyoholela ezinzuzweni ezinkulu nezizohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komngotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe.
Sabelo A.	Mzileni	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration activity? We heard from Non-governmental organizations (NGO and NPO) because the people that want to do this mining deliberately don't try to communicate and consult with us. These people are tyrants.	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle? Siliuthola ngemithombo zenhlango ezizimele (NGO and NPO) ngoba labantu abafuna lezimayini abaxhumani nathi benza ngenkani (communication and consultation)Ondlovu - kayiphikiswana	A comprehensive public participation Process was conducted to ensure that the public were notified and provided with an opportunity to participate in the process. Advertisements were placed in newspapers throughout the process to inform communities about the project and to provide an opportunity for people to register to receive updates on the proposed drilling. The advertisements were published in the following newspapers: English Adverts were published in: • The Daily Dispatch in East London; • The South Coast Herald in Port Shepstone; • The Herald in Port Elizabeth; • The Mercury in Durban and • The Zululand Observer in Richards Bay.  isiZulu adverts were published in: • Ilanga and • Isolezwe  An isiXhosa advert was published in: • Pondo News in Eastern Cape sms notifications were also sent to individuals who have registered as an interested and affected party.  During the Scoping Phase total of three Public engagement meetings were held in the following locations: • Richards Bay (The Richards Hotel) – 6 February 2018 • Durban (Tropicana Hotel) - 7 February 2018; and • Port Shepstone (Port Shepstone Country Club) – 8 February 2018.  An additional (fourth) follow up meeting was held, upon request of the South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) on 28 February 2018 at the Austerville Community Hall with the presence of isiZulu language translator. Open house meetings were held during the EIA phase comment period, in order to communicate the findings of the EIA process to stakeholders. Open House meetings were held as follows: • The Boardwalk Hotel in Port Elizabeth - 03 October 2018; • The Beach Hotel in East London - 04 October 2018; • The Premier Inn Hotel in Richards Bay - 08 October 2018, • Gooderson Tropicana Hotel in Durban - 09 October 2018, and • Venture Inn Hotel in Port Shepstone - 10 October 2018 As requested at the Scoping Phase meetings, three isiZulu translators were present at meetings in KZN during the EIA phase public meetings. An isiXhosa translator was present at the meetings in the Eastern Cape.	Kwaba neNqubo ebanzi yokubandakanya umphakathi ukuze kuqinisekwe ukuthi uyazi futhi uhlinzekwa ngethuba lokubamba iqhaza kule nqubo. Kwafakwa izikhangiso emaphephandabeni phakathi naso sonke isikhathi senqubo ukuze kwaziswe izinhlangano ngalo msebenzi nokuba kunikezwe abantu ithuba lokubhalisa ukuze bathole ulwazi lwakamuva ngokumba okuhlongozwayo. Izikhangiso zafakwa emaphephandabeni alandelayo: Izikhangiso zesiNgesi zashicilelwa kula maphepha: • I-The Daily Dispatch yase-East London; • I-The South Coast Herald yasePort Shepstone; • I-The Herald yasePort Elizabeth; • I-The Mercury yaseThekwini kanye • Ne-The Zululand Observer yaseRichards Bay.  Izikhangiso zesiZulu zashicilelwa kula maphephandaba: • Ilanga kanye • Isolezwe  Isikhangiso sesiXhosa sashicilelwa kuleli phephandaba: • I-Pondo News yase-Eastern Cape Kwathunyelwa nezaziso ngama-SMS kubantu ababehalilise ukuthi bangafisa ukubikelwa nakulabo abathintekayo ukuze babikelwe.  Phakathi neSigaba Sokuhlola kwaba nemihlangano emithathu yoMphakathi isiyonke eyabanjwa kulezi zindawo ezilandelayo: • ERichards Bay (The Richards Hotel) – ngomhla-6 February 2018 • EThekwini (Tropicana Hotel) - ngomhla-7 February 2018; and • EPort Shepstone (Port Shepstone Country Club) – ngomhla-8 February 2018. Kwaphinda kwaba nomhlangano (wesine) wokulandelela owaba khona ngenxa yesicelo esafakwa yiSouth Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) ngomhla-28 February 2018 eHolo Lomphakathi lase-Austerville lapho kwakukhona khona utolika wesiZulu. Kwaba nomhlangano ochaza kabanzi ngalo msebenzi phakathi nesikhathi sokuphawula se-EIA, ukuze kubikwe ngalokho okwatholwa yinqubo ye-EIA ezinhlanganweni nasemphakathini. Lo mhlangano ochaza kabanzi waba kulezi zindawo ezilandelayo: • EBoardwalk Hotel ePort Elizabeth – ngomhla-03 October 2018; • E-The Beach Hotel e-East London - ngomhla-04 October 2018; • E-The Premier Inn Hotel eRichards Bay - ngomhla-08 October 2018, • E-Gooderson Tropicana Hotel eThekwini - ngomhla-09 October 2018, and • EVenture Inn Hotel ePort Shepstone - ngomhla-10 October 2018



Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Sabelo A.	Mzileni	General Comments? Government does not care about living conditions of the people. Poverty will increase greatly, this government must be changed now. We are troubled by what happened in Wetland park, and now they are going to destroy our wealth in the sea. Gold and diamond is being exported to overseas, petrol prices keep on rising but the government is not able to assist the people.	Usugoga nje uthini umbono wakho? Lomuntu ozibiza ngohulumeni akanandaba nenhlalo yabantu. Izinga lobumba lizokwenyuka kakhulu. Sekumfanele ukuba asithwe lohulumeni. Sihlushwa kahulu sismangaliso wetland park nakithi manje usuzobulala umlebo wethu olwandle, igolide, idayimane kuya phesheya. UPetrol unyuka njalo kodwa uyehluleka ukulimisa okuzosiza abantu	Government, through Operation Phakisa, is seeking to grow the country's ocean economy through several industrial sectors, including the promotion of the oil and gas sector.  There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons.  Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	Uhulumeni, esebenzisa uhlelo lwe-Operation Phakisa, uhlo+J2se ukukhulisa umnotho wakuleli otholakala olwandle esebenzisa izimbongi ezihlukahlukene, okubandakanya ukuthuthukiswa kwemboni yokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi. Kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu. Nokho, imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola ingase iholele ezinzuzweni eziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe.  Sicela uphawule, konke ukuphawula kwesiZulu okutholakele kuzobe sekuphenduliwe ngomhla-17 January 2018.
Samkelo	Ntombela	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? The national heritage found in the ocean, people will no longer see it because it will be destroyed. The next generation will never get the opportunity to see this beauty with their own eyes, we are very concerned about drilling wells in the ocean.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Ngikhuluma ngezindawo ezingama gugu ezigciniwe olwandle okunenqwaba yabantu abangeke besazibona, ngoba ziyobe sezimoshakele. Isizukulwane esiza ngemuna angeke silithole ithuba lokubona lobuhle ngawabo amehlo, sidlulisa okukhulu ukukhathazeka mayelana nokumbiwa kolwandle.	Project activities will take place 60km offshore. The South African Heritage Resources Association (SAHRA), have been informed of the proposed drilling. A heritage impact assessment has been included in the EIA report and a screening of the ocean floor will occur prior to any drilling. Should any significant material be identified, SAHRA will be contacted immediately and the drilling will be relocate Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).  As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience. Since Project will take place approximately 60km offshore, beach accessibility, tourism and local trade will not be affected under normal operating conditions.	Imisebenzi ehlobene nokumba kokuhlola izokwenziwa olwandle ebangeni eliqhele ngama-60km ukusuka ogwini. Inhlangothi Yezamagugu Esizwe yaseNingizimu Afrika ebizwa ngokuthi yiSouth African Heritage Resources Association (SAHRA), ibikelwe ngomsebenzi wokumba ohlongozwayo. Ukuhlolwa kokuchaphazeleka kwezamasiko kufakiwe embikweni we-EIA futhi ulwandle luzohlolwa ngaphambi kokuba kwenziwe noma yimuphi umsebenzi wokumba. Uma kwenzeka kuba nezinto ezibalulekile ezitholakalayo, kuzothintwa abakwaSAHRA ngokushesha futhi ukumba kuzothuthelwa kwenye indawo. Imisebenzi yokudoba okwesikhshana izobekelwe imingcele yokuba ingenziwe ebangeni elisondele ngamamitha angu-500 emkhunjini wokumba. Ukuphela kwemikhumbi yokudoba edlulela ngale kwezindawo okuhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuzo eyezinkampani ezinkulu ezidoba ngamanetha phakathi olwandle. Izinkampani ezithintekayo zizobikelwa ngendawo okumbiwa kuyo, isikhathi umsebenzi wokumba ozosithatha nokuthi kuzimbiwa ngaziphi izikhathi. Abanye abadobi abasebenzela eduze kogu ngeke basondelane nomkhumbi wokumba, futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza lo msebenzi wokumba ngeke uyithikameze nhlobo imisebenzi yokudoba (bheka iSahluko 7 se-EIA).
Samkelo	Ntombela	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? My community will be affected in many ways as I have indicated that some people go the beach to chill and relax, others to swim. Other people go there to perform some religious ceremonies. All these people will be robbed of access to the sea.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Umphakathi wami uzothinteka ngezidlela eziningi, njengoba sibala ukuthi kunabantu abaya olwandle ngoba beyozipholela abanye beyozibhukudela. Abanye baya ngokuyekweza izinto eziphathelele nama bandla abasuka kuwona, bonke labantu angeke besa lithola ithuba lokuthi bazibonele ngokwabo sekonakele	Please refer to response above, the Project activities will take place 60km offshore, the drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism and beach accessibility under normal operating conditions.	Sicela ubheke impendulo engenhlal, uMsebenzi wokuhlola uzokwenziwa endaweni esolwandle eqhele ngama-60km ukusuka ogwini, umkhumbi ombayo ngeke ubonakale uma umuntu esogwini futhi akulindlekile ukuba lo msebenzi uphazamise ezokuvakasha nokuya kwabantu ebhishi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokwenziwa kwawo.
Samkelo	Ntombela	Do you think that oil and gas exploration will benefit me or my community? Why? No, I don't see anyone benefiting from this project except those who are close to these people.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Cha - Akekho engibona ukuthi uzo zuza kulolu hlelo ngaphandle kwalabo abasondelele nabo.	Given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the project. Many of the employment positions are associated with highly technical work and require specific skills related to oil and gas, and the drillship will have its own crew.  Exploration success would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons.  The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.	Ngenxa yalokho umsebenzi ogxile kukho okwamanje kanye nesikhathi esincane ozokwenziwa ngaso, azoba mancane amathuba emisebenzi ahlobene nalo msebenzi wokumba kokuhlola. Imisebenzi eminingi okwamanje ihlobene nezinto ezidinga ulwazi lobunjiniyela futhi idinga abantu anolwazi oluthile ngowoyela negesi, kanti imikhumbi yokumba izofika nabasebenzi bayo.  Imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola ingase iholele ezinzuzweni eziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe.  Isimo siyohluka kakhulu uma kutholakala ukuthi kunowoyela negesi eningi okudingeka kumbiwe, okuyokwenza ukuba kudingeke kwakhiwe izingqalasisinda ukuze kusekelwe lo msebenzi wokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi oyobe usuqhubeka ngokugcwele. Lawo mathuba emisebenzi ayovuleka lapho ayohambisana nokuqeqeshwa kwabantu ukuze bakuhlomele ukusebenza futhi kuyoba neminingi engadingi ulwazi lobuchwepheshe.
Samkelo	Ntombela	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration activity? From an organization that fight to conserve nature.	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle? Kwinhlangothi elwela imvelo, nobhekelela ukuphepha kwe mvelo.	Noted. In line with the legislated requirements of the EIA public participation processes, advertisements were placed by the EAP (ERM) in newspapers throughout the process to inform stakeholders about the project and to provide an opportunity for people to register to receive updates throughout the EIA process. The advertisements were published in the following newspapers: English Adverts were published in: • The Daily Dispatch in East London; • The South Coast Herald in Port Shepstone; • The Herald in Port Elizabeth; • The Mercury in Durban and • The Zululand Observer in Richards Bay.  isiZulu adverts were published in: • Ilanga; and • Isolezwe.  An isiXhosa advert was published in: • Pondo News in Eastern Cape.	Siyakuzwa. Ngokuvumelana nezimfuno zomthethosisekelo wenqubo ye-EIA yokubamba iqhaza komphakathi, i-EAP (ERM) yafaka izikhangiso emaphephandabeni phakathi naso sonke isikhathi senqubo ukuze kwaziswe izihlangano ngalo msebenzi nokuba kunikezwe abantu ithuba lokubhalisa ukuze bathole ulwazi lwakamuva phakathi nayo yonke inqubo ye-EIA. Izikhangiso zafakwa emaphephandabeni alandelayo: Izikhangiso zesiNgisi zashicilelwa kula maphepha: • I-The Daily Dispatch yase-East London; • I-The South Coast Herald yasePort Shepstone; • I-The Herald yasePort Elizabeth; • I-The Mercury yaseThekwini kanye • Ne-The Zululand Observer yaseRichards Bay.  Izikhangiso zesiZulu zashicilelwa kula maphephandaba: • Ilanga kanye • Isolezwe  Isikhangiso sesiXhosa sashicilelwa kuleli phephandaba: • I-Pondo News yase-Eastern Cape.
Samkelo	Ntombela	General Comments? I have only one thing to say, they must stop this project they want to do in the offshore.	Usugoga nje uthini umbono wakho? Engizokusho kunye nje vo, ukuthi mabaluyeke ulwandle.	The need and desirability of the Project is discussed in Chapter 3 of this EIA. Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	Isidingo nokufiseleka kokuba kwenziwe lo Msebenzi kuxoxwa ngako kuSahluko 3 se-EIA. Sicela uphawule, konke ukuphawula kwesiZulu okutholakele kuzobe sekuphenduliwe ngomhla-17 January 2018.



Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Samson	Gumede	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? We will lose our freedom in our own place because there will be terms and conditions. There will be places where fishing will be prohibited.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Ngeke sisakwazi ukuba nenkululeko ezindaweni zethu ngoba sekuzoba nemigomo nemibandela. Kunezindawo okuzothiwa akungadotshwa kuzo.	The location of the project is over 60 km offshore. The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism and beach accessibility under normal operating conditions. The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.  As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience.  Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship more than 60 km from the nearest coast. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).	Indawo yomsebenzi izoba sebangeni elingaphezu kwama-60 km ukusuka ogwini. Umkhumbi ombayo ngeke ubonakale uma usogwini futhi akulindelekile ukuba uchaphazele ezokuvakasha kanye nokuya kwabantu ebhishi ngaphansi kwezimo zokusebenza ezivamile. Izinto ezingaba amachaphezelo okumba kulo msebenzi ohlongozwayo ophathelene nokuhlolwa kokumbiwa phansi nendlela imvelo yasolwandle ezothinteka ngayo kuye kwahloliswa ngocwaningo lwezinto eziphila olwandle okwenziwa uchwepheshe ozimele ovela kwa-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti ukuchaphazeleka kwezokudoba kona kwahlolwa uchwepheshe wezokudoba wakwaCapp Marine. Amagalelo angase abe khona ezintweni eziphila olwandle kanye nasemikhunjini yokudoba kukhululwa ngawo kuSahluko 7 soMbiko we-EIA. Amaningi amagalelo noma amachaphezelo ahlolwe asesilinganisweni esiphansi noma awubala kakhulu.  Njengengxenye yemithetho-migomo ye-Eni ekulawulweni kokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho, uma kutholakala ukuthi umsebenzi uyayichaphazela imisebenzi yokudoba, kulandelwa inqubo yokuhlola izinga lokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho. Le nqubo isekelwa eziqondisweni zomhlaba wonke (Iziqondiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; iZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ukwenezela ezimisweni ezisebenza emhlabeni kabanzi zakwa-Eni. Lezi zimiso zihlinzeka ngenqubo esetshenziswayo ukunquma isinxephezelo, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yamachaphezelo azotholwa imikhumbi edobayo. Isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sisekelwe ekutholeni ukuthi ubani ozophazanyiswa umsebenzi wokumba, izinga lokulahlekelwa kwake noma 'lokuphazamiseka' azobhekana nalo.  Ukudoba kuzobekelwa imingcele okwesikhashana yokuba kungenziwa ebangeni elisondele ngamamitha angu-500 emkhunjini wokumba, ozobe usebangeni elingama-60km ukusuka ogwini. Ukuphela kwemikhumbi yokudoba edlulela ngale kwezindawo okuhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuzo eyezinkampani ezinkulu ezidoba ngamanatha phakathi olwandle. Izinkampani ezithintekayo zizobikelwa ngendawo okumbiwa kuyo, isikhathi umsebenzi wokumba ozosithatha nokuthi kuzombiwa ngaziphi izikhathi. Abanye abadobi abasebenzela eduze kogu ngeke basondelane nomkhumbi wokumba, futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza lo msebenzi wokumba ngeke uyithikameze nhlobo imisebenzi yokudoba (bheka iSahluko 7 se-EIA).
Samson	Gumede	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? This project will pollute water, there are natural processes that cannot be avoided like floods, and storms. In the sea, oil spills will cause havoc, even fauna will be destroyed	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Lolu hlelo luzongcolisa amanzi, kugcono ezizimvelo esingke sizigweme njengo khukhula iziphepho olwandle sizobasibi kakhulu isimo sekuchitheka u-oyela nangaphandle kufe nemvelo ehlala emhlabathini	The Project activities will take place 60km offshore, beach accessibility, tourism and local trade will not be affected under normal operating conditions.  The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (>100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA, together with mitigation measures which will be put into place in the event of an accidental spill.  Small spills on the deck of the drillship will be contained with the equipment on-board. Spills at sea will be immediately contained by the supply vessels, which host on-board offshore booms and skimmers, plus dispersants spraying systems and a small volume of dispersants for immediate response. Additional oil spill response equipment will be stored at the logistic base in a readily deployable state. In the unlikely case of larger spills, Eni has a contract with a global provider, Oil Spill Response Limited, which will intervene in 24-48 hours providing oil spill response equipment and oil spill dispersants. In case of loss of control of the well, Oil Spill Response Limited can mobilise a well sealing device (capping stack) from its base in Saldanha Bay, within the Country. Another capping stack can be provided by Wild Well Control from Singapore.  Eni will be required to develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan for this project.	Umsebenzi wokumba uzokwenzelwa endaweni eyibanga elingama-60km ukusuka ogwini, ukuya kwabantu emabhishi, ezokuvakasha kanye nokuhweba endaweni ngeke kuphazamiseke ngaphansi kwezimo zokusebenza ezivamile.  Ingozi yokuba uwoyela (okubandakanya uwoyela ongahluziwe, udizili kanye nolunye uketshezi olungewona amanzi oluba semigodini embiwayo) uchithekele olwandle iyinto eyingxenye yemisebenzi yokuhlola ukutholakala kukawoyela eyenziwa olwandle neminye imisebenzi ehlobene nakho. Imiphumela yoMbiko Obonisa Ukuchitheka Kukawoyela (Oil Spill Modelling Report) owawudingeka njengengxenye ye-EIA, ubonisa ukuthi akungakako (>100 g/m2) ukuchitheka kukawoyela okufinyelela ogwini, futhi ngenxa yalokho, akubonakali kunokukhishwa kukawoyela negesi okungachaphazela ukuphila okuqhubeka ogwini (ezokuvakasha/ ukudoba) noma imiphakathi ehlala ezindaweni ezigudle ugu. Amachaphezelo angase abe khona ahlobene nezenzakalo ezingahleliwe achazwe kuSahluko 8 se-EIA, kanye nezinyathelo zokulawula lowo monakalo ezizohlulwa uma kwenzeka kuba nokuchitheka okwenzeka ngengozi.  Uwoyela omncane ozochithekela emkhunjini uzogcinwa entweni yokuwugcina ezobe ikhona emkhunjini. Uwoyela ozochithekela olwandle uzosingathwa ngokushesha yimikhumbi esiza lona ombayo, enamapali kanye nezinto zokuqwenga, kanye nemishini ekhipha imithi yokuhlanza kanye nenani elincane lemithi yokuhlaza ukuze kusingathwe isimo lapho sivela. Eminye imishini yokusingatha uwoyela ochithekile izogcinwa endaweni esezweni ibe imi ngomumo ukuze ithunyelwe uma kudingeka. Uma kwenzeka into engalindelekile yokuchitheka kukawoyela okukhulu, i-Eni isayine inkontleka nenkampani yomhlaba wonke ehlinzeka ngosizo lokuhlaza uwoyela olwandle, i-Oil Spill Response Limited, eyothatha isinyathelo sokusiza phakathi nje namahora angu-24-48, ihlinzeke ngemishini yokusiza ekuchithekeni kukawoyela kanye nezinto zokuhlaza uwoyela. Uma kuba nenkinga yokulawula umthombo ozobe usumbiwe, i-Oil Spill Response Limited iyothumela umshini wayo wokuvala imithombo kawoyela (capping stack) usuka endaweni ezinze kuyo eSaldanha Bay, kulo leli Zwe. Omunye umshini wokuvala ungatholakala enkampanini yaseSingapore, iWild Well Control.  I-Eni kuzodingeka isungule Ipulani Lokunqanda Umonakalo Wokuchitheka Kukawoyela kulo msebenzi.
Samson	Gumede	Do you think that oil and gas exploration will benefit me or my community? Why? The community will not benefit in anyway because from the beginning we were never promised anything that came true.	Ucabanga ukuthi lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Ayikho into ezozuza umphakathi ngoba vele kwasekuqaleni akukho esake sathenjiswa yona yaphumelela.	There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.	Kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlola kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu. Imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola ingase iholele ezinzuzweni eziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Isimo siyohluka kakhulu uma kutholakala ukuthi kunowoyela negesi eningi okudingeka kumbiwe, okuyokwenza ukuba kudingeke kwakhiwe izingqalasilizinda ukuze kusekelwe lo msebenzi wokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi oyobe usuqhubeka ngokugcwele. Lawo mathuba emisebenzi ayovuleka lapho ayohambisana nokuqeqeshwa kwabantu ukuze bakuhlomele ukusebenza futhi kuvotha neminye inqanaba ulwazi lobuchwepheshe.
Samson	Gumede	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration activity? The NGOs are the ones that gave us some insight on the matter because the ones who were suppose to inform us don't care.	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle? Ama NGO yibona bantu labo abasinikeze ulwazi ngoba phela laba okuyibona okumele basinikeze ulwazi abasinaki.	A comprehensive public participation Process was conducted to ensure that the public were notified and provided with an opportunity to participate in the process. Advertisements were placed in newspapers throughout the process to inform communities about the project and to provide an opportunity for people to register to receive updates on the proposed drilling. The advertisements were published in the following newspapers:  English Adverts were published in: • The Daily Dispatch in East London; • The South Coast Herald in Port Shepstone; • The Herald in Port Elizabeth; • The Mercury in Durban and • The Zululand Observer in Richards Bay. isiZulu adverts were published in: • Ilanga and • Isolezwe An isiXhosa advert was published in: • Pondo News in Eastern Cape sms notifications were also sent to individuals who have registered as an interested and affected party.  During the Scoping Phase total of three Public engagement meetings were held in the following locations: • Richards Bay (The Richards Hotel) – 6 February 2018 • Durban (Tropicana Hotel) - 7 February 2018; and • Port Shepstone (Port Shepstone Country Club) – 8 February 2018.  An additional (fourth) follow up meeting was held, upon request of the South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) on 28 February 2018 at the Austerville Community Hall with the presence of isiZulu language translator. Open house meetings were held during the EIA phase comment period, in order to communicate the findings of the EIA process to stakeholders. Open House meetings were held as follows: • The Boardwalk Hotel in Port Elizabeth - 03 October 2018; • The Beach Hotel in East London - 04 October 2018; • The Premier Inn Hotel in Richards Bay - 08 October 2018, • Gooderson Tropicana Hotel in Durban - 09 October 2018, and • Venture Inn Hotel in Port Shepstone - 10 October 2018  As requested at the Scoping Phase meetings, three isiZulu translators were present at meetings in KZN during the EIA phase public meetings. An isiXhosa translator was present at the meetings in the Eastern Cape.	Kwenziwa inqubo yokubandakanywa komphakathi ebanzi ukuze kuqinisekwe ukuthi umphakathi uyabikela ngalolu daba futhi unikwe nethuba lokubamba iqhaza kule nqubo. Kwafakwa izikhangiso emaphephandabeni phakathi naso sonke isikhathi senqubo ukuze kwaziswe umphakathi ngalo msebenzi nokuba kunikezwe abantu ihuba lokubhalisa ukuze bathole ulwazi lwakamuva mayelana nomsebenzi wokumba. Izikhangiso zafakwa emaphephandabeni alandelayo:  Izikhangiso zesiNgesi zashicilelwa kula maphepha: • I-The Daily Dispatch yase-East London; • I-The South Coast Herald yasePort Shepstone; • I-The Herald yasePort Elizabeth; • I-The Mercury yaseThekwini kanye • Ne-The Zululand Observer yaseRichards Bay. Izikhangiso zesiZulu zashicilelwa kula maphephandaba: • Ilanga kanye • Isolezwe Isikhangiso sesiXhosa sashicilelwa kuleli phephandaba: • I-Pondo News yase-Eastern Cape kwathunyelwa nezaziso ngama-sms kubantu ababebhalisile ukuthi bangafisa ukubikelwa nakulabo abathintekayo.  Phakathi neSigaba Sokuhlola kwaba nemihlangano emithathu yoMphakathi isiyonke eyabanjwa kulezi zindawo ezilandelayo: • ERichards Bay (The Richards Hotel) – ngomhlaka-6 February 2018 • EThekwini (Tropicana Hotel) - ngomhlaka-7 February 2018; kanye • NePort Shepstone (Port Shepstone Country Club) – ngomhlaka-8 February 2018.  Kwaphinda kwaba nomhlangano (wesine) wokulandelela owaba khona ngenxa yesicelo esafakwa yiSouth Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) ngomhlaka-28 February 2018 eHholo Lomphakathi lase-Austerville lapho kwakukhona khona utolika wesiZulu. Kwaba nomhlangano ochaza kabanzi ngalo msebenzi phakathi nesikhathi sokuphawula se-EIA, ukuze kubikwe ngalokho okwatholwa yinqubo ye-EIA ezinhlanganweni nasemphakathini. Lo mhlango ochaza kabanzi waba kulezi zindawo ezilandelayo: • EBoardwalk Hotel ePort Elizabeth – ngomhlaka-03 October 2018; • E-The Beach Hotel e-East London - ngomhlaka-04 October 2018; • E-The Premier Inn Hotel eRichards Bay - ngomhlaka-08 October 2018, • E-Gooderson Tropicana Hotel eThekwini - ngomhlaka-09 October 2018, kanye • NeVenture Inn Hotel ePort Shepstone - ngomhlaka-10 October 2018 Njengoba kwaculiwe emihlanganweni yeSigaba Sokuhlola, kwaba khona otolika besiZulu abathathu emhlanganweni eKZN

Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Samson	Gumede	General Comments? We are tired of people who come and take advantage of us, we don't want this anymore. How long have we been promised things, jobs? This is only going to enrich rich people, not us who are poor.	Usugoka uthini umbono wakho? Sesikhathele kudlalwa ngathi asisafuni. Kade sithenjiswa akukho mathuba emisebenzi izonothisa abane mali abadla izambane likapondo, thina sihlupheke kakhulu.	There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the project. Many of the employment positions are associated with highly technical work and require specific skills related to oil and gas, and the drillship will have its own crew. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.  Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons.  Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	Kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu. Ngenxa yalokho umsebenzi ogxile kukho okwamanje kanye nesikhathi esincane ozokwenziwa ngaso, azoba mancane amathuba emisebenzi ahlobene nalo msebenzi wokumba kokuhlola. Imisebenzi eminingi okwamanje ihlobene nezinto ezidinga ulwazi lobunjiniyela futhi idinga abantu anolwazi oluthile ngowoyela negesi, kanti imikhumbi yokumba izofika nabasebenzi bayo. Isimo siyohluka kakhulu uma kutholakala ukuthi kunowoyela negesi eningi okudingeka kumbiwe, okuyokwenza ukuba kudingeke kwakhiwe izingqalasizinda ukuze kusekelwe lo msebenzi wokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi oyobe usuqhubeka ngokugcwele. Lawo mathuba emisebenzi ayovuleka lapho ayohambisana nokuqeqeshwa kwabantu ukuze bakhulomele ukusebenza futhi kuyoba neminingi engadingi ulwazi lobuchwepheshe.  Nokho, imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola iyoholela ezinzuzweni ezinkulu neziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe.
Sbusiso	Luthuli	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? It will change social conditions since we will no longer be able to do other things like before because of gases that may spill and affect the community at the coast. Fish will also face challenges and may die. There will be rules and laws that prevent us from fishing and swimming.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Izosishintsha kakhulu isimo senhlalo ngoba ngeke sikwazi ukwenza izinto ebesizenza njengoba kunamagas ekungenzka aphume abeyingozi kumphakathi owakhele ulwandle nofish bazoba nkinga bazofa kuzoba nomthetho wokuvimba kuthiwe ukuhanjwa akudotshwa akusabukudwa.	The Project activities will take place 60km offshore. The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism and beach accessibility under normal operating conditions. The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.  Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship (i.e. 60km offshore). The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).  As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience.  The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (>100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA, together with mitigation measures which will be put into place in the event of an accidental spill.	Sicela uphawule, konke ukuphawula kwesiZulu okutholakele kuzobe sekuphenduliwe ngomhlaka 17 January 2018. Indawo yomsebenzi izoba sebangei elingaphezu kwama-60 km ukusuka ogwini. Umkhumbi ombayo ngeke ubonakale uma usogwini futhi akulindelekile ukuba uchaphazele ezokuvakasha kanye nokuya kwabantu ebhishi ngaphansi kwezimo zokusebenza ezivamile. Izinto ezingaba amachaphazelo okumba kulo msebenzi ohlongozwayo ophathelene nokuhlolwa kokumbiwa phansi nendlela imvelo yasowandle ezothinteka ngayo kuye kwahloliswa ngocwaningo lwezinto eziphila olwandle okwenziwa uchwepheshe ozimele ovela kwa-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti ukuchaphazeleka kwezokudoba kona kwahlolwa uchwepheshe wezokudoba wakwaCapp Marine. Amagalelo angase abe khona ezintweni eziphila olwandle kanye nasemikhunjini yokudoba kukhululwa ngawo kuSahluko 7 soMbiko we-EIA. Amaningi amagalelo noma amachaphazelo ahloliwe asesilinganisweni esiphansi noma awubala kakhulu.  Ukudoba kuzobekelwa imingcele okwesikhashana yokuba kungenziwa ebangeni elisondele ngamamitha angu-500 emkhunjini wokumba (i.e. 60km ukusuka ogwini uya phakathi olwandle.) Ukuphela kwemikhumbi yokudoba edulela ngale kwezindawo okuhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuzo eyezinkampani ezinkulu ezidoba ngamanetha phakathi olwandle. Izinkampani ezithintekayo zizobikelwa ngendawo okumbiwa kuyo, isikhathi umsebenzi wokumba ozosithatha nokuthi kuzombiwa ngaziphi izikhathi. Abanye abadobi abasebenzela eduze kogu ngeke basondelane nomkhumbi wokumba, futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza lo msebenzi wokumba ngeke uyithikameze nhlobo imisebenzi yokudoba (bheka iSahluko 7 se-EIA)  Njengengxenyi yemithetho-migomo ye-Eni ekulawulweni kokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho, uma kutholakala ukuthi umsebenzi uyayichaphazela imisebenzi yokudoba, kulandelwa inqubo yokuhlola izinga lokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho. Le nqubo isekelwa eziqondisweni zomhlaba wonke (Iziqondiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; Izimiso Zokusebenza ze-WBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ukwenezela ezimisweni ezisebenza emhlabeni kubanzi zakwa-Eni. Lezi zimiso zihlinzeka ngenqubo esetshenziswayo ukuquma isinxephezelo, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yamachaphazelo azotholwa imikhumbi edobayo. Isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sisekelwe ekutholeni ukuthi ubani ozophazanyiswa umsebenzi wokumba, izinga lokulahlekelwa kwakhe noma 'lokuphazamiseka' azobhekana nalo.  Ingozi yokuba uwoyela (okubandakanya uwoyela ongahluziwe, udizili kanye nolunye uketshezi olungewona amanzi oluba semigodini embiwayo) uchithekele olwandle iyinto eyingxenyi yemisebenzi yokuhlola ukutholakala kukawoyela eyenziwa olwandle neminye imisebenzi ehlobene nakho. Imiphumela yoMbiko Obonisa Ukuchitheka Kukawoyela (Oil Spill Modelling Report) owawudingeka njengengxenyi ye-EIA, ubonisa ukuthi akungakako (>100 g/m2) ukuchitheka kukawoyela okufinyelela ogwini, futhi ngenxa yalokho, akubonakali kunokukhishwa kukawoyela negesi okungachaphazela ukuphila okuqhubeka ogwini (ezokuvakasha/ ukudoba) noma imiphakathi ehlanga ezindaweni ezigudle ugu. Amachaphazelo angase abe khona ahlobene nezenzakalo ezingahleliwe achazwe kuSahluko 8 se-EIA, kanye nezinyathelo zokulawula lowo monakalo ezizohlelwa uma kwenzeka kuba nokuchitheka okwenzeka ngengozi.
Sbusiso	Luthuli	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? It will have bad effect because this is dangerous to the environment and the community, it will disturb tourism because of the regulations they will put in place that will discourage visitors who want to come to KZN. The economy will go down because here the economy is boosted by tourism.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzothinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Lizowuthinta kabi ngoba lento iyingozi kwimvelo nakumphakathi ngoba izokwehlisa amathuba ezokuvakasha ngenxa yemithetho ebazoyibeka izokwenza abavakashi babone singekho isidingo sokuvakasha eKZN umnotho uzokwehla ngoba khona la siwunvusa umnotho ngokuvakasha.	The location of the project is over 60 km offshore. The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism under normal operating conditions, as explained above.	Indawo okuzombiwa kuyo esebangeni elingaphezu kwama-60 km ukusuka ogwini uya phakathi olwandle. Umkhumbi ombayo ngeke ubonakale kubantu abasogwini futhi akulindelekile ukuba uchaphazele ezokuvakasha ngaphansi kwezimo zokusebenza ezivamile, njengoba kushiwo ngenhla.
Sbusiso	Luthuli	Do you think that oil and gas exploration will benefit me or my community? Why? The community will not benefit but will suffer loss because we believe in the ocean. People that work as vendors near the beach and businesses around will suffer and others will lose their jobs. Tourism will be decrease significantly, and it is possible that the gas may spill to the rivers that pour into the ocean and our livestock will die as a result.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Ngeke uzuze kodwa uzolahlekelwa ngoba thina sikholelwa kulo lelu lwandle abantu abadayisayo olwandle namabhizinisi abantu kudilizwe nabantu emisebenzini nginxa yokuthi ezovakasha zizoncipha negasi kungenzeka ithinte imifula eyimingenela kufe nemfuyo yethu.	Refer to responses above. There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the project. Many of the employment positions are associated with highly technical work and require specific skills related to oil and gas, and the drillship will have its own crew. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.  The tourism trade, subsistence trading and other activities at the shore will not be affected by the exploration drilling due to its distance (approximately 60km offshore).	Bheka impendulo engenhla. Kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu. Ngenxa yalokho umsebenzi ogxile kukho okwamanje kanye nesikhathi esincane ozokwenziwa ngaso, azoba mancane amathuba emisebenzi ahlobene nalo msebenzi wokumba kokuhlola. Imisebenzi eminingi okwamanje ihlobene nezinto ezidinga ulwazi lobunjiniyela futhi idinga abantu anolwazi oluthile ngowoyela negesi, kanti imikhumbi yokumba izofika nabasebenzi bayo. Isimo siyohluka kakhulu uma kutholakala ukuthi kunowoyela negesi eningi okudingeka kumbiwe, okuyokwenza ukuba kudingeke kwakhiwe izingqalasizinda ukuze kusekelwe lo msebenzi wokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi oyobe usuqhubeka ngokugcwele. Lawo mathuba emisebenzi ayovuleka lapho ayohambisana nokuqeqeshwa kwabantu ukuze bakhulomele ukusebenza futhi kuyoba neminingi engadingi ulwazi lobuchwepheshe.  Ukudayisela izihambi ezivakashile, kanye nokunye ukuthengiswa kwezinto kuhlanganise neminye imisebenzi eyenziwa eduze kolwandle ngeke kuchaphazeleke ngenxa yokumba okuyobe kuqhubeka okuzobe kukude kakhulu nogu (ciske ama-60km ukusuka ogwini).
Sbusiso	Luthuli	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration activity? We heard this from Zuma saying it's called "operation Phakisa." They don't give us proper information and the community is never informed.	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle? Sezwa ngoZuma ehi i-operation Pakisaabasiniki ulwazi olufanele nomphakathi awusazi.	The government, through Operation Phakisa, is seeking to grow the country's ocean economy through several industrial sectors, including the promotion of the oil and gas sector. The exploration drilling (this Project), is being undertaken by a private company, not through the government of South Africa.	Uhulumeni, esebenzisa uhlelo lwe-Operation Phakisa, uhlose ukukhulisa umnotho wakuleli otholakala olwandle esebenzisa izimbongi ezihlukahlukene, okubandakanya ukuthuthukiswa kwemboni yokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi. Ukumba kokuhlola uwoyela negesi (lo Msebenzi esikhuluma ngawo), uzokwenziwa yinkampani ezimele, hhayi uhulumeni waseNingizimu Afrika.
Sbusiso	Luthuli	General Comments? I don't want this because it is not here to help us but certain ones not everyone. This is just corruption.	Usugoka nje uthini umbono wakho? Angiyifuni ngoba ayizanga kusiza thina kodwa izosiza abathile ayi abantu bonke i-corruption yodwa le	The government, through Operation Phakisa, is seeking to grow the country's ocean economy through several industrial sectors, including the promotion of the oil and gas sector.  Exploration is the only means to investigate potential resources and assess their viability for extraction and future development. While there are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities, exploration success would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons.  Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	Uhulumeni, esebenzisa uhlelo lwe-Operation Phakisa, uhlose ukukhulisa umnotho wakuleli otholakala olwandle esebenzisa izimbongi ezihlukahlukene, okubandakanya ukuthuthukiswa kwemboni yokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi.  Ukuhlola ngokumba ukuphela kwendlela yokuthola ukuthi lingakanani inani lalezi zinto phansi nokuthi kungaba yinzuzo yini ukuzimba nokuthi esikhathini esizayo zingaba yini nomthelela ekwenyukeni komnotho. Nakuba kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu, imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola iyoholela ezinzuzweni ezinkulu neziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Sicela uphawule, konke ukuphawula kwesiZulu okutholakele kuzobe sekuphenduliwe ngomhlaka-17 January 2018.
Sibusiso	Mahlangu	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? I believe this project will have bad effect socially in the community because many people fish to support their families, and they will lose their livelihood, this will accelerate poverty in our communities. This project is going to kill the tourism industry which will result in many losing their jobs. This project will also destroy the environment and bring diseases to people.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Ngikholwa ukuthi lolu hleloluzoba nomthelelo omubi kwisimo senhlalo smuphakathi ngoba abantu abaningi abadobayo kuzo baphilisa imindeni yabo bazo lahlekelwa isinkwa, lokhu kophephezela izinga lobumba emphakathini yethu. Loluhlelo lizobulala imboni yokuvakasha lokho kobanga ukuthi abantu abaningi balahlekelwe imisebenzi. Loluhlelo lizophinda lidlize phansi imvelo lubange izifo ezininzi.	It is not anticipated that people will lose their jobs as result of the Project. Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship which will be located more than 60 km offshore. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).  As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows	Akulindelekile ukuba abantu balahlekelwe yimisebenzi yabo ngenxa yokumba okuzobe kuqhubeka olwandle. Ukudoba kuzobekelwa imingcele okwesikhashana yokuba kungenziwa ebangeni elisondele ngamamitha angu-500 emkhunjini wokumba, ozobe usebangei elingama-60km ukusuka ogwini. Ukuphela kwemikhumbi yokudoba edulela ngale kwezindawo okuhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuzo eyezinkampani ezinkulu ezidoba ngamanetha phakathi olwandle. Izinkampani ezithintekayo zizobikelwa ngendawo okumbiwa kuyo, isikhathi umsebenzi wokumba ozosithatha nokuthi kuzombiwa ngaziphi izikhathi. Abanye abadobi abasebenzela eduze kogu ngeke basondelane nomkhumbi wokumba, futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza lo msebenzi wokumba ngeke uyithikameze nhlobo imisebenzi yokudoba (bheka iSahluko 7 se-EIA)  Njengengxenyi yemithetho-migomo ye-Eni ekulawulweni kokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho, uma kutholakala

Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Sibusiso	Mahlangu	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? It affect the community in that it will rob them of their means of living and bring about poverty since many people do fishing to support themselves. The community will really be disturbed by this. This project will also pollute the environment which will result in tourism industry breaking down. People from the community who work as vendors near the beach will lose businesses that help them support their families.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Liwuthinta ngokuthi lizowuphuca isinkwa liphinde landise ububha njengoba abantu emphakathini beziphilisa ngokudoba. Umphakathi wami uzohlukumezeka kakhulu. Loluhlelo lizophinda luncolise imvelo lokho kuze kwehlisa izinga lokuvakasha. Abantu base mphakathini abadayisa izinto osebeni lolwandle bazo lahlekelwa indlela yokuphilisa imindeni yabo.	International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience.  The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.  The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (>100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA, together with mitigation measures which will be put into place in the event of an accidental spill.	ukuthi umsebenzi uyayichaphazela imisebenzi yokudoba, kulandelwa inqubo yokuhlola izinga lokuchaphazeleka kwenzenhlalo nezomnotho. Le nqubo isekelwa eziqondisweni zomhlaba wonke (Iziqondiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; iZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ukwenezela ezimisweni ezisebenza emhlabeni kabanzi zakwa-Eni. Lezi zimiso zihlinzeka ngenqubo esetshenziwayo ukunquma isinxephezelo, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yamachaphazelo azotholwa imikhumbi edobayo. Isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sisekelwe ekutholeni ukuthi ubani ozophazanyiswa umsebenzi wokumba, izinga lokulahlekelwa kwakhe noma 'lokuphazamiseka' azobhekana nalo.  Indawo yomsebenzi izoba sebangeni elingaphezu kwama-60 km ukusuka ogwini. Izinto ezingaba amachaphazelo okumba kulo msebenzi ohlongozwayo ophathelene nokuhlolwa kokumbiwa phansi nendlela imvelo yasolwandle ezothinteka ngayo kuye kwahloliswa ngocwaningo lwezinto eziphila olwandle okwenziwa uchwepheshe ozimele ovela kwa-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti ukuchaphazeleka kwezokudoba kona kwahlolwa uchwepheshe wezokudoba wakwaCapp Marine. Amagalelo angase abe khona ezintweni eziphila olwandle kanye nasemikhunjini yokudoba kukhulunywa ngawo kuSahluko 7 soMbiko we-EIA. Amaningi amagalelo noma amachaphazelo ahliowe asesilinganisweni esiphansi noma awubala kakhulu.  Ingozi yokuba uwoyela (okubandakanya uwoyela ongahluziwe, udizili kanye nolunye uketshezi olungewona amanzi oluba semigodini embiwayo) uchithekele olwandle iyinto eyingxenyi yemisebenzi yokuhlola ukutholakala kukawoyela eyenziwa olwandle neminye imisebenzi ehlobene nakho. Imiphumela yoMbiko Obonisa Ukuchitheka Kukawoyela (Oil Spill Modelling Report) owawudingeka njengengxenyi ye-EIA, ubonisa ukuthi akukungako (>100 g/m2) ukuchitheka kukawoyela okufinyelela ogwini, futhi ngenxa yalokho, akubonakali kunokukhishwa kukawoyela negesi okungachaphazela ukuphila okuqhubeka ogwini (ezokuvakasha/ ukudoba) noma imiphakathi ehlala ezindaweni ezigudle ugu. Amachaphazelo angase abe khona ahlobene nezenzakalo ezingahleliwe achazwe kuSahluko 8 se-EIA, kanye nezinyathelo zokulawula lowo monakalo ezizohlelwa uma kwenzeka kuba nokuchitheka okwenzeka ngengozi.
Sibusiso	Mahlangu	Do you think that oil and gas exploration will benefit me or my community? Why? No because it will destroy our heritage in this country. This project will also bring diseases. Me and my community will gain nothing out of this.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Cha ngoba lizo bhubhisa luphinde luqede amagugu ezwe lethu. Loluhlelo lizo phinda lubanga izifo. Umphakathi wami nami angeke uzuze lutho ngalolu hlelo.	It is important to note that this project relates to exploration activities and not the extraction of any resources. Therefore the perceived destruction of heritage resources is inaccurate. There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. The results of the specialist studies and impact assessment indicates no impact on the health and wellbeing of the surrounding community or the spread of diseases are expected due to the proposed drilling. To reiterate this, the drill ship will be located approximately 60km away from the shore. This is a substantial distance away from the shoreline where any community based activities will occur. The marine study indicated no potential threat to the lives of fisherman in the area and furthermore a 500m radius is applicable around the drill ship	Kubalulekile ukuphawula ukuthi lo msebenzi uphathelene nokuhlolwa kokumbiwa phansi hhayi ukudonsa uwoyela negesi ngokuqondile. Ngakho, ukucabanga ukuthi kuzocikelwa phansi izinto ezingamagugu kuyiphutha. Zimbalwa kakhulu izinzuzo kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nalo msebenzi ngenxa yesikhathi esifushane esizothathwa umsebenzi wokumba okuhloselwe ukuhlola. Nokho, imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola iyohlela ezinzuzweni ezinkulu nezoyhlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Imiphumela yocwaningo lochwepheshe kanye nokuhlolwa kokuchaphazeleka kwembule ukuthi akukho kuchaphazeleka kwezempilo nokwenhlalakahle okuzoba khona emiphakathini eseduze futhi akukho kusakazeka kwezifo okulindelekile okuzobangelwa ukumba okuhlongozwayo. Sithi masikuphinde sikugcizelele lokhu, umkhumbi ozobe umba umthombo kawoyela uzobe uphakathi olwandle ebangeni elingaba amakhilomitha angama-60 ukqhela ogwini. Leli yibanga elide kakhulu nezindawo ezigudle ugu lapho imiphakathi iqhubeka khona nokuphila kwayo. Ucwanoing lwezamanzi lueveze ukuthi akukho ngozi esongela ukuphila kwabadobi endaweni, kanti kuzoba nanomngcele wama-500m ozungeze umkhumbi ombayo okufanele ungegiwa.
Sibusiso	Mahlangu	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration activity? I heard about this from an organization that protect the environment, which is a NGO.	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle? Ngithole ngenhlango elwela amalungelo emvelo, okuyinhlangano engekho ngaphansi kahulumeni SDCEA.	Noted. In line with the legislated requirements of the EIA public participation processes, advertisements were placed by the EAP (ERM) in newspapers throughout the process to inform stakeholders about the project and to provide an opportunity for people to register to receive updates throughout the EIA process. The advertisements were published in the following newspapers: English Adverts were published in: • The Daily Dispatch in East London; • The South Coast Herald in Port Shepstone; • The Herald in Port Elizabeth; • The Mercury in Durban and • The Zululand Observer in Richards Bay.  isiZulu adverts were published in: • Ilanga; and • Isolezwe.	Siyakuzwa okushoyo. Ngokuvumelana nezimfuno zomthethosisekelo wengqubo ye-EIA yokubamba iqhaza komphakathi, i-EAP (ERM) yafaka izikhangiso emaphephandabeni phakathi naso sonke isikhathi senqubo ukuze kwaziwe izinhlangano ngalo msebenzi nokuba kunikezwe abantu ithuba lokubhalisa ukuze bathole ulwazi lwakamuva phakathi nayo yonke inqubo ye-EIA. Izikhangiso zafaka emaphephandabeni alandelayo: Izikhangiso zesiNgisi zashicilelwa kula maphepha: • I-The Daily Dispatch yase-East London; • I-The South Coast Herald yasePort Shepstone; • I-The Herald yasePort Elizabeth; • I-The Mercury yaseThekwini kanye • Ne-The Zululand Observer yaseRichards Bay.  Izikhangiso zesiZulu zashicilelwa kula maphephandaba: • Ilanga kanye • Isolezwe
Sibusiso	Mahlangu	General Comments? I say this project must not go ahead, because it is full of corruption and it will destroy the lives of the people and the environment. This project is simple a criminal activity.	Usugoqa nje uthini umbono wakho? Ngithi alume loluhlelo angifuni ngoba lukhohlakele futhi lizo chitha phansi izimpilo zabantu kanye nemvelo. Loluhlelo liwubugebengu bodwa.	Please refer to responses above. The proposed exploration project is neither corrupt nor a criminal activity nor is it destructive to the community. Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	Sicela ubheke impendulo engenhla. Umsebenzi wokuhlolwa kukawoyela ohlongozwayo awusona isenzo senkohlakalo, awuwona futhi ubugebengu kanti awuyicekeli phansi nempilo yomphakathi. Sicela uphawule, konke ukuphawula kwesiZulu okutholakele kuzobe sekuphenduliwe ngomhlaka-17 January 2018.
Sisi	Luthuli	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? This will benefit some selected few but we as the community at the coasts will be affected negatively by this because the things that support us will be lost, and the families are struggling economically. We will get nothing out of this because even the tourist will decrease, and our cherished marine life will die and our means of livelihood. We will get nothing out of this because even the tourist will decrease, and our cherished marine life will die and our means of livelihood.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Kuzoba yinzuzo enkulu kulabo abathile kodwa thina esakhele lemphakathi egudla ugu kuzosilimaza ngoba sizobe siphucwa lokhu esinakho manje okenza kakhulu imindeni exakekile. Ngeke sizuze lutho ngoba nezivakashi zizoncipha kphinde kufe nengcebo yethu yasolwandle eyigugu kuthina nesiziphilisa ngayo.	The Project activities will take place 60km offshore. The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism and beach accessibility under normal operating conditions. The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.  Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship more than 60 km from the nearest coast. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA  As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience. There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success may result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons.  The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions. The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (>100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in	Indawo yomsebenzi izoba sebangeni elingaphezu kwama-60 km ukusuka ogwini. Umkhumbi ombayo ngeke ubonakale uma usogwini futhi akulindelekile ukuba ezokuvakasha nokuya kwabantu ebhishi kuphazamiseke nangayiphi indlela phakathi nezomnotho ezivamile zokusebenza. Izinto ezingaba amachaphazelo okumba kulo msebenzi ohlongozwayo ophathelene nokuhlolwa kokumbiwa phansi nendlela imvelo yasolwandle ezothinteka ngayo kuye kwahloliswa ngocwaningo lwezinto eziphila olwandle okwenziwa uchwepheshe ozimele ovela kwa-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti ukuchaphazeleka kwezokudoba kona kwahlolwa uchwepheshe wezokudoba wakwaCapp Marine. Amagalelo angase abe khona ezintweni eziphila olwandle kanye nasemikhunjini yokudoba kukhulunywa ngawo kuSahluko 7 soMbiko we-EIA. Amaningi amagalelo noma amachaphazelo ahliowe asesilinganisweni esiphansi noma awubala kakhulu.  Ukudoba kuzobekelwa imingcele ukwesikhashana yokuba kungenziwa ebangeni elisondele ngamamitha angu-500 emkhunjini wokumba, ozobe usebangeni elingama-60km ukusuka ogwini. Ukuphela kwemikhumbi yokudoba edlulela ngale kwezindawo okuhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuzo eyezinkampani ezinkulu ezidoba ngamanetha phakathi olwandle. Izinkampani ezithintekayo zizobikelwa ngendawo okumbiwa kuyo, isikhathi umsebenzi wokumba ozosithatha nokuthi kuzombiwa ngaziphi izikhathi. Abanye abadobi abasebenzela eduze kogu ngeke basondelane nomkhumbi wokumba, futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza lo msebenzi wokumba ngeke uyithikameze nhlobo imisebenzi yokudoba (bheka iSahluko 7 se-EIA)  Njengengxenyi yemithetho-migomo ye-Eni ekulawulweni kokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho, uma kutholakala ukuthi umsebenzi uyayichaphazela imisebenzi yokudoba, kulandelwa inqubo yokuhlola izinga lokuchaphazeleka kwenzenhlalo nezomnotho. Le nqubo isekelwa eziqondisweni zomhlaba wonke (Iziqondiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; iZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ukwenezela ezimisweni ezisebenza emhlabeni kabanzi zakwa-Eni. Lezi zimiso zihlinzeka ngenqubo esetshenziwayo ukunquma isinxephezelo, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yamachaphazelo azotholwa imikhumbi edobayo. Isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sisekelwe ekutholeni ukuthi ubani ozophazanyiswa umsebenzi wokumba, izinga lokulahlekelwa kwakhe noma 'lokuphazamiseka' azobhekana nalo. Kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu. Imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola ingase iholele ezinzuzweni eziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe.

Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
					Isimo siyohluka kakhulu uma kutholakala ukuthi kunowoyela negesi eningi okudingeka kumbiwe, okuyokwenza ukuba kudingeke kwakhiwe izingqalasizinda ukuze kusekelwe lo msebenzi wokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi oyobe usukhubeka ngokugcwele. Lawo mathuba emisebenzi ayovuleka lapho ayohambisana nokuqeqeshwa kwabantu ukuze bakuhlomele ukusebenza futhi kuyoba neminingi engadingi ulwazi lobuchwepheshe. Ingozi yokuba uwoyela (okubandakanya uwoyela ongahluziwe, udizili kanye nolunye uketshezi olungewona amanzi oluba semigodini embiwayo) uchithekele olwandle iyinto eyingxenyi yemisebenzi yokuhlola ukutholakala kukawoyela eyenziwa olwandle neminye imisebenzi ehlobene nakho. Imiphumela yoMbiko Obonisa Ukuchitheka Kukawoyela (Oil Spill Modelling Report) owawudingeka njengengxenyi ye-EIA, ubonisa ukuthi akukungako (>100 g/m2) ukuchitheka kukawoyela okufinyelela ogwini, futhi ngenxa yalokho, akubonakali kunokukhishwa kukawoyela negesi okungachaphazela ukuphila okuqhubeka ogwini (ezokuvakasha/ ukudoba) noma imiphakathi ehla ezindaweni ezigudle ugu. Amachaphazelo angase abe khona ahlobene nezenzakalo ezingahleliwe achazwe kuSahluko 8 se-EIA, kanye nezinyathelo zokulawula lowo monakalo ezizohlelwa uma kwenzeka kuba nokuchitheka okwenzeka ngengozi.
Sisi	Luthuli	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? This will benefit other people who are opportunists, and the wealth that we grew up close to will be taken away leaving us in poverty because the sea is our source of income. There are some well established and flourishing companies that reaped our economy but we do not get anything.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Kuzosizakala osomathuba ngengcebo eskhulele kuyo kphinde kulethe indlala kuthina singabahlali bendawo ngoba yilapho siziphilisa khona olwandle. Kunezinkampani ezizimele kuyimanje ngengcebo yethu kodwa thina asihlomile/ asizusi ngokufanele ngenxa yemgomo ethize esinayo.	The Project activities will take place approximately 60km offshore. The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism under normal operating conditions.  Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA)  As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience.	UMsebenzi wokuhlola uzokwenziwa endaweni esolwandle eqhele ngama-60km ukusuka ogwini. Umkhumbi ombayo ngeke ubonakale uma umuntu esogwini futhi akulindelekile ukuba lo msebenzi uziphazamise ezokuvakasha ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokwenziwa kwawo.  Ukudoba kuzobekelwa imingcele okwesikhashana yokuba kungenziwa ebangeni elisondele ngamamitha angu-500 emkhunjini wokumba. Ukuphela kwemikhumbi yokudoba edlulela ngale kwezindawo okuhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuzo eyezinkampani ezinkulu ezidoba ngamanetha phakathi olwandle. Izinkampani ezithintekayo zizobekelwa ngendawo okumbiwa kuyo, isikhathi umsebenzi wokumba ozosithatha nokuthi kuzombiwa ngaziphi izikhathi. Abanye abadobi abasebenzela eduze kogu ngeke basondelane nomkhumbi wokumba, futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza lo msebenzi wokumba ngeke uyithikameze nhlobo imisebenzi yokudoba (bheka iSahluko 7 se-EIA)  Njengengxenyi yemithetho-migomo ye-Eni ekulawulweni kokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho, uma kutholakala ukuthi umsebenzi uyayichaphazela imisebenzi yokudoba, kulandelwa inqubo yokuhlola izinga lokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho. Le nqubo isekelwa eziqondisweni zomhlaba wonke (Iziqondiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; iZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ukwenezela ezimisweni ezisebenza emhlabeni kabanzi zakwa-Eni. Lezi zimiso
Sisi	Luthuli	Do you think that oil and gas exploration will benefit me or my community? Why? The community will not benefit in my opinion. The very nature and heritage we have will be taken away from us, and our kids will suffer. The most painful thing about this is that the beauty we see will become history and we will not have benefited in the process as the community.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Ngeke uzuze umphakathi ngokubona kwami. Sizophucwa yona lemvelo noma lengcebo esinayo yasolwandle kuphinde kulambe izingane zethu. Okubhlungu kunakho konke nje konke lokhu esikubona kuyigugu kyobe sekuwumlando oyobe ungashlomulsanga thina singumphakathi.	Refer to responses above. The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.  The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (>100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA, together with mitigation measures which will be put into place in the event of an accidental spill.	Bheka izimpendulo ezingenhla. Izinto ezingaba amachaphazelo okumba kulo msebenzi ohlongozwayo ophathelene nokuhlolwa kokumbiwa phansi nendlela imvelo yasolwandle ezothinteka ngayo kuye kwahlolisiswa ngocwaningo lwezinto eziphila olwandle okwenziwa uchwepheshe ozieme ovela kwa-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti ukuchaphazeleka kwezokudoba kona kwahlolwa uchwepheshe wezokudoba wakwaCapp Marine. Amagalelo angase abe khona ezintweni eziphila olwandle kanye nasemikhunjini yokudoba kukhulunywa ngawo kuSahluko 7 soMbiko we-EIA. Amaningi amagalelo noma amachaphazelo ahlolwe asesilinganisweni esiphansi noma awubala kakhulu.  Ingozi yokuba uwoyela (okubandakanya uwoyela ongahluziwe, udizili kanye nolunye uketshezi olungewona amanzi oluba semigodini embiwayo) uchithekele olwandle iyinto eyingxenyi yemisebenzi yokuhlola ukutholakala kukawoyela eyenziwa olwandle neminye imisebenzi ehlobene nakho. Imiphumela yoMbiko Obonisa Ukuchitheka Kukawoyela (Oil Spill Modelling Report) owawudingeka njengengxenyi ye-EIA, ubonisa ukuthi akukungako (>100 g/m2) ukuchitheka kukawoyela okufinyelela ogwini, futhi ngenxa yalokho, akubonakali kunokukhishwa kukawoyela negesi okungachaphazela ukuphila okuqhubeka ogwini (ezokuvakasha/ ukudoba) noma imiphakathi ehla ezindaweni ezigudle ugu. Amachaphazelo angase abe khona ahlobene nezenzakalo ezingahleliwe achazwe kuSahluko 8 se-EIA, kanye nezinyathelo zokulawula lowo monakalo ezizohlelwa uma kwenzeka kuba nokuchitheka okwenzeka ngengozi.
Sisi	Luthuli	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration activity? I heard about this from a fishing organization, the coastal links.	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle? <u>Ngiluthole ngetlangano yabadobi coastal links</u>	Your notification source has been noted	Siyaqonda ukuthi uthole ngamuphi umthombo.
Sisi	Luthuli	General Comments? The extraction of oil/gas will kill the fish and disrupt other life forms by means of we support ourselves. The tourism will also be affected, people that come here will stop coming and their coming benefit us. It is our desire that we are not hindered from fishing because this is how we make a living.	Usugoga nje uthini umbono wakho? Ukumbiwa kwegas/oyela kuzosilimazela izinhlanzi noma ingcebo yethu esiziphilisa ngayo endaweni yakithi, kuphinde kunqamule nezivakashi eziza minyaka yonke lapha. Ukuza kwezivakashi kuxosha nendlala ngoba syazuza nathi ngokufika kwazo. Ksayisfiso sethu nje ukuthi zonke lezinhlazi ezavalwa ukuthi zoloshwe abukezwe nathi sibe osomabizininisi ngengcebo yethu.	Refer to responses above. Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	Bheka izimpendulo ezingenhla. Sicela uphawule, konke ukuphawula kwesiZulu okutholakele kuzobe sekuphenduliwe ngomhlaka-17 January 2018.
Sizwe	Shiba	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? We always hear about disasters taking place in other countries and here in South Africa it has occurred in the past that the sea waves came out causing some damage, we do not want to live in fear. The sea will always be important for a number of reasons including heritage it contains and our cultures. So we should not be deprived of our right to follow our cultures. The ocean is everything to us. Tourism will be affected when nothing is attracting people to come to the see the ocean and it will become dirty.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Sihlale sizwa okwenzeka kwamanye amazwe futhi. Nala eMzansi sehuhe kwenzela ulwandle luphenduka kwenzele umonahala, asifunike ukuhlalela awalweni. Noma yini ulwandle luyohlala lubalulehile ngezinto eziningi eziyimihlisba namagugu/amasiho ethu. Ngalocho akufanele spicure lonke ilungelo lohulendela amasiho ethu. Ulwandle luyikho konke kithi. Ezohuvakashe zizophelelwe yisikhathi ngoba kuyobe kungasakho ohuhehayo ngolwandle lwethu futhi luyobe selungecolile.	The drillship is built and designed to operate in adverse weather conditions. The positioning of the drillship is guarantee by redundancy stability and positioning control equipment, including thrusters and GPS sensors. The weather is constantly monitored, in particular every day (and at different times of the day). Weather forecasts are analysed by the crew in order to plan the rig activity accordingly. If the weather is particularly poor, the rig is able to physically disconnect the riser from the wellhead and move to a safer location. In doing this the drilling activity is temporarily suspended in the safest way and the BOP closed as a precaution. Finally, it should be noted that a drilling ship, as a vessel, has a marine crew and captain on board 24 hours per day to guarantee the safety of personnel and the vessel. As the water depths in both drilling areas of interest are more than 1,500m deep, there is no likelihood of any submerged prehistoric archaeological sites or material being encountered in the course of exploration drilling in of the two drilling areas of interest.	Umkhumbi wokumba imithombo kawoyela wakhiwe waklanywa ngendlela yokuba ukwazi ukusebenza ngaphansi kwesimo sezulu esibi kakhulu. Indawo umkhumbi ombayo ozoba kuyo iqinisekiswa ubuchwepheshe obubizwa ngokuthi yi-redundancy stability kanye nomshini wokuhlola ukuma kwendawo, kuhlanganise nemishini yama-thrusters kanye neGPS. Isimo sezulu sihlolwa njalo, empeleni zonke izinsuku (ngezikhathi ezihlukahlukene zosuku). Isimo sezulu sihlaziywa abasebenzi abaqeqeshelwe lokho ukuze kuhlelwe umsebenzi ozokwenziwa emkhunjini wokumba ngokuvumelana nesimo sezulu. Uma isimo sezulu sisibi kakhulu, umkhumbi wokumba uyakwazi ukudonsa umshini wokumba emthonjeni bese usuka uya endaweni ephihlele. Ngokwenza lokhu, ukumba kuyama okwesikhashana ukuze kuphephe neBOP isuke iseduze ngenjongo yokuqapha. Okukugcina, kufale kuqondakale ukuthi umkhumbi wokumba, njengoba nawo uwumkhumbi, unabasebenzi bakhona kanye nokaputeni abahlale bephakathi ubusuku nemini ukuze kuqinisekise ukuphepha kwabantu nomkhumbi uqobo. Njengoba ukujula kwamanzi kuzo zombili izindawo okuhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuzo kungaphezu kwamamitha angu-1,500, awekho amathuba okuba kungaba nezindawo zemivubukulo zasendulo eziphansi kwamanzi noma izinto ezithile okuba kwahlalanganwa nazo njengoba kuhlolwa kulezi zindawo ezimbili okufiswa ukuba kumbiwe kuzo.
Sizwe	Shiba	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? This project will disturb the community, other families will be forced to relocate due to the fear for their safety near the sea. The ocean provide us with the oxygen we breathe which this also will be affected. The sea is responsible for the weather which means if it is disturbed there will be a lot of damage that will happen in the country as a whole just as we have already seen extreme draughts, floods and other natural disasters.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Loluhlelo luzowuphezamisa umphakathi, kuzophaga ukuthi kube nemindeni ezoshiya imizi yayo ngenoce yohwesabelo ukuphepha kwayo eduze kolwandle. Ulwandle lusinina unoya esicenaphfumuleyo okusho ukuthi konke lokhu kuzophela. Ulwandle yilona oluphetwe imfihlo yoguphuho lunesimo sezulu okusho ukuthi uma luphazamiseka muningi umonahalo ozokwenzeka ezweni lonke ngengoba sesigalile sibona isomiso, izikhukhula nokunye.	The magnitude of the impact on climate change due to GHG emissions from the project activities during the drilling phase is assessed to be Negligible as CO2 emissions generated by the project equate to only 0.0003 percent of the total CO2 emissions for South Africa.  The client has committed to the following inbuilt compliance and control measures with regards to GHG emissions: • Compliance to MARPOL 73/78 Annex VI regulations regarding the reduction of NOx, SOx and GHG emissions from vessel engines; • All diesel motors and generators will undergo routine inspections and receive adequate maintenance to minimise soot and unburnt diesel released to the atmosphere; • Leak detection and repair programmes will be implemented for valves, flanges, fittings, seals, etc.; and • If well testing is conducted for the disposal of test fluids, only the minimum volume of hydrocarbons required for the test will be flowed and well-test durations will be reduced to the extent practical.  Furthermore, the proposed drilling area is located approximately 60km from shore. There will be no risk to safety under normal operating conditions of the project.	Izinga lokuchaphazeleka kokuguquka kwesimo sezulu ngenxa yentuthu ye-GHG ezophela kulo msebenzi phakathi nokumba iilinganiselwa ezingeni eliphansi kakhulu lokuphuma kwe-CO2 engaba amaphesenti angu-0.0003 kuphela kulo msebenzi uma iqhathaniswa nengqiqithi ye-CO2 ekhishelwa yiNingizimu Afrika emkhathini.  Iklayente lizibophezele ekuhambisaneni nalezi zibopho nezinyathelo zokulawula elilandelayo ngokuphathelele nokukhishelwa emoyeni kwentuthu noma ama-GHG: • Ukuthobela iMARPOL 73/78 iSithasiselo VI semithetho ephathelene nokunciphisa i-NOx, i-SOx kanye ne-GHG ekhishelwa emoyeni ikhishwa yizinjini zemikhumbi; • Zonke izinjini zikadizili kanye nama-generator kuzohlolwa njalo futhi kugcinwe kusesimweni esihle ukuze kuncishishwe ukungcola ezikukhiphela emoyeni kanye nodizili ongashanga kahle; • Kuzoba nezinhlelo zokuhlola ukuvuza nokulawula kwezindawo ezivuzayo kuma-valve, amajoyinti, izinto ezixhunyiwe, izivalo nokunye, futhi • Uma ukuhlolwa komthombo kwenziwa ngenjongo yokuba kuchithwe uketshezi, lizoba lincane kakhulu inani likawoyela noma igesi elizodingeka likhishwe kulokho kuhlola futhi isikhathi sokuhlola sizoncishiswa ngezinga okungenzeka ngalo.  Ngaphezu kwalokho, indawo yokumba ehlongozwayo isebengeni elingaba ama-60km ukuqhelela ogwini. Akukho kuphila kwabantu okuzoba esogwini lapho kusethenziswa kule ndawo.
Sizwe	Shiba	Do you think that oil and gas exploration will benefit me or my community? Why? No benefit will be experienced here. All plans exclude us the affected which means they will have no share in the benefits that will come even though they are affected. There are no job opportunities here, they are fooling around, people that will benefit from this are businessmen from outside countries who do not even care about our lives.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Akukho nzuzo la ezotholalela. Zonke izinhlelo zivalele abantu abathintekwayo ngephenolle okisho ukuthi abanengo isabela enuzweni ezothalanelwa olwende nokuba kuyibo abazowinteha. Amatuba emsebenzi yinto engehllo kuphela siyakholiswa la kuzozuza osomabizininisi abavela emazweni aphepheya futhi abangenandaba nempilo yethu.	As stated in the EIA, given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the stage. Many of the employment positions are associated with highly technical work and require specific skills related to oil and gas, and the drillship will have its own crew.  While there are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities, exploration success, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.	Njengoba kushwio kuyi-EIA, ngenxa yokuthi okwamanje umsebenzi ugxile ekuhloleni ubungako bokutholalela kukawoyela kanye nesikhathi esincane ozokwenziwa ngaso, azoba mancane amathuba emisebenzi ahlobene nalo msebenzi wokumba kokuhlola. Imisebenzi eminingi ekhona ihlobene nezinto ezidinga ulwazi lobunjiniyela futhi idinga abantu anolwazi olulithe ngowoyela negesi, kanti imikhumbi yokumba izofika nabasebenzi bayo.  Nakuba kunezinzuzo ezimbalwa kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nalo msebenzi ngenxa yesikhathi esifushane esizochithwa kwenziwa lokhu kumba kokuhlola, imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola iyoholela ezinzuzweni eziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Isimo siyohluka kakhulu uma kutholakala ukuthi kunowoyela negesi eningi okudingeka kumbiwe, okuyokwenza ukuba kudingeke kwakhiwe izingqalasizinda ukuze kusekelwe lo msebenzi wokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi oyobe usukhubeka ngokugcwele. Lawo mathuba emisebenzi ayovuleka lapho ayohambisana nokuqeqeshwa kwabantu ukuze bakuhlomele ukusebenza futhi kuyoba neminingi engadingi ulwazi lobuchwepheshe.

Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Sizwe	Shiba	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration activity? These people who want to destroy our ocean do nothing to inform us, we are helped by the NGOs to get the information. SDCEA organization ensures that people are informed and this is our life, we are entitled to know what will happen to it.	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle? Hasa banyu abafuna ukulimaza ulwandle lwethu akukho lutho abakwenzayo ukusiniwe ulwazi kodwa sigizwa yizi nhlangena ezisiphele emphakathini ukusihika ulwazi. Inhlangoeni i-SDCEA iyaqokelela ukuthi ulwazi luyafinyelela kubantu. Le yimpilo yethu ngahla kumele sazi habanzi ngohuzokwenzelga ngayo.	The proposed project relates to exploration activities and not destruction of the marine environment. It is important to note that the EAP (ERM) conducted a comprehensive public participation Process to ensure that the public were notified and provided with an opportunity to participate in the process. Advertisements were placed in newspapers throughout the process to inform communities about the project and to provide an opportunity for people to register to receive updates on the proposed drilling. The advertisements were published in the following newspapers: English Adverts were published in: • The Daily Dispatch in East London; • The South Coast Herald in Port Shepstone; • The Herald in Port Elizabeth; • The Mercury in Durban and • The Zululand Observer in Richards Bay. isiZulu adverts were published in: • Ilanga and • Isolezwe An isiXhosa advert was published in: • Pondo News in Eastern Cape Sms notifications were also sent to individuals who have registered as an interested and affected party.  During the Scoping Phase total of three Public engagement meetings were held in the following locations: • Richards Bay (The Richards Hotel) – 6 February 2018 • Durban (Tropicana Hotel) - 7 February 2018; and • Port Shepstone (Port Shepstone Country Club) – 8 February 2018.  An additional (fourth) follow up meeting was held, upon request of the South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) on 28 February 2018 at the Austerville Community Hall with the presence of isiZulu language translator. Open house meetings were held during the EIA phase comment period, in order to communicate the findings of the EIA process to stakeholders. Open House meetings were held as follows: • The Boardwalk Hotel in Port Elizabeth - 03 October 2018; • The Beach Hotel in East London - 04 October 2018; • The Premier Inn Hotel in Richards Bay - 08 October 2018, • Gooderson Tropicana Hotel in Durban - 09 October 2018, and • Venture Inn Hotel in Port Shepstone - 10 October 2018 As requested at the Scoping Phase meetings, three isiZulu translators were present at meetings in KZN during the EIA phase public meetings. An isiXhosa translator was present at the meetings in the Eastern Cape.	Umsebenzi ohlongozwayo uphathelene nokuhlola ukutholakala kukawoyela negesi hhayi ukucekela phansi izinto eziphila olwandle. Kubalulekile ukuphawula ukuthi i-EAP (ERM) yenza inhlolovo engakhethi phela emasini ukuze kuqinisekwe ukuthi umphakathi uyazi ngalokhu futhi unikezwe nethuba lokubamba iqhaza kule nqubo yenhlolovo. Kwafakwa izikhangiso emaphephandabeni phakathi naso sonke isikhathi senqubo ukuze kwaziswe imiphakathi ngalo msebenzi nokuba kunikezwe abantu ithuba lokubhalisa ukuze bathole ulwazi lwakamuva ngomsebenzi wokumba. Izikhangiso zafakwa emaphephandabeni alandelayo: Izikhangiso zesiNgisi zashicilelwa kula maphepha: • I-The Daily Dispatch yase-East London; • I-The South Coast Herald yasePort Shepstone; • I-The Herald yasePort Elizabeth; • I-The Mercury yaseThekwini kanye • Ne-The Zululand Observer yaseRichards Bay. Izikhangiso zesiZulu zashicilelwa kula maphephandaba: • Ilanga kanye • Isolezwe Isikhangiso sesiXhosa sashicilelwa kuleli phephandaba: • I-Pondo News yase-Eastern Cape. Kwathunyelwa nezaziso ngama-sms kubantu ababebhalisile ukuthi bangafisa ukubikelwa nakulabo abathintekayo. Phakathi neSigaba Sokuhlola kwaba nemihlangano emithathu yoMphakathi isiyonke eyabanjwa kulezi zindawo ezilandelayo: • ERichards Bay (The Richards Hotel) – ngomhlaka-6 February 2018 • EThekwini (Tropicana Hotel) - ngomhlaka-7 February 2018; kanye • NePort Shepstone (Port Shepstone Country Club) – ngomhlaka-8 February 2018. Kwaphinda kwaba nomhlangano (wesine) wokulandelela owaba khona ngenxa yesicelo esafakwa yiSouth Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) ngomhlaka-28 February 2018 eHholo Lomphakathi lase-Austerville lapho kwakukhona khona utolika wesiZulu. Kwaba nomhlangano ochaza kabanzi ngalo msebenzi phakathi nesikhathi sokuphawula se-EIA, ukuze kubikwe ngalokho okwatholwa yinqubo ye-EIA ezinhlanganweni nasemphakathini. Lo mhlangano ochaza kabanzi waba kulezi zindawo ezilandelayo: • EBoardwalk Hotel ePort Elizabeth – ngomhlaka-03 October 2018; • E-The Beach Hotel e-East London - ngomhlaka-04 October 2018; • E-The Premier Inn Hotel eRichards Bay - ngomhlaka-08 October 2018, • E-Gooderson Tropicana Hotel eThekwini - ngomhlaka-09 October 2018, kanye • NeVenture Inn Hotel ePort Shepstone - ngomhlaka-10 October 2018 Njengoba kwakuceliwe emihlanganweni yeSigaba Sokuhlola, kwaba khona otolika besiZulu abathathu emhlanganweni eKZN phakathi nomhlangano womphakathi wesigaba se-EIA. Kwaba khona utolika wesiXhosa emihlanganweni eyaba se-Eastern Cape.
Sizwe	Shiba	General Comments? Since there is no way we and our people are going to benefit from this, we cannot allow people from outside countries to come and abuse us. Therefore we want nothing to touch our sea, there will be bloodshed I swear.	Usugogqa uthini umbono wakho? Njengoba singaboni nzuzo ezotholuma abantu kanje nomphakathi wabthi. Asimazike ukuhlukunyezwa yizigebengu zahwamanje amazwe. Ngahlo he asifuni lutho ngolwandle lwethu kuzofa umuntu ngempela.	Government, through Operation Phakisa, is seeking to grow the country's ocean economy through several industrial sectors, including the promotion of the oil and gas sector. Exploration is the only means to investigate potential resources and assess their viability for extraction and future development. Exploration success would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.  Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	Uhulumeni, esebenzisa uhlelo lwe-Operation Phakisa, uhlose ukukhulisa umnotho wakuleli otholakala olwandle esebenzisa izimbongi ezihlukahlukene, okubandakanya ukuthuthukiswa kwemboni yokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi. Ukumba ngenjongo yokuhlola okumbiwa phansi ukuphela kwendlela yokuthola ukuthi ukhona yini uwoyela negesi nokuthi uma kumbiwa kuzokwazi yini ukukhulisa umnotho kulethela nentuthuko yesikhathi esizayo. Imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola ingase iholele ezinzuzweni eziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhlumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Isimo siyohluka kakhulu uma kutholakala ukuthi kunowoyela negesi eningi okudingeka kumbiwe, okuyokwenza ukuba kudingeke kwakhiwe izingqalasizinda ukuze kusekelwe lo msebenzi wokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi oyobe usuhubeka ngokugcwele. Lawo mathuba emisebenzi ayovuleka lapho ayohambisana nokuqeqeshwa kwabantu ukuze bakhulomele ukusebenza luthi kuyoba neminingi engadingi ulwazi lobuchwepheshe.  Sicela uphawule, konke ukuphawula kwesiZulu okutholakele kuzobe sekuphenduliwe ngomhlaka-17 January 2018.
Thokozani	Mbutho	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? It will affect us because people like us who are fishermen will be limited to places we can go to fish. We will not be able to observe our customs. People who want to come take vacation here will no longer come because the what they love is the ocean. The economy in the area will affected badly.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Luzosishinisha ngokuthi thina bantu abangabadobi kunezindawo esingeke sisakwazi ukudoba kuzo. Angeke sisakwazi ukwenza izidingo ezingamasiko ethu. Abantu abafuna ukuzonglebeleka angeke beseza ngenxa yokuthi ulwandle iyona isid abayithandayo. Futhi kuzokwehusha izinga lomnotho wethu.	The Project activities will take place 60km offshore. The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism and beach accessibility under normal operating conditions. Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA). As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience. The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.	Ukumba kuzokwenzeka ebangeni elingama-60km ukuqhela ogwini. Umkhumbi ombayo ngeke ubonakale uma usogwini futhi akulindelekile ukuba lo msebenzi uthikameze ezokuvakasha noma ukuya kwabantu ebhishi. Imisebenzi yokudoba izobekelwe imingcele okwesikhashana yokuba ingenziwa ebangeni elisondela ngamamitha angu-500 emkhunjini wokumba. Ukuphela kwemikhumbi yokudoba edulela ngale kwezindawo okuhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuyo ezezinkampani ezinkulu ezidoba ngamanetha phakathi olwandle. Izinkampani ezithintekayo zizobikelwa ngendawo okumbiwa kuyo, isikhathi umsebenzi wokumba ozosithatha nokuthi kuzimbiwa ngaziphi izikhathi. Abanye abadobi abasebenzela eduze kogu ngeke basondelane nomkhumbi wokumba, futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza lo msebenzi wokumba ngeke uyithikameze nhlobo imisebenzi yokudoba (bheka iSahluko 7 se-EIA). Njengengxenyi yemithetho-migomo ye-Eni ekulawulweni kokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho, uma kutholakala ukuthi umsebenzi uyayichaphazela imisebenzi yokudoba, kulandelwa inqubo yokuhlola izinga lokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho. Le nqubo isekelwa eziqondisweni zomhlaba wonke (Iziqundiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; iZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ukwenezela ezimisweni ezisebenza emhlabeni kabanzi zakwa-Eni. Lezi zimiso zihlinzeka ngenqubo esetshenziswayo ukunquma isinxephezelo, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yamachaphazelo azotholwa imikhumbi edobayo. Isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sisekelwe ekutholeni ukuthi ubani ozophazanyiswa umsebenzi wokumba, izinga lokulahlekelwa kwakhe noma 'lokuphazamiseka' azobhekana nalo.  Izinto ezingaba amachaphezelo okumba kulo msebenzi ohlongozwayo ophathelene nokuhlola kokumbiwa phansi ndlela imvelo yasolwandle ezothinteka ngayo kuye kwahlolisiswa ngocwaningo lwezinto eziphila olwandle okwenziwa uchwepheshe ozimele ovela kwa-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti ukuchaphazeleka kwezokudoba kona kwahlolwa uchwepheshe wezokudoba wakwaCapp Marine. Amagalelo angase abe khona ezintweni eziphila olwandle kanye nasemikhunjini yokudoba kukhulunywa ngawo kuSahluko 7 soMbiko we-EIA. Amaningi amagalelo noma amachaphazelo ahloliwe asesilinganisweni esebenzisa ukubekelwa izobekelwa.
Thokozani	Mbutho	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? If does affect the community because the sea is what put bread on the table for us. We will not be allowed to fish in other areas. We use our sea for tourism and people from other countries come to visit and boost our economy. We also use the beach a lot to perform our traditional customs.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Liwuthinta ngoba nje ulwandle sizi philisa ngalo. Sekuzophela ukuthi sidobe kuzoba neindawo abazongalilimi ukuthi sidobe kuzo. Ulwandle silusebenzisela ukuvakasha kunabantu abasuka kwamanye amazwe abazosebenzisa ulwandle futhi kukhuphula ngisho umnotho wethu. Nangesintu sethu silusebenzisa kakhulu ulwandle.	Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship more than 60 km from the nearest coast effected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).  As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience.  The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (>100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA, together with mitigation measures which will be put into place in the event of an accidental spill.	Imisebenzi yokudoba izobekelwe imingcele okwesikhashana yokuba ingenziwa ebangeni elisondela ngamamitha angu-500 emkhunjini wokumba, eqhele ngama-60 km ogwini oluseduze kanti abathintekayo bazobikelwa ngendawo okumbiwa kuyo, isikhathi umsebenzi wokumba ozosithatha nokuthi kuzimbiwa ngaziphi izikhathi. Abanye abadobi abasebenzela eduze kogu ngeke basondelane nomkhumbi wokumba, futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza lo msebenzi wokumba ngeke uyithikameze nhlobo imisebenzi yokudoba (bheka iSahluko 7 se-EIA).  Njengengxenyi yemithetho-migomo ye-Eni ekulawulweni kokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho, uma kutholakala ukuthi umsebenzi uyayichaphazela imisebenzi yokudoba, kulandelwa inqubo yokuhlola izinga lokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho. Le nqubo isekelwa eziqondisweni zomhlaba wonke (Iziqundiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; iZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ukwenezela ezimisweni ezisebenza emhlabeni kabanzi zakwa-Eni. Lezi zimiso zihlinzeka ngenqubo esetshenziswayo ukunquma isinxephezelo, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yamachaphazelo azotholwa imikhumbi edobayo. Isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sisekelwe ekutholeni ukuthi ubani ozophazanyiswa umsebenzi wokumba, izinga lokulahlekelwa kwakhe noma 'lokuphazamiseka' azobhekana nalo.  Ingozi yokuba uwoyela (okubandakanya uwoyela ongahluziwe, udizili kanye nolunye uketshezi olungewona amanzi oluba semigodini embiwayo) uchithekele olwandle iyinto eyingxenyi yemisebenzi yokuhlola ukutholakala kukawoyela eyenziwa olwandle neminye imisebenzi ehlobene nakho. Imiphumela yoMbiko Obonisa Ukuchitheka Kukawoyela (Oil Spill Modelling Report) owawudingeka njengengxenyi ye-EIA, ubonisa ukuthi akukungako (>100 g/m2) ukuchitheka kukawoyela okufinyelela ogwini, futhi ngenxa yalokho, akubonakali kunokukhishwa kukawoyela negesi okungachaphazela ukuphila okuqhubeka ogwini (ezokuvakasha/ ukudoba) noma imiphakathi ehlanga ezindaweni ezigudle ugu. Amachaphazelo angase abe khona ahlobene nezenzakalo ezingahleliwe achazwe kuSahluko 8 se-EIA, kanye nezinyathelo zokulawula lowo monakalo ezizohlelwa uma kwenzeka kuba nokuchitheka okwenzeka ngengozi.

Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Thokozani	Mbutho	Do you think that oil and gas exploration will benefit me or my community? Why? We do not benefit anything in this oil and gas because job opportunities will not be opened for us. We make a living in the sea and at the same time our very means of sustenance is being taken away from us. There is a lot of fish that will die at the sea.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Thina asizuzi lutho kulento yeoil and gas ngoba asizukuthola mathuba emsebenzi. Singabantu abaziphilisa ngolwandle kodwa futhi siphucwa isinkwa ezisiphilisa ngaso. Kunenqwaba yezinhlanzi ezizofa olwandle.	Given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the project. Many of the employment positions are associated with highly technical work and require specific skills related to oil and gas, and the drillship will have its own crew.  There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons.  The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.	Ngenxa yokuthi umsebenzi uxile ekuhloleni ukutholakala kukawoyela negesi okwamanje kanye nesikhathi esincane ozokwenziwa ngaso, azoba mancane amathuba emisebenzi ahlobene nalo msebenzi wokumba kokuhlola. Imisebenzi eminingi okwamanje ihlobene nezinto ezidinga ulwazi lobunjiniyela futhi idinga abantu anolwazi oluthile ngowoyela negesi, kanti imikhumbi yokumba izofika nabasebenzi bayo.  Kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu. Nokho, imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola iyohlela ezinzuzweni ezinkulu neziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe.  Isimo siyohluka kakhulu uma kutholakala ukuthi kunowoyela negesi eningi okudingeka kumbiwe, okuyokwenza ukuba kudingeke kwakhiwe izingqalasizinda ukuze kusekelwe lo msebenzi wokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi oyoibe usuqhubeka ngokugcwele. Lawo mathuba emisebenzi ayovuleka lapho ayohambisana nokuqeqeshwa kwabantu ukuze bakhulomele ukusebenza futhi kuyoba neminingi engadingi ulwazi lobuchwepheshe.
Thokozani	Mbutho	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration activity? We were not informed about this except by the NGOs and NPOs. And these people have the desire that we agree with what they want. These organizations are the ones that have concerned themselves about teaching us on this matter of what is taking place in the ocean.	Ngabe ulithole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle? Alukho ulwazi esilithsile kodwa ulwazi silithsle ezinhlanganweni ezingenzi inzuzo. Kodwa bona babe nentshisekelo yokuthi kumele siclime izinto ezifunwa yibo. Lezinhlango yizona ezizikhandile ngokuthi zisifundise ukuthi kuqhubekani ngolwandle.	A comprehensive public participation process was conducted to ensure that the public were notified and provided with an opportunity to participate in the process. Advertisements were placed in newspapers throughout the process to inform communities about the project and to provide an opportunity for people to register to receive updates on the proposed drilling. The advertisements were published in the following newspapers: English Adverts were published in: • The Daily Dispatch in East London; • The South Coast Herald in Port Shepstone; • The Herald in Port Elizabeth; • The Mercury in Durban and • The Zululand Observer in Richards Bay.  isiZulu adverts were published in: • Ilanga and • Isolezwe  An isiXhosa advert was published in: • Pondo News in Eastern Cape sms notifications were also sent to individuals who have registered as an interested and affected party.  During the Scoping Phase total of three Public engagement meetings were held in the following locations: • Richards Bay (The Richards Hotel) – 6 February 2018 • Durban (Tropicana Hotel) - 7 February 2018; and • Port Shepstone (Port Shepstone Country Club) – 8 February 2018.  An additional (fourth) follow up meeting was held, upon request of the South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) on 28 February 2018 at the Austerville Community Hall with the presence of isiZulu language translator. Open house meetings were held during the EIA phase comment period, in order to communicate the findings of the EIA process to stakeholders. Open House meetings were held as follows: • The Boardwalk Hotel in Port Elizabeth - 03 October 2018; • The Beach Hotel in East London - 04 October 2018; • The Premier Inn Hotel in Richards Bay - 08 October 2018, • Gooderson Tropicana Hotel in Durban - 09 October 2018, and • Venture Inn Hotel in Port Shepstone - 10 October 2018  As requested at the Scoping Phase meetings, three isiZulu translators were present at meetings in KZN during the EIA	Kwenziwa inqubo yokubandakanya umphakathi ebanzi ukuze kuqinisekwe ukuthi umphakathi uyazi ngalokhu futhi unikezwe nethuba lokubamba iqhaza kule nqubo yenhololvo. Kwafakwa izikhangiso emaphephandabeni phakathi naso sonke isikhathi senqubo ukuze kwaziwe imiphakathi ngalo msebenzi nokuba kunikezwe abantu ithuba lokubhalisa ukuze bathole ulwazi lwakamuva ngomsebenzi wokumba. Izikhangiso zafakwa emaphephandabeni alandelayo: Izikhangiso zesiNgesi zashicilelwa kula maphepha: • I-The Daily Dispatch yase-East London; • I-The South Coast Herald yasePort Shepstone; • I-The Herald yasePort Elizabeth; • I-The Mercury yaseThekwini kanye • Ne-The Zululand Observer yaseRichards Bay. Izikhangiso zesiZulu zashicilelwa kula maphephandaba: • Ilanga kanye • Isolezwe Isikhangiso sesiXhosa sashicilelwa kuleli phephandaba: • I-Pondo News yase-Eastern Cape Kwathunyelwa nezaziso ngama-sms kubantu ababebhalisile ukuthi bangafisa ukubikelwa nakulabo abathintekayo.  Phakathi neSigaba Sokuhlola kwaba nemihlangano emithathu yoMphakathi isiyonke eyabanjwa kulezi zindawo ezilandelayo: • ERichards Bay (The Richards Hotel) – ngomhlaka-6 February 2018 • EThekwini (Tropicana Hotel) - ngomhlaka-7 February 2018; kanye • NePort Shepstone (Port Shepstone Country Club) – ngomhlaka-8 February 2018. Kwaphinda kwaba nomhlangano (wesine) wokulandelela owaba khona ngenxa yesicelo esafakwa yiSouth Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) ngomhlaka-28 February 2018 eHholo Lomphakathi lase-Austerville lapho kwakukhona khona utolika wesiZulu. Kwaba nomhlangano ochaza kabanzi ngalo msebenzi phakathi nesikhathi sokuphawula se-EIA, ukuze kubikwe ngalokho okwatholwa yinqubo ye-EIA ezinhlanganweni nasemphakathini. Lo mhlango ochaza kabanzi waba kulezi zindawo ezilandelayo: • EBoardwalk Hotel ePort Elizabeth – ngomhlaka-03 October 2018; • E-The Beach Hotel e-East London - ngomhlaka-04 October 2018; • E-The Premier Inn Hotel eRichards Bay - ngomhlaka-08 October 2018, • E-Gooderson Tropicana Hotel eThekwini - ngomhlaka-09 October 2018, kanye • NeVenture Inn Hotel ePort Shepstone - ngomhlaka-10 October 2018 Njengoba kwakuceliwe emihlanganweni yeSigaba Sokuhlola, kwaba khona otolika besiZulu abathathu emhlanganweni eKZN phakathi nomhlangano womphakathi wesigaba se-EIA. Kwaba khona utolika wesiXhosa emihlanganweni eyaba se-Eastern Cape.
Thokozani	Mbutho	General Comments? Our view as the community is that we do not want this project that will take place at sea. You must go back to where you came from and do this there, not here in our ocean. We want to support our families and then you come here to take advantage of us, there are not job opportunities. We do not want other people to come and make decisions for us.	Usugoba nje uthini umbono wakho? Umbono wethu njengomphakathi sithi asiyifunsi yonke lento ezokwenzeka olwandle lwethu. Hambani niye ezindaweni zunu niyokwenza khona zonke lezinto ithayi olwandle lwethu. Sifuna ukuphilisa imindeni yethu kodwa kuzo olaliwa ngathi akunamathuba emsebenzi ezovela asifuni ukuthathelwa izinqumo siyakwazi ukuzithathela.	There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success may result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons.  The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions. Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	Kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu. Imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola ingase iholele ezinzuzweni eziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe  Isimo siyohluka kakhulu uma kutholakala ukuthi kunowoyela negesi eningi okudingeka kumbiwe ukuze kudayiswe, okuyokwenza ukuba kudingeke kwakhiwe izingqalasizinda ukuze kusekelwe lo msebenzi wokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi oyoibe usuqhubeka ngokugcwele. Lawo mathuba emisebenzi ayovuleka lapho ayohambisana nokuqeqeshwa kwabantu ukuze bakhulomele ukusebenza futhi kuyoba neminingi engadingi ulwazi lobuchwepheshe.  Sicela uphawule, konke ukuphawula kwesiZulu okutholakele kuzobe sekuphenduliwe ngomhlaka-17 January 2018.
Tozi	Mthiyane	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? This is going to affect us badly as a community in the coast because it is our means of living. They will require that we obtain permits to get to places that have rights to go to, but we will no longer be allowed. This will even interfere with fishing which is what we use to support our families.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Kuzosiphazamisa thina singumphakathi owakhele olwandle nesiphila ngalo kuzogcina sekuba namapermit okungena ngeke sisakwazi ukuya ngendlela esithanda ngayo kgcina seluphazamisa. Nendlela esidoba ngayo kanti iyona ndlela esibeka isinkwa etafuleni.	The Project activities will take place 60km offshore. This Project will not affect fishing rights and fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).	Izinto ezizobe zenziwa kulo Msebenzi zizokwenziwa ebangeni elingamakhihlomitha angu-60 uma usuka ogwini. Imisebenzi yokudoba okwesikhashana izobekelwa imingcele yokuba ingenziwa ebangeni elisonde ngamamitha angu-500 emkhunjini wokumba. Ukuphela kwemikhumbi yokudoba edlulela ngale kwezindawo okuhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuzo yilezo ezenza umsebenzi wokudoba. Izinkampani ezithintekayo zizobikelwa ngendawo okumbiwa kuyo, isikhathi emsebenzi wokumba ozosithatha nokuthi kuzombiwa ngaziphi izikhathi. Abanye abadobi abasebenzela eduze kogu ngeke basondelane nomkhumbi wokumba, futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza lo msebenzi wokumba ngeke uyithikameze nhlobo imisebenzi yokudoba (bheka iSahluko 7 se-EIA).
Tozi	Mthiyane	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? The effect will be great because we are not only fishing but we also find things we use for craft that we make. Everything will be destroyed since gas is dangerous, even to us as a community we are in danger of getting sick due to breathing this gas. And I don't think that fish will survive this oil and gas, they will perish and after that we will starve.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Kuzowu phazamisa asigeini ngoki doba sibuye sithole nokokwenza. Craft kuzosha yonke into ngoba gas iyingozi kwayithina singu mphakathu sisengcupheni yokuthola izifo ngoba so phekumula yoza nezinhlazi angiboni kuthi zisosinda kele oil and gas zizofa kuqale indlala esingeke simelane nayo.	As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience. The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism and beach accessibility under normal operating conditions. The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.  The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (>100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA, together with mitigation measures which will be put into place in the event of an accidental spill.	Njengengxenyi yemithetho-migomo ye-Eni ekulawulweni kokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho, uma kutholakala ukuthi umsebenzi uyayichaphazela imisebenzi yokudoba, kulandelwa inqubo yokuhlola izinga lokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho. Le nqubo isekelwa eziqondisweni zomhlaba wonke (Iziqondiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; iZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ukwenezela ezimisweni ezisebenza emhlabeni kabanzi zakwa-Eni. Lezi zimiso zihlinzeka ngenqubo esetshenziswayo ukunquma isinxephezelo, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yamachaphazelo azotholwa imikhumbi edobayo. Isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sisekelwe ekuhloleni ukuthi ubani ozophazanyiswa umsebenzi wokumba, izinga lokulahlekelwa kwakhe noma 'lokuphazamiseka' azobhekana nalo. Endleleni yawo yokusebenza evamile, umkhumbi ombayo ngeke ubonakale uma une ogwini futhi akulindelekile ukuba lo msebenzi uphazamise izivakashi noma izinto ezisemabhishi. Umonakala ongaba khona emisebenzini ehlongozwayo ehlobene nokuhlola indawo ehlala izilwane zasolwandle, isiye yahlolwa ngohlelo lochwepheshe abazimele bakwi-Pisces Environmental Services, kuyilapho umonakalo kubaDobi wahlolwa ngohlelo lochwepheshe be-Capp Marine. Umonakalo ongase ube khona ezilwaneni ezihlala olwandle nakubadobi kuboniswe eSahlukweni 7 wombiko we-EIA. Iningi lomonakalo osuhloliwe kuyaphawuleka ukuthi usuka esilinganisweni sokuba Sezingeni elifanele kuye Kokungabalulekile noma Okuncane.  Ubungozi bokuchitheka kukawoyela (kuhlanganise uwoyela ongcolile, udizili noketshezi lokumba olungewona amanzi olutholakale ezintweni ezisiyiwe) olwandle kuhlale kuhlolwa kuzo zonke izindawo eziqhelele ogwini. Imiphumela yoMbiko Obonisa Ukuchitheka Kukawoyela (Oil Spill Modelling Report) owawudingeka njengengxenyi ye-EIA, ubonisa ukuthi akukungako (>100 g/m2) ukuchitheka kukawoyela okufinyelela ogwini, futhi ngenxa yalokho, akubonakali kunokukhishwa kukawoyela negesi okungachaphazela ukuphila okuqhubeka ogwini (ezokuvakasha/ ukudoba) noma imiphakathi ehlala ezindaweni ezigudle ugu. Amachaphazelo angase abe khona ahlobene nenzakalo ezingahleliwe achazwe kuSahluko 8 se-EIA, kanye nezinyathelo zokulawula lowo monakalo ezizohlelwa uma kwenzeka kuba nokuchitheka okwenzeka ngengozi.

Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Tozi	Mthiyane	Do you think that oil and gas exploration will benefit me or my community? Why? The community will not benefit anything, the job opportunities will be temporary. Our right to the ocean will be hindered and we will get nothing. Fishing will not be possible and the produce will be affected by the gas.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Ngeke mphakathi uzuze lutho koba amathuba emsebenzi yesikhashana ephelayo ilungelo lethu lolwandle liyosilahleke singaphinde sizuze lutho eyokudoba iyophela kanti nomkhigizyo uyobe usunobuthi begas.	Given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the project. Many of the employment positions are associated with highly technical work and require specific skills related to oil and gas, and the drillship will have its own crew.  There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.	Uma kubhekwa ukuthi kuleli zinga lo msebenzi ugxile ekuhloleni kanti kunesikhathi esilinganiselwe, kuzoba namathuba okuqasha abantu abazosebenza abalinganiselwe ngokuphathelene nalo msebenzi. Izikhundla eziningi zomsebenzi zihlobene nomsebenzi wobuchwepheshe obusezingeni eliphezulu okuzodinga amakhono athile ahlobene nowoyela negesi, kanti umkhumbi ombayo unalo ithimba lawo.  Kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu. Nokho, imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola iyoholela ezinzuzweni ezinkulu neziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Imibono izokwehluka uma kutholaka ezentengiselwano, lapho kuyodingeka khona ukuba kuthuthukiswe ukuze kusekelwe imisebenzi yokukhiqiza. La mathuba emisebenzi azohambisana nokuqeqeshwa okufanele futhi okunganquniwe izikhundla.
Tozi	Mthiyane	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration activity? Nobody ever came to our community to tell us, what we know now is due to the NGOs. Nobody ever thought of informing us of such a thing.	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle? Akheko owake wafika emphakathini wami sicuthole ngezinhlango ezizimele sakwazi ukuthola ulwazi. Akeko oseke wafika wasazisa khona into enjena.	A comprehensive public participation process was conducted to ensure that the public were notified and provided with an opportunity to participate in the process. Advertisements were placed in newspapers throughout the process to inform communities about the project and to provide an opportunity for people to register to receive updates on the proposed drilling. The advertisements were published in the following newspapers: English Adverts were published in: • The Daily Dispatch in East London; • The South Coast Herald in Port Shepstone; • The Herald in Port Elizabeth; • The Mercury in Durban and • The Zululand Observer in Richards Bay.  isiZulu adverts were published in: • Ilanga and • Isolezwe  An isiXhosa advert was published in: • Pondo News in Eastern Cape sms notifications were also sent to individuals who have registered as an interested and affected party.  During the Scoping Phase total of three Public engagement meetings were held in the following locations: • Richards Bay (The Richards Hotel) – 6 February 2018 • Durban (Tropicana Hotel) - 7 February 2018; and • Port Shepstone (Port Shepstone Country Club) – 8 February 2018.  An additional (fourth) follow up meeting was held, upon request of the South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) on 28 February 2018 at the Austerville Community Hall with the presence of isiZulu language translator. Open house meetings were held during the EIA phase comment period, in order to communicate the findings of the EIA process to stakeholders. Open House meetings were held as follows: • The Boardwalk Hotel in Port Elizabeth - 03 October 2018; • The Beach Hotel in East London - 04 October 2018; • The Premier Inn Hotel in Richards Bay - 08 October 2018, • Gooderson Tropicana Hotel in Durban - 09 October 2018, and • Venture Inn Hotel in Port Shepstone - 10 October 2018	Kwenziwa inqubo yokubandakanya komphakathi ebanzi ukuze kuqinisekwe ukuthi umphakathi uyabikelwa ngalolu daba futhi unikewe nethuba lokubamba iqhaza kule nqubo. Kwafakwa izikhangiso emaphephandabeni phakathi naso sonke isikhathi senqubo ukuze kwaziswe umphakathi ngalo msebenzi nokuba kunikezwe abantu ithuba lokubhalisa ukuze bathole ulwazi lwakamuva mayelana nomsebenzi wokumba. Izikhangiso zafakwa emaphephandabeni alandelayo: Izikhangiso zesiNgizi zashicilelwa kula maphepha: • I-The Daily Dispatch yase-East London; • I-The South Coast Herald yasePort Shepstone; • I-The Herald yasePort Elizabeth; • I-The Mercury yaseThekwini kanye • Ne-The Zululand Observer yaseRichards Bay.  Izikhangiso zesiZulu zashicilelwa kula maphephandaba: • Ilanga kanye • Isolezwe  Isikhangiso sesiXhosa sashicilelwa kuleli phephandaba: • I-Pondo News yase-Eastern Cape kwathunyelwa nezaziso ngama-sms kubantu ababebhalisile ukuthi bangafisa ukubikelwa nakulabo abathintekayo.  Phakathi neSigaba Sokuhlola kwaba nemihlangano emithathu yoMphakathi isiyonke eyabanjwa kulezi zindawo ezilandelayo: • ERichards Bay (The Richards Hotel) – ngomhlaka-6 February 2018 • EThekwini (Tropicana Hotel) - ngomhlaka-7 February 2018; kanye • NasePort Shepstone (Port Shepstone Country Club) – ngomhlaka-8 February 2018. Kwaphinda kwaba nomhlangano (wesine) wokulandelela owaba khona ngenxa yesicelo esafakwa yiSouth Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) ngomhlaka-28 February 2018 eHlole Lomphakathi lase-Austerville lapho kwakukhona khona utolika wesiZulu. Kwaba nomhlangano ochaza kabanzi ngalo msebenzi phakathi nesikhathi sokuphawula se-EIA, ukuze kubikwe ngalokho okwatholwa yinqubo ye-EIA ezinhlanganweni nasemphakathini. Lo mhlango ochaza kabanzi waba kulezi zindawo ezilandelayo: • EBoardwalk Hotel ePort Elizabeth – ngomhlaka-03 October 2018; • E-The Beach Hotel e-East London - ngomhlaka-04 October 2018; • E-The Premier Inn Hotel eRichards Bay - ngomhlaka-08 October 2018, • E-Gooderson Tropicana Hotel eThekwini - ngomhlaka-09 October 2018, kanye
Tozi	Mthiyane	General Comments? If possible we really would like this project to be prevented from taking place because I do not see any good that will come out of it, instead it will take away our rights when it comes to fishing. In fact we are already pressed and this will be an additional problem, since this will benefit other people not us. As a community we say this have to be stopped, it should not continue.	Usugogo nje uthini umbono wakho? Uthi uma kungenzeka besicela lumiswe lungaqubeki ngoba angiyiboni into enthele oluza nayo luzosiphuca amalungelo ethu yela sicindezekile kwezokudoba enye nkinga phezu kwenye luzozuzisa abantu ayi thina singumphakathi alumiswe kungaqubeki.	Government, through Operation Phakisa, is seeking to grow the country's ocean economy through several industrial sectors, including the promotion of the oil and gas sector.  Exploration is the only means to investigate potential resources and assess their viability for extraction and future development.  There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.	Uhulumeni, esebenzisa uhlelo lwe-Operation Phakisa, uhlose ukukhulisa umnotho wakuleli otholakala olwandle esebenzisa izimbongi ezihlukahlukene, okubandakanya ukuthuthukiswa kwemboni yokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi.  Ukuhlola ngokumba ukuphela kwendlela yokuthola ukuthi lingakanani inani lalezi zinto phansi nokuthi kungaba yinzuzo yini ukuzimba nokuthi esikhathini esizayo zingaba yini nomthelela ekwenyukeni komnotho.  Kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu. Nokho, imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola iyoholela ezinzuzweni ezinkulu neziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Imibono izokwehluka uma kutholaka ezentengiselwano, lapho kuyodingeka khona ukuba kuthuthukiswe ukuze kusekelwe imisebenzi yokukhiqiza. Lamathuba emisebenzi azohambisana nokuqeqeshwa okufanele futhi okunganquniwe izikhundla.
Winganmthu li		How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? The job creation will not happen because of this, only machines will do the job here. Fishing, gardening work and domestic work will suffer. Tourism too will suffer, we cannot go to bathe at the ocean the way we want, we cannot sell or pray near the beach. This proposed project is nothing because it will provide jobs to people from overseas who know how to operate the machines. I don't agree that this project continue, no gas and oil extraction, me and people from my community we say no to oil and gas.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungeleka ngokujwayelekile? Kuzaleka umsebenzi omningi ozayo mncane yimishini ezosenza kuphela ukudoba ukwelapha umsebenzi wamajalidi amavisithi izivakashi nokugeza olwandle nokudayisa nokuyothandaza lomsebenzi ozofana nento engekho ngba kusebenza avela pheya abazi imishini mina angivumi oil ne gesi angiyivumi luthe nabantu bendawo yami bathiphansi ngo oil negesi	Given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the project. Many of the employment positions are associated with highly technical work and require specific skills related to oil and gas, and the drillship will have its own crew. The employment opportunities associated with the onshore logistics base will be limited, and filled by existing companies. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.  The Project activities will take place 60km offshore. This Project will not affect fishing rights and fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship . The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA). As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience. The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism and beach accessibility under normal operating conditions. The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is	Uma kubhekwa ukuthi kuleli zinga lo msebenzi ugxile ekuhloleni kanti kunesikhathi esilinganiselwe, kuzoba namathuba okuqasha abantu abazosebenza abalinganiselwe ngokuphathelene nalo msebenzi. Izikhundla eziningi zomsebenzi zihlobene nomsebenzi wobuchwepheshe obusezingeni eliphezulu okuzodinga amakhono athile ahlobene nowoyela negesi, kanti umkhumbi ombayo unalo ithimba lawo. Amathuba okuqashwa ahlobene nomsebenzi owenziwa ogwini azobe elinganiselwe futhi azogcwaliswa izinkampani ezikhona kakade. Imibono izokwehluka uma kutholakala ezentengiselwano, lapho kuyodingeka khona ukuba kuthuthukiswe ukuze kusekelwe imisebenzi yokukhiqiza. La mathuba emisebenzi azohambisana nokuqeqeshwa okufanele futhi okunganquniwe izikhundla.  Le Misebenzi izokwenziwa ebangeni elingamakhilomitha angu-60 uma usuka ogwini. Imisebenzi yokudoba okwesikhashana izobekelwa imingcele yokuba ingenziwa ebangeni elisondela ngamamitha angu-500 emkhunjini wokumba. Ukuphela kwemikhumbi yokudoba edulela ngale kwezindawo okuhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuyo ezezinkampani ezinkulu ezidoba ngamanetha phakathi olwandle. Izinkampani ezithintekayo zizobikelwa ngendawo okumbiwa kuyo, isikhathi umsebenzi wokumba ozosithatha nokuthi kuzombiwa ngaziphi izikhathi. Abanye abadobi abasebenzela eduze kogu ngeke basondelane nomkhumbi wokumba, futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza lo msebenzi wokumba ngeke uyithikameze nhlobo imisebenzi yokudoba (bheka iSahluko 7 se-EIA). Njengengxenywe yemithetho-migomo ye-Eni ekulawulweni kokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho, uma kutholakala ukuthi umsebenzi uyayichaphazela imisebenzi yokudoba, kulandelwa inqubo yokuhlola izinga lokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho. Le nqubo isekelwa eziqondisweni zomhlaba wonke (Iziqondiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; iZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ukwenezela ezimisweni ezisebenza emhlabeni kabanzi zakwa-Eni. Lezi zimiso zihlinzeka ngenqubo esetshenziswayo ukunquma isinxephezelo, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yamachaphazelo azotholwa imikhumbi edobayo. Isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sisekelwe ekutholeni ukuthi ubani ozophazanyiswa umsebenzi wokumba, izinga lokulahlekelwa kwakhe noma 'lokuphazamiseka' azobhekana nalo. Ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza umkhumbi wokumba ngeke ubonakale uma usogwini futhi akulindlelekile ukuba lo msebenzi uchaphazele izivakashi nezinto ezisemabhishi. Izinto ezingaba amachaphazelo okumba kulo msebenzi ohlonzozwayo ophathelene nokuhlolwa kokumbiwa phansi nendlela imvelo yasolwandle ezothinteka ngayo kuye
Winganmthu li		How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? We have asked a lot from government but we get nothing, but now they have decided to shut down all that we have.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? kuningi esikucelile kuhulumeni asikutholi kodwa manje ozovala konke lutho	We cannot comment on government policy. It is important to view the project from an objective perspective of sustainable development and how this will impact (either positively or negatively) on the community. This proposed project is specific to exploration at this stage and the community will not suffer a loss of resources.	Asinakuphawula ngenqubomgomo kaHulumeni. Kubalulekile ukubheka lo msebenzi ngomqondo walokho okufiswa ukufezwa ekuthuthukiseni nendlela lokhu okungawuchaphazela ngayo (kungaba ngendlela enhle noma engeyinhle) umphakathi. Lo msebenzi ohlonzozwayo kufanele nakanjani kuhlole kuleli qophelo futhi umphakathi angeke ulahlekelwe izinsiza.



Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Winganmthu li		General Comments? The environment is affected, the community is affected. Everything they discuss is not shared with us, the government makes decisions on their own, we are voters, we want to be heard. This is our country, we are citizens. We are experiencing a lot of poverty, where are our people.	Usugoba nje uthini umbono wakho? Ezemvelo ziyinteka umphakathi uyathinteka kakhulu yonke into ekhulunywayo asaziswa uhulumeni uthatha izinqumo yedwa yithi abavoti sicela ukuzwakala singabalana siyizakhi siye lasizweni siyafa indlala baphi abantu bakithi	Section 2 (4) f of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) as amended, requires that the participation of all interested and affected parties in environmental governance must be promoted. People must also have the opportunity to develop the understanding, skills and capacity necessary for achieving equitable and effective participation. ERM has conducted a transparent and inclusive public participation process as described in Chapter 5 of the EIA Report. The Scoping Reports and the draft EIA Report has been disclosed to the public for a 30 day comment period and further to this, the comment period on the draft EIA was extended to 45 days. Comment received, together with responses have been captured in this comments and responses report, to be included as part of the final EIA Report.  Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	ISigaba 2 (4) soMthetho Kazwelonke Wezokunakekelwa Kwemvelo, ka-1998 (u-Act No. 107 ka-1998) njengoba ushintshiwe, udinga ukuba kusekelwe bonke abaneqhaza nabathintekayo emphakathini. Abantu kufanele futhi babe nethuba lokuthuthukisa ukupondla kwabo, amakhono abo namandla adingekayo ukuze bakwazi ukuba kube nokulingana nempumelelo. Inhlango i-ERM iye yenza inqubo yokuba nengenye nokubandakanya umphakathi njengoba kubonisiwe eSahlukweni 5 soMbiko we-EIA. Umibiko Wokuhlola noMbiko obhalwe we-EIA usuye wendlalwa emphakathini, ukuze umphakathi ukwazi ukuba nezinsuku ezingu-30 zokuphawula futhi ngaphesheya kwalo kholo isikhathi sokuphawula ngalokho okubhalwe yi-EIA sandiswa saba izinsuku ezingu-45. Ukuphawulwa okwatholakele kanye nezimpendulo kuhlanganiswe kulo mbiko wokuphawula nokuphendula ukuze ube ingxenye yoMbiko wokugcina we-EIA.  Sicela uphawule, konke ukuphawula kwesiZulu okutholakele kuzobe sekuphenduliwe ngomhla-17 January 2018.
Zamahlubi	Radebe	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? This project will create a lot of damage for it possible that while this project is in progress the oil will be spilled to the ocean and the marine life will be disturbed. When this drilling process take place the noise that will be created will disrupt the marine animals and their normal way of life.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Loluhlelo luzokwenza umonakalo omkhulu ngoba ngesikhathi kwenziwa loluhlelo kungezeka lowoyela uchithekele olwandle bese kuphazamiseka isimo senhlalo sezilwane zasolwandle njengoba malwenziwa imishini esetshenziswayo uzophazamisa isimo eziphila ngaso	Project activities will take place 60km offshore. The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.  The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism under normal operating conditions. The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (>100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA, together with mitigation measures which will be put into place in the event of an accidental spill.  Small spills on the deck of the drillship will be contained with the equipment on-board. Spills at sea will be immediately contained by the supply vessels, which host on-board offshore booms and skimmers, plus dispersants spraying systems and a small volume of dispersants for immediate response. Additional oil spill response equipment will be stored at the logistic base in a readily deployable state. In the unlikely case of larger spills, Eni has a contract with a global provider, Oil Spill Response Limited, which will intervene in 24-48 hours providing oil spill response equipment and oil spill dispersants. In case of loss of control of the well, Oil Spill Response Limited can mobilise a well sealing device (capping stack) from its base in Saldanha Bay, within the Country. Another capping stack can be provided by Wild Well Control from Singapore.  Eni will be required to develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan for this project.	Le misebenzi izokwenziwa ebangeni elingamakhilomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini. Izinto ezingaba amachaphezelo okumba kulo msebenzi ohlongozwayo ophathelene nokuhlolwa kokumbiwa phansi nendlela imvelo yasolwandle ezothinteka ngayo kuye kwahlolisiswa ngocwaningo lwezinto eziphila olwandle okwenziwa uchwepheshe ozimele ovela kwa-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti ukuchaphazeleka kwezokudoba kona kwahlolwa uchwepheshe wezokudoba wakwaCapp Marine. Amagalelo angase abe khona ezintweni eziphila olwandle kanye nasemikhunjini yokudoba kukhululwa ngawo kuSahluko 7 soMbiko we-EIA. Amaningi amagalelo noma amachaphazelo ahloliwe asesilinganisweni esiphansi noma awubala kakhulu.  Ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza, imikhumbi embayo ngeke ibonakale uma usogwini futhi akulindelekile ukuba lo msebenzi uphazamiseke izivakashi. Ubungozi bokuchitheka kukawoyela (kuhlanganise uwoyela oncolile, udizili noketshazi lokumba olungewona amanzi olutholakele ezintweni ezisikiwe) olwandle kuhlale kuhlola kuzo zonke izindawo eziqhelile ogwini. Imiphumela yoMbiko Obonisa Ukuchitheka Kukawoyela (Oil Spill Modelling Report) owawudingeka njengengxenye ye-EIA, ubonisa ukuthi akukungako (>100 g/m2) ukuchitheka kukawoyela okufinyelela ogwini, futhi ngenxa yalokho, akubonakali kunokukhishwa kukawoyela negesi okungachaphazela ukuphila okughubeka ogwini (ezokuvakasha/ ukudoba) noma imiphakathi ehlala ezindaweni ezigudle ugu. Amachaphazelo angase abe khona ahlobene nezenzakalo ezingahleliwe achazwe kuSahluko 8 se-EIA, kanye nezinyathelo zokulawula lowo monakalo ezizohlelwa uma kwenzeka kuba nokuchitheka okwenzeka ngengozi.  Uwoyela omncane ozochithekela emkhunjini uzogcinwa entweni yokuwugcina ezobe ikhona emkhunjini. Uwoyela ozochithekela olwandle uzosingathwa ngokushesha yimikhumbi esiza lona ombayo, enamapali kanye nezinto zokucwenga, kanye nemishini ekhipha imithi yokuhlanza kanye nenani elincane lemithi yokuhlanza ukuze kusingathwe isimo lapho sivela. Eminye imishini yokusingatha uwoyela ochithekile izogcinwa endaweni esezweni ibe imi ngomumo ukuze ithunyelwe uma
Zamahlubi	Radebe	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? The community will be negatively affected because while this project is in progress socio-economic conditions will worsen, the number of unemployment will increase since some people make a living selling things there. Now when this project start they will not be allowed to do their business as usual.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Umphakathi uzophazamiseka kakhulu ngoba ngesikhathi kwenziwa lolu hlelo kuzonyusa izinga labantu abangasebenzi njengoba kukhona abantu abaphila ngokudayisa khona olwandle manje ngesikhathi kwenziwa loluhlelo bazomiswa ekutheni badayise.	The location of the project is over 60 km offshore. The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism under normal operating conditions. Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).  As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience.  There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons.	Indawo okuzokwenziwa kuyo lomsebenzi iqhele ngebanga elingamakhilomitha angu-60 uma usuka ogwini. Ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza, umkhumbi ombayo ngeke ubonakale uma usogwini futhi akulindelekile ukuba lo msebenzi uphazamiseke izivakashi. Imisebenzi yokudoba okwesikhashana izobekelwa imingcele yokuba ingenziwa ebangeni elisondela ngamamitha angu-500 emkhunjini wokumba. Ukuphela kwemikhumbi yokudoba edlulela ngale kwezindawo okhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuzo eyezinkampani ezinkulu ezidoba ngamanetha phakathi olwandle. Izinkampani ezithintekayo zizobikelwa ngendawo okumbiwa kuyo, isikhathi umsebenzi wokumba ozosithatha nokuthi kuzombiwa ngaziphi izikhathi. Abanye abadobi abasebenzela eduze kogu ngeke basondelane nomkhumbi wokumba, futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza lo msebenzi wokumba ngeke uyithikameze nhlobo imisebenzi yokudoba (bheka iSahluko 7 se-EIA).  Njengengxenye yemithetho-migomo ye-Eni ekulawulweni kokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho, uma kutholakala ukuthi umsebenzi uyayichaphazela imisebenzi yokudoba, kulandela inqubo yokuhlola izinga lokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho. Le nqubo isekelwa eziqondisweni zomhlaba wonke (Iziqondiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; iZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ukwenezela ezimisweni ezisebenza emhlabeni kabanzi zakwa-Eni. Lezi zimiso zihlinzeka ngenqubo esetshenziswayo ukunquma isinxephezelo, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yamachaphazelo azotholwa imikhumbi edobayo. Isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sisekelwe ekutholeni ukuthi ubani ozophazanyiswa umsebenzi wokumba, izinga lokulahlekelwa kwakhe noma 'lokuphazamiseka' azobhekana nalo.
Zamahlubi	Radebe	Do you think that oil and gas exploration will benefit me or my community? Why? No! Instead the community will suffer a great loss because people will lose their jobs because the sea will be polluted as a result of this project.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzoza ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Cha! Kunalokho uzoalahlekelwa kakhulu ngoba abantu bazolahlekelwa amathuba emsebenzi njengoba ulwandle selumoshakele ngenxa yalolu hlelo	Refer to the responses above, to reiterate, the Project will not have adverse impacts on marine and coastal based livelihoods during normal operations. The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (>100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA, together with mitigation measures which will be put into place in the event of an accidental spill.  Small spills on the deck of the drillship will be contained with the equipment on-board. Spills at sea will be immediately contained by the supply vessels, which host on-board offshore booms and skimmers, plus dispersants spraying systems and a small volume of dispersants for immediate response. Additional oil spill response equipment will be stored at the logistic base in a readily deployable state. In the unlikely case of larger spills, Eni has a contract with a global provider, Oil Spill Response Limited, which will intervene in 24-48 hours providing oil spill response equipment and oil spill dispersants. In case of loss of control of the well, Oil Spill Response Limited can mobilise a well sealing device (capping stack) from its base in Saldanha Bay, within the Country. Another capping stack can be provided by Wild Well Control from Singapore.  Eni will be required to develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan for this project.	Bhekisela empendlweni engenhlal, uMsebenzi angeke uze ulimaze izinto ezisolwandle nabantu abahlala ngasogwini phakathi nokusebenza okuvamile. Ubungozi bokuchitheka kukawoyela (kuhlanganise uwoyela oncolile, udizili noketshazi lokumba olungewona amanzi olutholakele ezintweni ezisikiwe) olwandle kuhlale kuhlola kuzo zonke izindawo eziqhelile ogwini. Imiphumela yoMbiko Obonisa Ukuchitheka Kukawoyela (Oil Spill Modelling Report) owawudingeka njengengxenye ye-EIA, ubonisa ukuthi akukungako (>100 g/m2) ukuchitheka kukawoyela okufinyelela ogwini, futhi ngenxa yalokho, akubonakali kunokukhishwa kukawoyela negesi okungachaphazela ukuphila okughubeka ogwini (ezokuvakasha/ ukudoba) noma imiphakathi ehlala ezindaweni ezigudle ugu. Amachaphazelo angase abe khona ahlobene nezenzakalo ezingahleliwe achazwe kuSahluko 8 se-EIA, kanye nezinyathelo zokulawula lowo monakalo ezizohlelwa uma kwenzeka kuba nokuchitheka okwenzeka ngengozi.  Uwoyela omncane ozochithekela emkhunjini uzogcinwa entweni yokuwugcina ezobe ikhona emkhunjini. Uwoyela ozochithekela olwandle uzosingathwa ngokushesha yimikhumbi esiza lona ombayo, enamapali kanye nezinto zokucwenga, kanye nemishini ekhipha imithi yokuhlanza kanye nenani elincane lemithi yokuhlanza ukuze kusingathwe isimo lapho sivela. Eminye imishini yokusingatha uwoyela ochithekile izogcinwa endaweni esezweni ibe imi ngomumo ukuze ithunyelwe uma kudingeka. Uma kwenzeka into engalindelekile yokuchitheka kukawoyela okukhulu, i-Eni isayine inkontleka nenkampani yomhlaba wonke ehlinzeka ngosizo lokuhlaza uwoyela olwandle, i-Oil Spill Response Limited, eyothatha isinyathelo sokusiza phakathi nje namahora angu-24-48, ihlinzeke ngemishini yokusiza ekuchithekeni kukawoyela kanye nezinto zokuhlaza uwoyela. Uma kuba nenkinga yokulawula umthombo ozobe usumbiwe, i-Oil Spill Response Limited iyothumela umshini wayo wokuvala imithombo kawoyela (capping stack) usuka endaweni ezinze kuyo eSaldanha Bay, kulo leli Zwe. Omunye umshini wokuvala ungatholakala enkampanini yaseSingapore, iWild Well Control.  I-Eni kuzodingeka ukuba iqalise uHlelo Lwezigameko Ezingaba Khona Ngokuchitheka Kukawoyela (Oil Spill Contingency Plan) kule mihlaka.
Zamahlubi	Radebe	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration activity? I received this information from Non-profit organizations as well as at the community meetings where concern were voiced out about the bad effects of this project.	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumunwa ko oyela olwandle? Ulwazi olunjengalolu ngiluthole ezinhlanganweni ezingenzi inzuzo kanye nase mihlanganweni yemiphakathi okhathazekile ngobubi obuzolethwa noma oluzobangwa lolu hlelo.	Your notification source has been noted	Uphawuliwe umthombo othole kuwo ulwazi.
Zamahlubi	Radebe	General Comments? What I can say is that I disagree with this project since it will create problems in the sea and it will also create starvation as people will lose their means of making a living. My request is that this project be taken away from here be done in other countries and not in our country! They must leave.	Usugoba uthini umbono wakho? Engingakusho nje ukuthi angihambisani nalolu hlelo njengoba luzokwenza umonakalo omkhulu kulwandle lwethu luphinde ludale noma lunyuse izinga lendlala njengoba abantu bazolahlekelwa imisebenzi yabo. Cela lolu hlelo niluthathe niyolwenza le kude kwamanye amazwe hhayi la ezweni lethi! Abahambe.	Government, through Operation Phakisa, is seeking to grow the country's ocean economy through several industrial sectors, including the promotion of the oil and gas sector. Exploration is the only means to investigate potential resources and assess their viability for extraction and future development.  There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.  Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	Uhulumeni, esebenzisa uhlelo lwe-Operation Phakisa, uhlose ukukhulisa umnotho wakuleli otholakala olwandle esebenzisa izimbongi ezihlukahlukene, okubandakanya ukuthuthukiswa kwemboni yokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi. Ukuhlola ngokumba ukuphela kwendlela yokuthola ukuthi lingakanani inani lalezi zinto phansi nokuthi kungaba yinzuzo yini ukuzimba nokuthi esikhathini esizayo zingaba yini nomthelela ekwenyukeni komnotho.  Kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu. Nokho, imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola iyoholela ezinzuzweni ezinkulu nezinyohala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Imibono izokwehluka uma kutholaka ezentengiselwano, lapho kuyodingeka khona ukuba kuthuthukiswe ukuze kusekelwe imisebenzi yokukhiqiza. La mathuba emisebenzi azohambisana nokuqeqeshwa okufanele futhi okunganqunywe izikhundla.  Sicela uphawule, konke ukuphawula kwesiZulu okutholakele kuzobe sekuphenduliwe ngomhla-17 January 2018.

Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Cabangile		How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? The wealth that the ocean have is already scarce, if there is going to be oil drill that will eliminate the little we have. That in turn will discourage tourist from visiting the beach. The coming generation will have nothing at all that will support their communities in this area. Our generation will have to travel to places far to see this beauty that we have because it will be no more.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziwa nje kwezindawo zokungeceleka ngokujwayekile? Ivele ingcebo yaselwandle iyashoda, ukumbiwa kuka-oyela kuzoqeda kona lokhu okncane okselle okzodala ektheni nezivakashi ezisukezizobhukuda/ bona zingabe zisabona nomdlandla. Nesizukulwane kzobe sekungekho lutho nhlobo oksele oksiza umphakathi esakhele kuwo. Kzodala kuthi kube yisizukulwane manje esizokhipha izimali ukuyobona lobuhle esnabo manje ngakithi.	Project activities will take place 60km offshore. The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.  Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA). As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience.  The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism and beach accessibility under normal operating conditions.	Le misebenzi izokwenziwa ebangeni elingamakhilomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini. Izinto ezingaba amachaphezelo okumba kulo msebenzi ohlongozwayo ophathelene nokuhlolwa kokumbiwa phansi nendlela imvelo yasolwandle ezothinteka ngayo kuye kwahlolisiswa ngocwaningo wezinto eziphila olwandle okwenziwa uchwepheshe ozimele ovela kwa-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti ukuchaphazeleka kwezokudoba kona kwahlolwa uchwepheshe wezokudoba wakwaCapp Marine. Amagalelo angase abe khona ezintweni eziphila olwandle kanye nasemikhunjini yokudoba kukhululwa ngawo kuSahluko 7 soMbiko we-EIA. Amaningi amagalelo noma amachaphazelo ahloliwe asesilinganisweni esiphansi noma awubala kakhulu.  Imisebenzi yokudoba okwesikhashana izobekelwa imingcele yokuba ingenziwa ebangeni elisondele ngamamitha angu-500 emkhunjini wokumba. Ukuphela kwemikhumbi yokudoba edlulela ngale kwezindawo okuhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuzo eyezinkampani ezinkulu ezidoba ngamanetha phakathi olwandle. Izinkampani ezithintekayo zizobikelwa ngendawo okumbiwa kuyo, isikhathi umsebenzi wokumba ozosithatha nokuthi kuzombiwa ngaziphi izikhathi. Abanye abadobi abasebenzela eduze kogu ngeke basondelane nomkhumbi wokumba, futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza lo msebenzi wokumba ngeke uyithikameze nhlobo imisebenzi yokudoba (bheka iSahluko 7 se-EIA). Njengengxenywe yemithetho-migomo ye-Eni ekulawulweni kokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho, uma kutholakala ukuthi umsebenzi uyayichaphazela imisebenzi yokudoba, kulandelwa inqubo yokuhlola izinga lokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho. Le nqubo isekelwa eziqondisweni zomhlaba wonke (Iziqondiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; iZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ukwenezela ezimisweni ezisebenza emhlabeni kabanzi zakwa-Eni. Lezi zimiso zihlinzeka ngenqubo esetshenziswayo ukunquma isinxephezelo, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yamachaphazelo azotholwa imikhumbi edobayo. Isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sisekelwe ekutholeni ukuthi ubani ozophazanyiswa umsebenzi wokumba, izinga lokulahlekelwa kwakhe noma 'lokuphazamiseka' azobhekana nalo.  Ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza, umkhumbi ombayo ngeke ubonakale uma usogwini futhi akubonakali lo msebenzi uzophazamisa izivakashi nezinto ezisebhishi.
Cabangile		How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? Since we have people who depends on the sea for livelihood, this will have a negative impact because it will mean they will have find other ways of making a living.	Ngabe lolu helo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Njengoba singabantu abaziphilisa ngengebo yasolwandle lokhu kzoba nomthelela omubi ngoba kzobe kusho kuthi kmele bazame izindlela zokuziphilisa	Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship, more than 60 km from the nearest coast. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).  As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience. The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (>100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA, together with mitigation measures which will be put into place in the event of an accidental spill.	Imisebenzi yokudoba okwesikhashana izobekelwa imingcele yokuba ingenziwa ebangeni elisondele ngamamitha angu-500 emkhunjini wokumba, bese kuba amakhilomitha angaphezu kuka-60 uma usuka ogwini oluseduze. Ukuphela kwemikhumbi yokudoba edlulela ngale kwezindawo okuhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuzo eyezinkampani ezinkulu ezidoba ngamanetha phakathi olwandle. Izinkampani ezithintekayo zizobikelwa ngendawo okumbiwa kuyo, isikhathi umsebenzi wokumba ozosithatha nokuthi kuzombiwa ngaziphi izikhathi. Abanye abadobi abasebenzela eduze kogu ngeke basondelane nomkhumbi wokumba, futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza lo msebenzi wokumba ngeke uyithikameze nhlobo imisebenzi yokudoba (bheka iSahluko 7 se-EIA).  Njengengxenywe yemithetho-migomo ye-Eni ekulawulweni kokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho, uma kutholakala ukuthi umsebenzi uyayichaphazela imisebenzi yokudoba, kulandelwa inqubo yokuhlola izinga lokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho. Le nqubo isekelwa eziqondisweni zomhlaba wonke (Iziqondiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; iZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ukwenezela ezimisweni ezisebenza emhlabeni kabanzi zakwa-Eni. Lezi zimiso zihlinzeka ngenqubo esetshenziswayo ukunquma isinxephezelo, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yamachaphazelo azotholwa imikhumbi edobayo. Isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sisekelwe ekutholeni ukuthi ubani ozophazanyiswa umsebenzi wokumba, izinga lokulahlekelwa kwakhe noma 'lokuphazamiseka' azobhekana nalo. Ubungozi bokuchitheka kukawoyela (kuhlanganise uwoyela ongcolile, udizili noketshezi lokumba olungewona amanzi olutholakale ezintweni ezisiqiwe) olwandle kuhlale kuhlolwa kuzo zonke izindawo eziqhelile ogwini. Imiphumela yoMbiko Obonisa Ukuchitheka Kukawoyela (Oil Spill Modelling Report) owawudingeka njengengxenywe ye-EIA, ubonisa ukuthi
Cabangile		Do you think that oil and gas exploration will benefit me or my community? Why? No, because they will choose a team that will benefit more than us as a community, and the possibility is that we will get the remnants while "the wealthy" get the bigger peace, we will be getting peanuts instead of us being given full opportunities.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuya ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Cha, kuzoqokwa ithimba okuyilona oluzohloma kakhulu knathi singumphakathi, uthole kuthi thina sizothola izinsalela kube kudla "omnakabani" bese svalwa ngamakinati eskhundleni sokuthi siphathele mathuba lawa mathuba	The government, through Operation Phakisa, is seeking to grow the country's ocean economy through several industrial sectors, including the promotion of the oil and gas sector. Exploration is the only means to investigate potential resources and assess their viability for extraction and future development. Given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the project. Many of the employment positions are associated with highly technical work and require specific skills related to oil and gas, and the drillship will have its own crew.  While are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities, exploration success would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.	Uhulumeni, esebenzisa uhlelo lwe-Operation Phakisa, uhlose ukukhulisa umnotho wakuleli otholakala olwandle esebenzisa izimbongi ezihlukahlukeni, okubandakanya ukuthuthukiswa kwemboni yokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi. Ukuhlola ngokumba ukuphela kwendlela yokuthola ukuthi lingakanani inani lalezi zinto phansi nokuthi kungaba yinzuzo yini ukuzimba nokuthi esikhathini esizayo zingaba yini nomthelela ekwenyukeni komnotho. Ukuboniswa kuleli zinga kuphela lapho lo msebenzi wokuhlola ogxile khona nesikhathi esilinganiselwe, kuzoba namathuba okuqasha abantu abazosebenza abalinganiselwe ngokuphathelene nalo msebenzi. Izikhundla eziningi zomsebenzi zihlobene nomsebenzi wobuchwepheshe obusezingeni eliphezulu okuzodinga amakhono athile ahlobene nowoyela negesi, kanti umkhumbi ombayo unalo ithimba lawo.  Njengoba kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu, imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola iyoholela ezinzuzweni ezinkulu neziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Imibono izokwehluka uma kutholaka ezentengiselwano, lapho kuyodingeka khona ukuba kuthuthukiswe ukuze kusekelwe imisebenzi yokukhiqiza. Lamathuba emisebenzi azobe ehambisane nokuqeqeshwa okufanele futhi okungaqunyulwe izikhundla.
Cabangile		How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration activity? I heard about this in a community meeting.	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumunwa ko oyela olwandle? Ngiluthole emhlanganweni womphakathi	Your notification source has been noted	Uphawuliwe umthombo othole kuwo ulwazi
Cabangile		General Comments? The oil should not be extracted here in KwaZulu-Natal because people are already trying hard to make ends meet, and there is some new wealth now that has come up, however this is a treasure and it bring us joy to see other races coming to visit. We benefit instead of losing.	Usugoka nje uthini umbono wakho? Ungamuncwa lo oyela kodwa hayi la kwaZulu-Natal ngenxa yokuthi vele kyashoda and kunezinto/knencebo evele intsha yamanje ingayazi kodwa ikhule ngakho lokhu oksele kuyigugu kithi futhi kuletha intokozo ukbona olunye hlanga ikakhulukazi izovakasha ngoba kuyintokozo kithi lokho. Syazuza eskhundleni sokulahlekelwa.	The government, through Operation Phakisa, is seeking to grow the country's ocean economy through several industrial sectors, including the promotion of the oil and gas sector. Exploration is the only means to investigate potential resources and assess their viability for extraction and future development. Given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the project. Many of the employment positions are associated with highly technical work and require specific skills related to oil and gas, and the drillship will have its own crew.  While are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities, exploration success would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions. Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	Uhulumeni, esebenzisa uhlelo lwe-Operation Phakisa, uhlose ukukhulisa umnotho wakuleli otholakala olwandle esebenzisa izimbongi ezihlukahlukeni, okubandakanya ukuthuthukiswa kwemboni yokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi. Ukuhlola ngokumba ukuphela kwendlela yokuthola ukuthi lingakanani inani lalezi zinto phansi nokuthi kungaba yinzuzo yini ukuzimba nokuthi esikhathini esizayo zingaba yini nomthelela ekwenyukeni komnotho. Ukuboniswa kuleli zinga kuphela lapho lo msebenzi wokuhlola ogxile khona nesikhathi esilinganiselwe, kuzoba namathuba okuqasha abantu abazosebenza abalinganiselwe ngokuphathelene nalo msebenzi. Izikhundla eziningi zomsebenzi zihlobene nomsebenzi wobuchwepheshe obusezingeni eliphezulu okuzodinga amakhono athile ahlobene nowoyela negesi, kanti umkhumbi ombayo unalo ithimba lawo.  Njengoba kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu, imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola iyoholela ezinzuzweni ezinkulu neziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Imibono izokwehluka uma kutholaka ezentengiselwano, lapho kuyodingeka khona ukuba kuthuthukiswe ukuze kusekelwe imisebenzi yokukhiqiza. Lamathuba emisebenzi azobe ehambisane nokuqeqeshwa okufanele futhi okungaqunyulwe izikhundla. Sicela uphawule, konke ukuphawula kwesiZulu okutholakele kuzobe sekuphenduliwe ngomhlaka-17 January 2018.
Israel Boysie	Mbhele	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach?	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziwa nje kwezindawo	Project activities will take place 60km offshore. The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an	Le misebenzi izokwenziwa ebangeni elingamakhilomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini. Izinto ezingaba amachaphezelo okumba kulo msebenzi ohlongozwayo ophathelene nokuhlolwa kokumbiwa phansi nendlela imvelo yasolwandle ezothinteka ngayo

Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Israel Boyisie	Mbhele	Marine animals will be disturbed because of the noise that will be in the sea. The water will be polluted and tourist will not come to our place but will choose other places. Our people who support themselves by means of fishing will be prohibited to fish in the place they used to fish before. We do not have the experience needed to do this kind of work. The polluted sea will never recover and people that will benefit will be the Italians only, and we will suffer diseases. The government does not care about us and our children.	zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Ngomsindo ozobe semanzini izilwane zizophazamiseka. Amanzi azongcola abavakashi bethu babalekele kude nathi. abantu bethu abadobayo bazohlukumezeka ngokunqashelwa ukungena endaweni ebiyeliwe. Asinaso isipiliyoni sokusebenza okuzobe kwenziwa. Ulwandle olumoshakle ngeke luphinde lulunge. abantu abazozuza amantaliyane wodwa, asishiye nezifo ezingapheli, uhulumeni uthengisa ngathi nezizukulwane zethu.	independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.  Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship, more than 60 km from the nearest coast. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).  As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience.  The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism and beach accessibility under normal operating conditions. The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (>100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA, together with mitigation measures which will be put into place in the event of an accidental spill.  The underwater noise generated by vessels during well-drilling operations is similar to the same produced by standard cargo or marine vessel with the same dimension. The sound level generated by drilling operations fall within the 120 to 190 dB re 1 µPa range at the drilling unit, with main frequencies less than 0.2 kHz, depending on the drill unit and support vessels used (Croft & Li, 2017). Main source of noise are thrusters mandatory to guarantee rig positioning and stability. Sound speed along the water column changes due to temperature and pressure, creating layers within which noise becomes 'trapped' (sound channels), bouncing off of the warm layers. In this case, being as the source of this noise on is at the top of the surface, it should bounce off the bottom of the mixed layer (shallow layer extending below	kuye kwahlolisiswa ngocwaningo lwezinto eziphila olwandle okwenziwa uchwepheshe ozimele ovela kwa-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti ukuchaphazeleka kwezokudoba kona kwahlolwa uchwepheshe wezokudoba wakwaCapp Marine. Amagalelo angase abe khona ezintweni eziphila olwandle kanye nasemikhunjini yokudoba kukhululwa ngawo kuSahluko 7 soMbiko we-EIA. Amaningi amagalelo noma amachaphazelo ahloliwe asesilinganisweni esiphansi noma awubala kakhulu.  Imisebenzi yokudoba okwesikhashana izobekelwa imingcele yokuba ingenziwa ebangeni elisondele ngamamitha angu-500 emkhunjini wokumba, bese kuba amakhilomitha angaphezu kuka-60 uma usuka ogwini oluseduze. Ukuphela kwemikhumbi yokudoba edlulela ngale kwezindawo okuhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuzo eyezinkampani ezinkulu ezidoba ngamanetha phakathi olwandle. Izinkampani ezithintekayo zizobikelwa ngendawo okumbiwa kuyo, isikhathi umsebenzi wokumba ozosithatha nokuthi kuzombiwa ngaziphi izikhathi. Abanye abadobi abasebenzela eduze kogu ngeke basondelane nomkhumbi wokumba, futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza lo msebenzi wokumba ngeke uyithikameze nhlobo imisebenzi yokudoba (bheka iSahluko 7 se-EIA).  Njengengxenyi yemithetho-migomo ye-Eni ekulawulweni kokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho, uma kutholakala ukuthi umsebenzi uyayichaphazela imisebenzi yokudoba, kulandelwa inqubo yokuhlola izinga lokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho. Le nqubo isekelwa eziqondisweni zomhlaba wonke (Iziqondiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; iZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ukwenezela ezimisweni ezisebenza emhlabeni kabanzi zakwa-Eni. Lezi zimiso zihlinzeka ngenqubo esetshenziswayo ukunquma isinxephezelo, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yamachaphazelo azothlwa imikhumbi edobayo. Isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sisekelwe ekutholeni ukuthi ubani ozophazanyiswa umsebenzi wokumba, izinga lokulahlekelwa kwakhe noma 'lokuphazamiseka' azobhekana nalo.  Ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza, imikhumbi embayo ngeke ibonakale uma usogwini futhi akulindelekile ukuba lo msebenzi uphazamiseke izivakashi. Ubungozi bokuchitheka kukawoyela (kuhlanganise uwoyela ongcolile, udizili noketshenzi lokumba olungewona amanzi olutholakale ezintweni ezisikiwe) olwandle kuhlale kuhlolwa kuzo zonke izindawo eziqhele ogwini. Imiphumela yoMbiko Obonisa Ukuchitheka Kukawoyela (Oil Spill Modelling Report) owawudingeka njengengxenyi ye-EIA, ubonisa ukuthi akukungako (>100 g/m2) ukuchitheka kukawoyela okufinyelela ogwini, futhi ngenxa yalokho, akubonakali kunokukhishwa kukawoyela negesi okungachaphazela ukuphila okuqhubeka ogwini (ezokuvakasha/ ukudoba) noma imiphakathi ehlela ezindaweni ezigudile ugu. Amachaphazelo angase abe khona ahlobene nezenzakalo ezingahleliwe achazwe kuSahluko 8 se-EIA, kanye nezinyathelo zokulawula lowo monakalo ezizohlelwa uma kwenzeka kuba nokuchitheka okwenzeka ngengezi.
					Umsindo obangwa imikhumbi phakathi nokumbiwa komthombo uyafana nomsindo obangwa imikhumbi evamile ethwala izimpahla noma imikhumbi yasolwandle kanye nobukhulu obufanayo. Amazinga omsindo enzeke lapho kumbiwa aphakathi kuka-120 kuya ku-190 dB 1 µPa okutholakala endaweni yokumba, futhi umsindo omkhulu ophindaphindayo ungaphansi kuka-0.2 kHz, kuye ngalokho okusetshenziswa ithimba elimbayo nemikhumbi esekelayo (Croft & Li, 2017). Umthombo womsindo uqhamuka emshinini owenza insimbi yokumba ukuba ihlale endaweni yayo nokuthi ihlale iqine. Isivinini somsindo ngasemanzini siyashintsha ngenxa yamazinga okushisa, lokho kwenza ungqimba olubangelwa ukuba umsindo 'uvimbeke' (sound channels), bese umsindo ushayisa ungqimba ubuye ubuyele emuva. Kule ndaba, njengoba umthombo womsindo ungaphezu kolwandle, umsindo kufanele uvinjwe ileya ephansi (ileya engekho ekujuleni elulekela phansi ekuzikeni kolwandle ngebanga elingamamitha amaningi, kuye ngenkathi yesikhathi) futhi ungayi ekujuleni kakhulu. Ngakho umsindo ofinyelela ezilwaneni zasemanzini ngeke uzilimaze noma udale umonakalo; ungagwemeka futhi kuncishiswe ukuthikamezeka
Israel Boyisie	Mbhele			Given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the project. Many of the employment positions are associated with highly technical work and require specific skills related to oil and gas, and the drillship will have its own crew.  There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.	Uma kubhekwa ukuthi kuleli zinga lo msebenzi uxile ekutholeni kanti kunesikhathi esilinganiselwe, uzoba namathuba okuqasha abantu abazosebenza abalinganiselwe ngokuphathelene nalo msebenzi. Izikhundla eziningi zomsebenzi zihlobene nomsebenzi wobuchwepheshe obusezingeni eliphezulu okuzodinga amakhono athile ahlobene nowoyela negesi, kanti umkhumbi ombayo unalo ithimba lawo  Kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu. Nokho, imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhloa iyoholela ezinzuzweni ezinkulu neziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Imibono izokwehluka uma kutholaka ezentengiselwano, lapho kuyodingeka khona ukuba kuthuthukiswe ukuze kusekelwe imisebenzi yokukhiqiza. Lamathuba emisebenzi azohambisana nokuqeqeshwa okufanele futhi
Israel Boyisie	Mbhele	General Comments? The department of mineral resources should start this process from scratch again to get people's opinion on the matter. The process must start from the people and progress from there, the government should then investigate from countries that has done this work before and inform the people about the effects of this project in those countries. I am very much concerned about our future and the future of the generation that is to come after us. We simple have no leaders, those that are in power are just criminals.	Usugoqa nje uthini umbona wakho? Umnyango wezimbiwa uqale phansi loluhlelo uzwe abantu ukuthi bathini anduba ufake izwe endlalini. Uhlelo luqaliswe emzansi kubantu lunyukele phezulu. Uhulumeni ahlole emazweni osekwenziwe kuwona lomsebenzi avezele abantu konke okusala kwenzeka kulawomazwe. Ngikhathazekile ngekusasa lethu nezizukulwane zethu asibatholi siphethwe yizigebengu zodwa.	Section 2 (4) f of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) as amended, requires that the participation of all interested and affected parties in environmental governance must be promoted. People must also have the opportunity to develop the understanding, skills and capacity necessary for achieving equitable and effective participation. ERM has conducted a transparent and inclusive public participation process as described in Chapter 5 of the EIA Report. Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	iSigaba 2 (4) f soMthetho Kazwelonke Wezokunakekelwa Kwemvelo, ka-1998 (u-Act No. 107 ka-1998) njengoba ushintshiwe, udinga ukuba kusekelwe bonke abaneqhaza nabathintekayo emphakathini. Abantu kufanele futhi babe nethuba lokuthuthukisa ukuqonda kwabo, amakhono abo namandla adingekayo ukuze kube nokulingana nempumelelo. Inhlango i-ERM iye yenza inqubo yokuba nengxenyi nokubandakanya umphakathi njengoba kubonisiwe eSahlukweni 5 soMbiko we-EIA. Sicela uphawule, konke ukuphawula kwesiZulu okutholakele kuzobe sekuphenduliwe ngomhlaka-17 January 2018.
Lindiwe	Ndlovu	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? Things will change here because the tourists that come to visit the beach will no longer come here and that will affect our economy, and vendors that sell to these tourists will face economic hardships as result of their no longer being able to sell their products. There will also be an increase in mugging and robbing since some vendors will turn to crime to escape poverty.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Isimo sizoshintsha ngokuthi abavakashi abavakashela olwandle ngeke besafika ukuzovakasha bese kwehla umnotho wethu, nabadayisela bona abavakashi kubona ikati lizolala eziko bengasadayisi kunyuke nezinga lokubamba inkunzi ikati salilele eziko kubadayisi.	Project activities will take place 60km offshore. The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism and beach accessibility under normal operating conditions. The Project is not expected to have an impact on crime levels on the beachfront, as it will take place offshore. Any onshore activities will be confined to the onshore logistics base, which will be located in the Port of Richards Bay or Port of Durban.	Le Misebenzi izokwenziwa endaweni eqhele ngebanga elingaba ngu-60 uma usuka ogwini. Ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza, umkhumbi ombayo ngeke ubonakale uma usogwini futhi akunakwenzeka ukuba lo msebenzi uphazamiseke izivakashi nezinto ezisemabhishi. Lo Msebenzi akulindelekile ukuba unyuse izinga lobugebengu eduzane nolwandle njengoba uzobe wenziwa phakathi olwande. Noma imiphi imisebenzi ezokwenziwa ngasogwini izobe inakekelwa noma iqashelwe ithimba elizobe lisezweni, leyo ndawo ezobe isethekweni laseRichards Bay noma ethekweni laseDurban.

Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Lindiwe	Ndlovu	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? The community will be affected in a sense that environment will be disturbed by the oil spills that will take place in the ocean and fish will die as well as other marine animals. The people that make their living through fishing at the sea will suffer and the people in the area will breathe polluted air filled with dangerous gases.	Ngabo lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Uzothinteka ngokuthi izinto zemvelo zizophazamiseka kuchitheke u-oyela olwandle ubulale ofishi nezinye izilwane zasemanzini kuhlupheke nabadobi abazimelayo ukuphilisa ngokudoba olwandle. Umphakathi uphefumule umoya ongahlanzekile ogcwele amagesi agulisayo	<p>The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance. Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship, more than 60 km from the nearest coast. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).</p> <p>As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience.</p> <p>The location of the project is over 60 km from the shoreline. The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism under normal operating conditions. An unplanned event such as a spill could result in a loss of access to marine-based income generating activities, livelihoods and food source for an unknown period of time.</p> <p>The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (&gt;100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA, together with mitigation measures which will be put into place in the event of an accidental spill.</p>	<p>Izinto ezingaba namachaphezelelo okumba kulo msebenzi ohlongozwayo ophathelene nokuhlolwa kokumbiwa phansi nendlela imvelo yasolwandle ezothinteka ngayo kuye kwahlolisiswa ngocwaningo lwezinto eziphila olwandle okwenziwa uchwepheshe ozimele ovela kwa-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti ukuchaphazeleka kwezokudoba kona kwahlolwa uchwepheshe wezokudoba wakwaCapp Marine. Amagalelo angase abe khona ezintweni eziphila olwandle kanye nasemikhunjini yokudoba kukhululwa ngawo kuSahluko 7 soMbiko we-EIA. Amaningi amagalelo noma amachaphazelelo ahlolwe asesilinganisweni esiphansi noma awubala kakhulu. Imisebenzi yokudoba okwesikhashana izobekelwa imingcele yokuba ingenziwa ebangeni elisondele ngamamitha angu-500 emkhunjini wokumba, bese kuba amakhilomitha angaphezu kuka-60 uma usuka ogwini oluseduze. Ukuphela kwemikhumbi yokudoba adulela ngale kwezindawo okuhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuzo eyezinkampani ezinkulu ezidoba ngamanetha phakathi olwandle. Izinkampani ezithintekayo zizobikelwa ngendawo okumbiwa kuyo, isikhathi umsebenzi wokumba ozosithatha nokuthi kuzombiwa ngaziphi izikhathi. Abanye abadobi abasebenzela eduze kogu ngeke basondelane nomkhumbi wokumba, futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza lo msebenzi wokumba ngeke uyithikameze nhlobo imisebenzi yokudoba (bheka iSahluko 7 se-EIA).</p> <p>Njengengxenywe yemithetho-migomo ye-Eni ekulawulweni kokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho, uma kutholakala ukuthi umsebenzi uyayichaphazela imisebenzi yokudoba, kulandelwa inqubo yokuhlola izinga lokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho. Le nqubo isekelwa eziqondisweni zomhlaba wonke (Iziqondiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; iZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ukwenezela ezimisweni ezisebenza emhlabeni kabanzi zakwa-Eni. Lezi zimiso zihlinzeka ngenqubo esetshenziswayo ukunquma isinxephezelelo, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yamachaphazelelo azotholwa imikhumbi edobayo. Isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sisekelwe ekutholeni ukuthi ubani ozophazanyiswa umsebenzi wokumba, izinga lokulahlekelwa kwakhe noma 'lokuphazamiseka' azobhekana nalo.</p> <p>Indawo okuzosetshenzelwa kuyo iqhela ngamakhilomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini. Ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza, umkhumbi ombayo ngeke uze ubonakale uma usogwini futhi akulindelekile ukuba lo msebenzi uphazamise izivakashi.Isenzakalo esingalindelekile njengokuchitheka kukawoyela kungaphumela ekubeni nzima ukungena olwandle ukuze kwenziwe imisebenzi engenisa imali, ukuphila kwabantu nokungatholakali kokudla isikhathi esithile esingaziwa.</p> <p>Ubungozi bokuchitheka kukawoyela (kuhlanganise uwoyela ongcolile, udizili noketshenzi lokumba olungewona amanzi olutholakale ezintweni ezisiqiwe) olwandle kuhlale kuhlolwa kuzo zonke izindawo eziqhelile ogwini. Imiphumela yoMbiko Obonisa Ukuchitheka Kukawoyela (Oil Spill Modelling Report) owawudingeka njengengxenywe ye-EIA, ubonisa ukuthi akukungako (&gt;100 g/m2) ukuchitheka kukawoyela okufinyelela ogwini, futhi ngenxa yalokho, akubonakali kunokukhishwa kukawoyela negesi okungachaphazela ukuphila okuqhubeka ogwini (ezokuvakasha/ ukudoba) noma imiphakathi ehlela ezindaweni ezigudile ugu. Amachaphazelelo angase abe khona ahlobene nezenzakalo ezingahleliwe achazwe kuSahluko 8 se-</p>
Lindiwe	Ndlovu	Do you think that oil and gas exploration will benefit me or my community? Why? No, our community will not benefit in any way, our health will be put at risk, that is what is going to happen.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozua ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Cha awuzozua lutho kuzobekwa izimpilo zawo ecupheleni nje kuphela	<p>The Project is not going to impact on the health of coastal communities under routine operating conditions as Project activities will take place 60km offshore. Refer to the responses above around unplanned events.</p> <p>There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons.</p>	<p>Njengoba lo Msebenzi uzobe wenziwa endaweni eyibanga elingaba amakhilomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini, ngeke ubangele izinkinga zempilo kubantu abahlala endaweni egudle ugu. Bheka empendulweni engenhla mayelana nezimo ezingalindelekile.</p> <p>Kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu. Nokho, imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola iyoholela ezinzuzweni ezinkulu neziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhulumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe.</p>
Lindiwe	Ndlovu	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration activity? I heard this from community organizations because they care about the community, the ones that are doing this project do not even consider the community.	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumcunwa ko oyela olwandle? Ngiluthole ngezinhlangozi ezizimele emphakathini ngoba ziwukhathalele umphakathi wazi laba abaqondene nawo abazihluphanga ngokuwusiza umphakathi	<p>A comprehensive public participation process was conducted to ensure that the public were notified and provided with an opportunity to participate in the process. Advertisements were placed in newspapers throughout the process to inform communities about the project and to provide an opportunity for people to register to receive updates on the proposed drilling. The advertisements were published in the following newspapers: English Adverts were published in: • The Daily Dispatch in East London; • The South Coast Herald in Port Shepstone; • The Herald in Port Elizabeth; • The Mercury in Durban and • The Zululand Observer in Richards Bay. isiZulu adverts were published in: • Ilanga and • Isolezwe An isiXhosa advert was published in: • Pondo News in Eastern Cape sms notifications were also sent to individuals who have registered as an interested and affected party.</p> <p>During the Scoping Phase total of three Public engagement meetings were held in the following locations: • Richards Bay (The Richards Hotel) – 6 February 2018 • Durban (Tropicana Hotel) - 7 February 2018; and • Port Shepstone (Port Shepstone Country Club) – 8 February 2018.</p> <p>An additional (fourth) follow up meeting was held, upon request of the South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) on 28 February 2018 at the Austerville Community Hall with the presence of isiZulu language translator. Open house meetings were held during the EIA phase comment period, in order to communicate the findings of the EIA process to stakeholders. Open House meetings were held as follows: • The Boardwalk Hotel in Port Elizabeth - 03 October 2018; • The Beach Hotel in East London - 04 October 2018; • The Premier Inn Hotel in Richards Bay - 08 October 2018, • Gooderson Tropicana Hotel in Durban - 09 October 2018, and • Venture Inn Hotel in Port Shepstone - 10 October 2018</p> <p>As requested at the Scoping Phase meetings, three isiZulu translators were present at meetings in KZN during the EIA phase public meetings. An isiXhosa translator was present at the meetings in the Eastern Cape.</p>	<p>Kwenziwa inqubo yokubandakanywa komphakathi ebanzi ukuze kuqinisekwe ukuthi umphakathi uyabikelwa ngalolu daba futhi unikwe nethuba lokubamba iqhaza kule nqubo. Kwafakwa izikhangiso emaphephandabeni phakathi naso sonke isikhathi senqubo ukuze kwaziswe umphakathi ngalo msebenzi nokuba kunikezwe abantu ithuba lokubhalisa ukuze bathole ulwazi iwakamuva mayelana nomsebenzi wokumba. Izikhangiso zafakwa emaphephandabeni alandelayo: Izikhangiso zesiNgizi zashicilelwa kula maphepha: • I-The Daily Dispatch yase-East London; • I-The South Coast Herald yasePort Shepstone; • I-The Herald yasePort Elizabeth; • I-The Mercury yaseThekwini kanye • Ne-The Zululand Observer yaseRichards Bay. Izikhangiso zesiZulu zashicilelwa kula maphephandaba: • Ilanga kanye • Isolezwe Isikhangiso sesiXhosa sashicilelwa kuleli phephandaba: • I-Pondo News yase-Eastern Cape kwathunyelwa nezaziso ngama-sms kubantu ababebhalisile ukuthi bangafisa ukubikelwa nakulabo abathintekayo.</p> <p>Phakathi neSigaba Sokuhlola kwaba nemihlangano emithathu yoMphakathi isiyonke eyabanjwa kulezi zindawo ezilandelayo: • ERichards Bay (The Richards Hotel) – ngomhlaka-6 February 2018 • EThekwini (Tropicana Hotel) - ngomhlaka-7 February 2018; kanye • NasePort Shepstone (Port Shepstone Country Club) – ngomhlaka-8 February 2018.</p> <p>Kwaphinda kwaba nomhlangano (wesine) wokulandelela owaba khona ngenxa yesicelo esafakwa yiSouth Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) ngomhlaka-28 February 2018 eHholo Lomphakathi lase-Austerville lapho kwakukhona khona utolika wesiZulu. Kwaba nomhlangano ochaza kabanzi ngalo msebenzi phakathi nesikhathi sokuphawula se-EIA, ukuze kubikwe ngalokho okwatholwa yinqubo ye-EIA ezinhlanganweni nasemphakathini. Lo mhlango ochaza kabanzi waba kulezi zindawo ezilandelayo: • EBoardwalk Hotel ePort Elizabeth – ngomhlaka-03 October 2018; • E-The Beach Hotel e-East London - ngomhlaka-04 October 2018; • E-The Premier Inn Hotel eRichards Bay - ngomhlaka-08 October 2018, • E-Gooderson Tropicana Hotel eThekwini - ngomhlaka-09 October 2018, kanye • NaseVenture Inn Hotel ePort Shepstone - ngomhlaka-10 October 2018</p> <p>Njengoba kwakuceliwe emihlanganweni yeSigaba Sokuhlola, kwaba khona otolika besiZulu abathathu emihlanganweni eKZN</p>
Lindiwe	Ndlovu	General Comments? These people should not be allowed to continue with their planned project in our sea, they should not disturb the environment. They should not take advantage of us and our rights, they should rather return to wherever they come from and leave our natural resources alone.	Usugoga nje uthini umbono wakho? Mabangavunyelwa ukusebenza olwandle lwethu, bangaphazamisi imvelo yethu izithulele kahle bangasixhaphazi amalungelo ethu. Abaphindele labavela khona basishiye nemvelo yethu ngokuthula	<p>Government, through Operation Phakisa, is seeking to grow the country's ocean economy through several industrial sectors, including the promotion of the oil and gas sector. Exploration is the only means to investigate potential resources and assess their viability for extraction and future development.</p> <p>Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.</p>	<p>Uhulumeni, esebenzisa uhlelo lwe-Operation Phakisa, uhlose ukukhulisa umnotho wakuleli otholakala olwandle esebenzisa izimbongi ezihlukahlukene, okubandakanya ukuthuthukiswa kwemboni yokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi.Ukuhlola ngokumba ukuphela kwendlela yokuthola ukuthi lingakanani inani lalezi zinto phansi nokuthi kungaba yinzuzo yini ukuzimba nokuthi esikhathini esizayo zingaba yini nomthelela ekwenyukeni komnotho.</p> <p>Sicela uphawule, konke ukuphawula kwesiZulu okutholakele kuzobe sekuphenduliwe ngomhlaka-17 January 2018.</p>

Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Maurus M.	Ndlangisa	<p>How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach?</p> <p>First of all this project is going to disturb by destroying marine life which is against the nature conservation regulated by Law in South Africa.</p> <p>Secondly, the people were not informed early enough about this since those that will benefit from it are not even South Africans. Nothing will improve economy wise because we as black people will be told that we do not have the necessary skills and we shall get nothing at the end.D306</p>	<p>Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/ izinto ezingamagugu/ nokusetshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungebeleka ngokujwayelekile ?</p> <p>Lolu hlelo luzophazamisa ngokuthi okokuqala kuzoshabalalisa imvelo yolwandle okuphambanayo nomthetho wezokongiya kwemvelo e South Africa. Okwesibili akuxhunyanangwa nabantu njengoba luzogcina ngokunothisa abathize okungesibona abasemnzansi. sizotshelwa ngamakhoba sinikwe wona wona ifutho singeke silithole.</p>	<p>A comprehensive public participation process was conducted to ensure that the public were notified and provided with an opportunity to participate in the process. Advertisements were placed in newspapers throughout the process to inform communities about the project and to provide an opportunity for people to register to receive updates on the proposed drilling. The advertisements were published in the following newspapers:</p> <p>English Adverts were published in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Daily Dispatch in East London;</li><li>• The South Coast Herald in Port Shepstone;</li><li>• The Herald in Port Elizabeth;</li><li>• The Mercury in Durban and</li><li>• The Zululand Observer in Richards Bay.</li></ul> <p>isiZulu adverts were published in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ilanga and</li><li>• Isolezwe</li></ul> <p>An isiXhosa advert was published in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pondo News in Eastern Cape</li></ul> <p>sms notifications were also sent to individuals who have registered as an interested and affected party.</p> <p>During the Scoping Phase total of three Public engagement meetings were held in the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Richards Bay (The Richards Hotel) – 6 February 2018</li><li>• Durban (Tropicana Hotel) - 7 February 2018; and</li><li>• Port Shepstone (Port Shepstone Country Club) – 8 February 2018.</li></ul> <p>An additional (fourth) follow up meeting was held, upon request of the South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) on 28 February 2018 at the Austerville Community Hall with the presence of isiZulu language translator.</p> <p>Open house meetings were held during the EIA phase comment period, in order to communicate the findings of the EIA process to stakeholders. Open House meetings were held as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Boardwalk Hotel in Port Elizabeth - 03 October 2018;</li><li>• The Beach Hotel in East London - 04 October 2018;</li><li>• The Premier Inn Hotel in Richards Bay - 08 October 2018,</li><li>• Gooderson Tropicana Hotel in Durban - 09 October 2018, and</li><li>• Venture Inn Hotel in Port Shepstone - 10 October 2018</li></ul> <p>As requested at the Scoping Phase meetings, three isiZulu translators were present at meetings in KZN during the EIA phase public meetings. An isiXhosa translator was present at the meetings in the Eastern Cape.</p>	<p>Kwenziwa inqubo yokubandakanywa komphakathi ebanzi ukuze kuqinisekwe ukuthi umphakathi uyabikelwa ngalolu daba futhi unikewe nethuba lokubamba iqhaza kule nqubo. Kwafakwa izikhangiso emaphephandabeni phakathi naso sonke isikhathi senqubo ukuze kwaziswe umphakathi ngalo msebenzi nokuba kunikezwe abantu ithuba lokubhalisa ukuze bathole ulwazi lwakamuva mayelana nomsebenzi wokumba. Izikhangiso zafakwa emaphephandabeni alandelayo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I-The Daily Dispatch yase-East London;</li><li>• I-The South Coast Herald yasePort Shepstone;</li><li>• I-The Herald yasePort Elizabeth;</li><li>• I-The Mercury yaseThekwini kanye</li><li>• Ne-The Zululand Observer yaseRichards Bay.</li></ul> <p>Izikhangiso zesiZulu zashicilelwa kula maphephandaba:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ilanga kanye</li><li>• Nesolezwe</li></ul> <p>Isikhangiso sesiXhosa sashicilelwa kuleli phephandaba:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I-Pondo News yase-Eastern Cape</li></ul> <p>kwathunyelwa nezaziso ngama-sms kubantu ababebhalisile ukuthi bangafisa ukubikelwa nakulabo abathintekayo.</p> <p>Phakathi neSigaba Sokuhlola kwaba nemihlangano emithathu yoMphakathi isiyonke eyabanjwa kulezi zindawo ezilandelayo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ERichards Bay (The Richards Hotel) – ngomhlaka-6 February 2018</li><li>• EThekwini (Tropicana Hotel) - ngomhlaka-7 February 2018; kanye</li><li>• NasePort Shepstone (Port Shepstone Country Club) – ngomhlaka-8 February 2018.</li></ul> <p>Kwaphinda kwaba nomhlangano (wesine) wokulandelela owaba khona ngenxa yesicelo esafakwa yiSouth Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) ngomhlaka-28 February 2018 eHholo Lomphakathi lase-Austerville lapho kwakukhona khona utolika wesiZulu.</p> <p>Kwaba nomhlangano ochaza kabanzi ngalo msebenzi phakathi nesikhathi sokuphawula se-EIA, ukuze kubikwe ngalokho okwatholwa yinqubo ye-EIA ezinhlanganweni nasemphakathini. Lo mhlangano ochaza kabanzi waba kulezi zindawo ezilandelayo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• EBoardwalk Hotel ePort Elizabeth – ngomhlaka-03 October 2018;</li><li>• E-The Beach Hotel e-East London - ngomhlaka-04 October 2018;</li><li>• E-The Premier Inn Hotel eRichards Bay - ngomhlaka-08 October 2018,</li><li>• E-Gooderson Tropicana Hotel eThekwini - ngomhlaka-09 October 2018, kanye</li><li>• NaseVenture Inn Hotel ePort Shepstone - ngomhlaka-10 October 2018</li></ul> <p>Njengoba kwakuceliwe emihlanganweni yeSigaba Sokuhlola, kwaba khona otolika besiZulu abathathu emhlanganweni eKZN phakathi nomhlangano womphakathi wesigaba se-EIA. Kwaba khona utolika wesiXhosa emihlanganweni eyaba se-Eastern Cape.</p>
Maurus M.	Ndlangisa	<p>How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community?</p> <p>It will be affected because people that support themselves and their families will no longer be able to do that. People that will benefit here will be the rich people. The poor will always go poor hoping for something better and get nothing. A lot will be done using the technology that none of us understands and our community will not be able to benefit.</p>	<p>Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami?</p> <p>Kuzowuphazamisa ngokuthi abantu abaziphilisa futhi baphilise neminden i yabo abasezukwazi ukukwenza lokho. Sekuzobhekwa ukuhlomula umnotho kwalaba abadla izambane likapondo. izimpula zikaliyaca ziyohlala njalo zikhamisela okwephuphu lenyoni lizophakelwa unina. okuningi kuzobe kwenziwa ngobuchwepheshe obungeke bawusiza ngalutho umphakathi wakithi.</p>	<p>Given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the project. Many of the employment positions are associated with highly technical work and require specific skills related to oil and gas, and the drillship will have its own crew.</p> <p>While are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities, exploration success would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.</p>	<p>Uma kubhekwa ukuthi kuleli zinga lo msebenzi ugxile ekuhloleni kanti kunesikhathi esilinganiselwe, kuzoba namathuba okuqasha abantu abazosebenza abalinganiselwe ngokuphathelene nalo msebenzi. Izikhundla eziningi zomsebenzi zihlobene nomsebenzi wobuchwepheshe obusezingeni eliphezulu okuzodinga amakhono athile ahlobene nowoyela negesi, kanti umkhumbi ombayo unalo ithimba lawo</p> <p>Kunezinzuzo ezingatheni kwezenhlalo ezihlobene nomsebenzi wokumba ngenxa yokuthi isikhathi sokuhlolwa kukawoyela negesi sizoba sincane kakhulu, imiphumela emihle eyotholakala kulokhu kuhlola iyoholela ezinzuzweni ezinkulu neziyohlala isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika, njengokuba nemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukuthuthukiswa kokuphepha kwezinto ezidingekayo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli zwe ngenxa yalo msebenzi (kuhlanganise nokudaleka kwamathuba emisebenzi), ukwanda kwemali kuhlumeni, ukukhula komnotho wakuleli kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuthenga uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Imibono izokwehluka uma kutholaka ezentengiselwano, lapho kuyodingeka khona ukuba kuthuthukiswe ukuze kusekelwe imisebenzi yokukhiqiza. Lamathuba emisebenzi azobe ehambisane nokuqeqeshwa okufanele futhi okungaqinisekisiwe izikhundla.</p> <p>Bheka impendulo engenhla.</p>
Maurus M.	Ndlangisa	<p>Do you think that oil and gas exploration will benefit me or my community?</p> <p>Why?</p> <p>Nobody will benefit only the companies that are involved in this project. People in our communities do not have skills and resources to work in this project. Natural resources and wealth of this country will supply other countries. We will pay a lot so that companies from other lands will benefit.</p>	<p>Ucabanga ukuthi mna noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo?</p> <p>Kungani?</p> <p>Angeke, okuzozuza izinkampani ezinohlelo kuphela lokwenza lomsebenzi. (2) abantu bakithi abanawo ama-skills and resources okukwazi ukusebenza ngaloluhlelo. (3) Imvelo nomnotho welizwe lethu uzothuthukisa amanye amazwe. (4) Sizokhokha kakhululu sikhokhela ukuthi kuzuze izinkampane zamazwe angaphandle.</p>	<p>Refer to response above.</p>	
Maurus M.	Ndlangisa	<p>How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration activity?</p> <p>I heard this from an organization that fight against destroying environment called SDCEA, that notified us as Hostel dwellers. Over and above this organization is the very organization that teaches us and give us enlightenment where we lack such.</p>	<p>Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle?</p> <p>Ngaluthola ngenhlangano elwa nokulwisana kokuhlukunyezwa kwemvelo I - SDCEA eyasiqwashisa singabahlali basemahostela. Over above that Iyona lenhlangano kanye nezinye ezisiza ngolwazi zisikhanyisela lapho kumnyama khona.</p>	<p>Your notification source has been noted. A comprehensive public participation process was conducted by ERM (the EAP) to ensure that the public were notified and provided with an opportunity to participate in the process.</p>	<p>Siwuphawulile umthombo othole kuwo ulwazi. Inqubo yokubandakanya umphakathi yenziwa i-ERM (i-EAP) ukuze kuqinisekise ukuthi umphakathi uyaziswa futhi unikezwe nethuba lokuba neqhaza kule nqubo.</p>
Maurus M.	Ndlangisa	<p>General Comments?</p> <p>Nature must be conserved, the air pollution should stop. Jobs that people have should be left open so that our people can continue to make a living. Government should support the people in their effort to improve their small businesses.</p>	<p>Usugogqa nje uthini umbono wakho?</p> <p>Akongiwe imvelo, kuphele ukunukubezwa komoya esiwuhogelayo kugcinwe imisebenzi namathuba abantu abaziphilisa ngawo, uhulumeni akhe noma enze isimo esivumela abantu abasize ukuthuthukisa osomabhizinisi abancane.</p>	<p>Government, through Operation Phakisa, is seeking to grow the country's ocean economy through several industrial sectors, including the promotion of the oil and gas sector. Exploration is the only means to investigate potential resources and assess their viability for extraction and future development.</p> <p>The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.</p> <p>Eni will take measures to prevent the pollution of the ocean through the management of waste associated with the project. Eni's waste management principle is to do the following; in the order of priority: reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, treat, dispose. All vessels would have equipment, systems and protocols in place for prevention of pollution by oil, sewage and garbage in accordance with MARPOL 73/78. A project specific Waste Management Plan (covering all wastes generated offshore and onshore) would be developed in accordance with MARPOL requirements, South African regulations and Eni's waste management guidelines. Waste disposal sites and waste management facilities would be identified, verified and approved prior to commencement of drilling.</p> <p>The potential effects from air emissions is minor and would not directly affect the health of residents as the location of the drill ship will be approximately 60km away from the shore. The main sources of atmospheric emissions will be from the drillship and other vessels (i.e. supply and standby vessels) involved in the drilling operation.</p> <p>Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.</p>	<p>Uhulumeni, esebenzisa uhlelo lwe-Operation Phakisa, uhlose ukukhulisa umnotho wakuleli otholakala olwandle esebenzisa izimbongi ezihlukahlukene, okubandakanya ukuthuthukiswa kwemboni yokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi.Ukuhlola ngokumba ukuphela kwendlela yokuthola ukuthi lingakanani inani latezi zinto phansi nokuthi kungaba yinzuzo yini ukuzimba nokuthi esikhathini esizayo zingaba yini nomthelela ekwenyukeni komnotho.</p> <p>Izinto ezingaba amachaphezelo okumba kulo msebenzi ohlongozwayo ophathelene nokuhlolwa kokumbiwa phansi nendlela imvelo yasolwandle ezothinteka ngayo kuye kwahlolisiswa ngocwaningo lwezinto eziphila olwandle okwenziwa uchwepheshe ozimele ovela kwa-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti ukuchaphazeleka kwezokudoba kona kwahlolwa uchwepheshe wezokudoba wakwaCapp Marine. Amagalelo angase abe khona ezintweni eziphila olwandle kanye nasemikhunjini yokudoba kukhululwa ngawo kuSahluko 7 soMbiko we-EIA. Amaningi amagalelo noma amachaphazelo ahloliwe asesilinganisweni esiphansi noma awubala kakhulu.</p> <p>I-Eni izothatha izinyathelo ukuze ivikele ukungcoliswa kolwandle ngokubambisana nabanakekela udoti ababandakanyeke kulo msebenzi. Indlela i-Eni enakekela ngayo udoti ukwenza lokhu okulandelayo, kulandelana kuye ngokubaluleka kwako: nciphisa, sebenzisa futhi, guqula ukuze kusetshenziswe, thola, nakekela, lahla. Yonke imikhumbi izoba nemishini, izinqubo nezindlela zokuvikela ukungcoliswa kolwandle ngenxa kawoyela, indle kanye nemfucuzwa ngokuvumelana neMARPOL 73/78.</p> <p>Umsebenzi ozobe wenziwa ngokoHlelo Lokunakekela Udoti (kuhlanganise udoti oqhamuke lapho kusetshenzwa khona olwandle nasogwini) kuzothuthukiswa ngokuvumelana nalokho okudingwa yi-MARPOL, uMthetho waseNingizimu Afrika neziqondiso zokunakekela kwe-Eni udoti. Ngaphambi kokumba kufanele uphawulwe indawo okuzolahlwa kuyo udoti, kuqinisekise futhi igunyazwe ngaphambi kokuqala ukumba.</p> <p>Ukuchaphazeleka okungenzeka ekungcoleni komoya kuncane futhi angeke kuyithinte ngokuqondile impilo yabantu ngoba lapho kumbiwa khona kuqhele ngamakhilomitha angu-60 uma usuka ogwini. Okunye ukungcolisa umoya kuzobe kuvela emkhunjini ombayo nakweminye imikhumbi esizayo (okuyimikhumbi esekelayo negade umgele obekiwe) enesandla emsebenzini wokumba.</p>

Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Nokukhanya	Nyawo	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? Oil and gas exploration programme will disrupt marine life, that's a given. As an occasional user of the Richards Bay beach, I wouldn't want dead fish washed off onshore. This would affect my leisure time on the beach as a citizen of South Africa with equal rights. My skiing and canoeing times will be affected because of drilling noises that will divert sharks in our direction.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/ izinto ezingamagugu/ nokusetshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokuncebeleka ngokujwayelekile? Kuzosintsha sibe simbi ngoba abantu ngeke sisakwazi ukudoba ngoba sesizodia ofishi abangaphilile kahle bese syagula. Ngeke sisa kwazi ukuncebeleka ngoba kuzoba nomthetho yokungena olwandle	The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.  Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship, which will be located 60km offshore. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).  As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods: WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience.  The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism under normal operating conditions. An unplanned event such as a spill could result in a loss of access to marine-based income generating activities, livelihoods and food source for an unknown period of time.  The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (>100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA, together with mitigation measures which will be put into place in the event of an accidental spill.	Izinto ezingaba namachaphezelelo okumba kulo msebenzi ohlongozwayo ophathelene nokuhlolwa kokumbiwa phansi nendlela imvelo yasolwandle ezothinteka ngayo kuye kwahlolisiswa ngocwaningo lwezinto eziphila olwandle okwenziwa uchwepheshe ozimele ovela kwa-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti ukuchaphazeleka kwezokudoba kona kwahlolwa uchwepheshe wezokudoba wakwaCapp Marine. Amagalelo angase abe khona ezintweni eziphila olwandle kanye nasemikhunjini yokudoba kukhululwa ngawo kuSahluko 7 soMbiko we-EIA. Amaningi amagalelo noma amachaphazelelo ahlolwe asesilinganisweni esiphansi noma awubala kakhulu.  Imisebenzi yokudoba okwesikhashana izobekelwa imingcele yokuba ingenziwa ebangeni elisondele ngamamitha angu-500 emkhunjini wokumba, bese kuba amakhilomitha angu-60 uma usuka ogwini oluseduze. Ukuphela kwemikhumbi yokudoba edlulela ngale kwezindawo okuhloswe ukuba kumbiwe kuzo eyezinkampani ezinkulu ezidoba ngamanetha phakathi olwandle. Izinkampani ezithintekayo zizobikelwa ngendawo okumbiwa kuyo, isikhathi umsebenzi wokumba ozosithatha nokuthi kuzombiwa ngaziphi izikhathi. Abanye abadobi abasebenzela eduze kogu ngeke basondelane nomkhumbi wokumba, futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza lo msebenzi wokumba ngeke uyithikameze nhlobo imisebenzi yokudoba (bheka iSahluko 7 se-EIA).  Njengengxenyi yemithetho-migomo ye-Eni ekulawulweni kokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho, uma kutholakala ukuthi umsebenzi uyayichaphazela imisebenzi yokudoba, kulandelwa inqubo yokuhlola izinga lokuchaphazeleka kwezenhlalo nezomnotho. Le nqubo isekelwa eziqondisweni zomhlaba wonke (Iziqondiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; iZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ukwenezela ezimisweni ezisebenza emhlabeni kabanzi zakwa-Eni. Lezi zimiso zihlinzeka ngenqubo esetshenziswayo ukunquma isinxephezelo, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yamachaphazelelo azotholwa imikhumbi edobayo. Isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sisekelwe ekutholeni ukuthi ubani ozophazanyiswa umsebenzi wokumba, izinga lokulahlekelwa kwakhe noma 'lokuphazamiseka' azobhekana nalo.  Ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza, umkhumbi ombayo ngeke uze ubonakale uma usogwini futhi akulindelekile ukuthi umsebenzi uphazamiseke izivakashi. Isenzakalo esingalindelekile njengokuchitheka kukawoyela kungaphumela ekubeni nzima ukungena olwandle ukuze kwenziwe imisebenzi engeniswa imali, ukuphila kwabantu nokungatholakali kokudla isikhathi esithile esingaziwa. Ubungozi bokuchitheka kukawoyela (kuhlanganise uwoyela ongcolile, udizili noketshezi lokumba olungewona amanzi olutholakale ezintweni ezisikiwe) olwandle kuhlale kuhlolwa kuzo zonke izindawo eziqhelile ogwini. Imiphumela yoMbiko Obonisa Ukuchitheka Kukawoyela (Oil Spill Modelling Report) owawudingeka njengengxenyi ye-EIA, ubonisa ukuthi akukungako (>-100 g/m2) ukuchitheka kukawoyela okufinyelela ogwini, futhi ngenxa yalokho, akubonakali kunokukhishwa kukawoyela negesi okungachaphazela ukuphila okuqhubeka ogwini (ezokuvakasha/ ukudoba) noma imiphakathi ehla ezindaweni ezigudle ugu. Amachaphazelelo angase abe khona ahlobene nezenzakalo ezingahleliwe achazwe kuSahluko 8 se-EIA, kanye nezinyathelo zokulawula lowo monakalo ezizohlelwa uma kwenzeka kuba nokuchitheka okwenzeka ngengozi.
Nokukhanya	Nyawo	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? I have friends, I commonly ski with at the Richards Bay Harbour beach, all great lovers of the beach. The exploration programme will pollute our ocean, therefore affecting our recreational activities.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Umphakathi uzoba sencupheni yempilo ngoba lomgodi abayimbayo phakathi olwandle ingevoshoka abantu bangene emgodini Umphakathi ngeke usakwazi ukuhogela umoya ohlanzekile ngenxa yamakhemikhali asethenziswayo nokungcoliswa ulwandle.	Eni will take measures to prevent the pollution of the ocean through the management of waste associated with the Project. Eni's waste management principle is to do the following; in the order of priority: reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, treat, dispose. All vessels would have equipment, systems and protocols in place for prevention of pollution by oil, sewage and garbage in accordance with MARPOL 73/78.  Small spills on the deck of the drillship will be contained with the equipment on-board. Spills at sea will be immediately contained by the supply vessels, which host on-board offshore booms and skimmers, plus dispersants spraying systems and a small volume of dispersants for immediate response. Additional oil spill response equipment will be stored at the logistic base in a readily deployable state. In the unlikely case of larger spills,  Furthermore, the proposed drilling area is located approximately 60km away from the shoreline, with the horizon located approximately 15km away from the shore. The drill ship would thus not be visible from the shore. Under general o+G41perating conditions, the proposed project is not anticipated to affect tourism and beach accessibility.	I-Eni izothatha izinyathelo ukuze ivikele ukugcoliswa kolwandle ngokubambambisana nabanakelela udoti ababandakanyeke kulo msebenzi uphazamiseke izivakashi. Isenzakalo esingalindelekile njengokuchitheka kukawoyela kungaphumela ekubeni nzima ukungena olwandle ukuze kwenziwe imisebenzi engeniswa imali, ukuphila kwabantu nokungatholakali kokudla isikhathi esithile esingaziwa. Ubungozi bokuchitheka kukawoyela (kuhlanganise uwoyela ongcolile, udizili noketshezi lokumba olungewona amanzi olutholakale ezintweni ezisikiwe) olwandle kuhlale kuhlolwa kuzo zonke izindawo eziqhelile ogwini. Imiphumela yoMbiko Obonisa Ukuchitheka Kukawoyela (Oil Spill Modelling Report) owawudingeka njengengxenyi ye-EIA, ubonisa ukuthi akukungako (>-100 g/m2) ukuchitheka kukawoyela okufinyelela ogwini, futhi ngenxa yalokho, akubonakali kunokukhishwa kukawoyela negesi okungachaphazela ukuphila okuqhubeka ogwini (ezokuvakasha/ ukudoba) noma imiphakathi ehla ezindaweni ezigudle ugu. Amachaphazelelo angase abe khona ahlobene nezenzakalo ezingahleliwe achazwe kuSahluko 8 se-EIA, kanye nezinyathelo zokulawula lowo monakalo ezizohlelwa uma kwenzeka kuba nokuchitheka okwenzeka ngengozi.  Uwoyela omncane ozochithekela emkhunjini uzogcinwa entweni yokuwugcina ezobe ikhona emkhunjini. Uwoyela ozochithekela olwandle uzosingathwa ngokushesha yimikhumbi esiza lona ombayo, enamapali kanye nezinto zokucwenga, kanye nemishini ekhipha imithi yokuhlanza kanye nenani elincane lemithi yokuhlanza ukuze kusingathwe isimo lapho sivela. Eminye imishini yokusingatha uwoyela ochithekile izogcinwa endaweni esezweni ibe imi ngomumo ukuze ithunyelwe uma kudingeka. Izimweni ezingavamile lapho kuchitheka khona uwoyela omningi,  Ngaphezu kwalokho, indawo ehlongozwe okuzombiwa kuyo inqhele cishe ngamakhilomitha angu60 ukusuka ogwini, nomkhathizwe ocishe ube ngamakhilomitha angu-15 ukusuka ogweni. Ngakho umkhumbi ombayo ngeke ubonakale uma ume ogwini. Ngaphansi kwezimo zokusebenza ezivamile, umsebenzi ohlongozwayo akulindelekile ukuba uphazamiseke
Nokukhanya	Nyawo	Do you think that oil and gas exploration will benefit me or my community? Why? No, if it is the jobs they are proposing then we wouldn't qualify because we do not have the required skill set to operate	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Chabo mina nomphakathi wami ngeke sizuze ngoba uma ubheka loluhlelo lizoqeda yoma lemsebenzi esinayo ngoba uma ubheka labantu abadayisayo ngeke besathengelwa ngobo loluhlelo lizogcine sekuthi mkungenwe ngomthetho olwandle.	Given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the project. Many of the employment positions are associated with highly technical work and require specific skills related to oil and gas, and the drillship will have its own crew.  There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.	Ngenxa yalokho umsebenzi ozogxila kukho nesikhathi esifushane, amathuba omsebenzi azotholakala ambalwa, izikhundla eziningana zomsebenzi ezizotholakala zifuna ngokuqondile amakhono athile ahlobene nowoyela kanye negesi, kanye nokumba kusetshenziswa imishini namathimba akhona.  Kunezinzuzo ezincane zomphakathi ezizotholakala ngalo msebenzi ngenxa yesikhathi esifushane somsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini. Noma kunjalo, ukuphumelela kokwambiwa, kuzoba nemiphumela emihle nehlala njalo eNingizimu Afrika, njengemithombo emisha yamandla kagesi, ukunikezwa kokuphepha, ukutshalwa kwezimali zezwe emsebenzini ethuthukayo (amathuba omsebenzi), ukunyuka kwemali kahulumeni, umthelela ekukhuleni komnotho kanye nokuncipha ekuthembeleni ekuthengeni uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Isimo siyohluka kakhulu uma kutholakala ukuthi kunowoyela negesi eningi okudingeka kumbiwe ukuze kudayiswe, okuyokwenza ukuba kudingeka kwakhiwe izingqalasizinda ukuze kusekelwe lo msebenzi wokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi oyobe usuqhubeka ngokugcwele. Amathuba omsebenzi anjalo anganikezwa ukuqeqeshelwa umsebenzi okufanele kanye nokusekela kwezobuchwepheshe.
Nokukhanya	Nyawo	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration activity? SDCEA	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle? Siluthole ngenhlangano engayona inzuzo	Your notification source has been noted. A comprehensive public participation process was conducted by ERM (the EAP) to ensure that the public were notified and provided with an opportunity to participate in the process.	Umthombo wakho wesaziso uyaqashelwa. Uhlelo olunzulu lokuxoxisana nomphakathi luye lwenziwa i-ERM (okuyi-EAP) ukuze kuqikelelwe ukuthi umphakathi uyaziswa futhi unikezwa ithuba lokuba negxenyi kule nqubo.
Nokukhanya	Nyawo	General Comments? Please do not drill during November up to February - That's summer and most beach lovers high/peak season	Usugoba nje uthini umbono wakho? Loluhlelo aluqaqalwa nje ngikhuluma nje kuningi esiphucwe khona la emzansi igolide limbiwa kwelakithi lithathwe liyocubungulwa emazweni angaphandle bese kubuya kuzobiza kuyefana nalokuthi bazozuza kakhulu kunathi labantu asibafuni abahambe.	As noted above, the Project activities will take place 60km offshore, and will not be visible from the beach. The Project will not affect marine and coastal activities under routine operating conditions. Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	Njengoba kubonisiwe ngaphezulu, lo msebenzi ozokwenziwa uzoqhela ngamakhilomitha angu-60 uma usuka ogwini, futhi ngeke ubonakale uma usolwandle. Lo msebenzi ngeke uphazamiseke imisebenzi yasolwandle noma yasogwini ngaphansi kwezimo ezihleliwe. Sicela uqaphele, konke okuphawuliwe ngesiZulu kuzophendulwa ngezi-17 Januwari 2018.

Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Mthokozisi Cyril	Smamane	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? It completely change things since we will not be able to go visit the beach freely and as we wish to. This means there will be rules and regulations for using or visiting the beach shores. As fishermen we will be most affected because the noise levels will chase the fish away, and they will be killed by the oil spills. This means that all businesses that depends on the sea will shut down. All those people will starve because of all the demarcated no entry places. Even ordinary people visiting the beach will not be allowed in. I am personally against this project.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzoshintsha kanjani isimo senhlalo/ izinto ezingamagugu/ nokusetshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungebeleka ngokujwayelekile ? kuzushitsha kakhulu ngoba angeke sisakwazi ukuya olwandle ngendlela esithanda ngayo. Futhi kuzoba nemigomo yokuya olwandle. Futhi thina njengabadobin sizohlukumezeka ngoba ofish ngeke batholakale eduze nalapho kusetshenzelwa khona bazophazamiswa yimisindo babulawe ukuchtheka ka oyela, futhi osomabhizinisi abasebenzisa ulwandle bazolamba ngoba izindawo zokusebenzela zizobiyelwa kuthiwe akungenwa , ngisho abeze olwandle ukuzozinebekelela abgeke besa kwazi. mina angihambisani nje nalelu hlelo.	Project activities will take place 60km offshore. The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.  This Project will not affect fishing rights and fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship (60km offshore). The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).  As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience.  The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism and beach accessibility under normal operating conditions.  The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (>100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA, together with mitigation measures which will be put into place in the event of an accidental spill.	Umsebenzi ozokwenziwa uzoqhela ngamakhihlomitha angu-60 uma usuka ogwini. Imithelela engase ibe khona kwimvelo yasolwandle ngenxa yomsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini iye yahlolwa kusetshenziswa ucwangingo lwezemvelo yasolwandle lukachwepheshe ozimele ovela e-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti umphumela wokuthiteka kwezokudoba kwahlolwa kusetshenziswa ochwepheshe kwezokudoba e-Capp Marine. Ukuphazamiseka kwemvelo yasolwandle nokudoba okungase kube khona kukhulunywa ngakho kuSahluko 7 sombiko we-EIA. Ukuphazamiseka okuningi okungase kube khona okuye kwahlolwa kunomphumela omncane kakhulu noma ongeke unakeke.  Lo msebenzi ngeke uphazamise amalungelo akhona okudoba futhi kuzomiswa indawo evinjelwe engaba ngamamitha angu-500 nxazonke zendawo yokumba (amakhihlomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini). Ibhizinisi lokudoba okuyilona elizothinteka ngasendaweni okucatshangelwa yona yokudoba ngamanetha. Abathintekayo kulendaba bazokwaziswa ngendawo, ubude bomsebenzi nezikhathi kanye nangomsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini. Abandobi abavamile abazidobela ogwini ngeke baphazamiseke, futhi ezimweni ezivamile ngeke kuphazamise nezinhlanzi zabo noma ukudoba ngokuqondile (bhaka isahluko 7 se-EIA).  Njengengxenyi yemigomo yokuphatha yakwa-ENI yokunakekelwa kwemiphakathi nezomnotho, uma kutholakala lo msebenzi unomthelela ekudobeni, kunenqubo ekufanelwe ilandelwe ukuze kuhlolwe umthelela emphakathini nakwezomnotho. Le nqubo ilandela imigomo yezizwe zomhlaba wonke (Iziqundiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; Izimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ngaphezulu kwemigomo ye-ENI , esezingeni lamazwwe omhlaba wonke. Le migomo inikeza indlela yokuthola isibonelelo sesinxephezele, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yomthelela ongase ube khona kwezokudoba. Lesi sibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sitholakala ngemva kokubona ukuthi ubani ongase athinteka ngenxa yomsebenzi wokumba, nangezinga lokulahlekelwa noma lokuphazamiseka abazobanako.  Umsebenzi wokumba ngeke ubonakale ogwini futhi akulindelekile ukuthi uphazamise ezokuvakasha nokusetshenziswa kolwandle ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza.
Mthokozisi Cyril	Smamane	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? It will rob residents of their freedom to entertainment by the beach. It will also starve all entrepreneurs whose businesses depend on the sea to survive. Eg: rickshaw drivers, shops, mothers selling at food stalls and fisherman who sell fish to support their families. The areas that will be used to explore oil and gas will be unfairly closed off to the public, so they should take this project and implement it at their own home countries.	Ngbe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Njengoba siumphakathi ophila ngokudoba, inhlanzi izofa kakhulu sizophila kanjani ngoba ingcebo yethu yasolwandle nangaphandle izofa. Lamathuba amancane akhona kumaloji izingane zethu zizodilizwa uma izivakashi zingasangeni.	Refer to the response above. Tourism, beach accessibility and local trade would not be affected under normal operations as the proposed drilling area is located approximately 60km offshore.	Bhaka empendulweni ephezulu. Ezokuvakasha, ukusetshenziswa kolwandle kanye nezokuhweba zendawo ngeke ziphazamiseke ngaphansi kwezimo zokusebenza ezivamile njengoba indawo ecatsangelwa ukumbiwa iqhele ngamakhihlomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini.
Mthokozisi Cyril	Smamane	Do you think this oil and gas exploration effect my community? We will not gain anything but instead we will lose everything. We will lose a place to enjoy ourselves and businesses. But instead people from overseas will be the only ones able to operate the gas and oil exploring machines and not a single South African.	Ucabanga ukuth mina noma umphakathi wami uzozua ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Akukho lutho oluzozuwa umphakathi wami kuacile ukuthi luza nemisebenzi emihlanu(5) kuphela. Asinabo abantu abaqeqeshiwe thina ezindaweni zethu abazogasheka kuleholhlelo.	The government, through Operation Phakisa, is seeking to grow the country's ocean economy through several industrial sectors, including the promotion of the oil and gas sector. Exploration is the only means to investigate potential resources and assess their viability for extraction and future development. Given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the project. Many of the employment positions are associated with highly technical work and require specific skills related to oil and gas, and the drillship will have its own crew. Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons.	Uhulumeni esebenzisa i-Operation Phakisa, ufuna ukukhulisa umnotho wezwe wasolwandle usebenzisa imikhakha yezimbini eminingi, kuhlanganise nokukhuthazwa komkhakha kawoyela negesi. Ukumba kuyiyona kuphela indela yokuthola amagugu angase atholakale futhi kuhlolwe nokusebenza kwalokho kumbiwa ukuze kuthuthukiswe ngokuzayo. Ngenxa yalokho umsebenzi ozobe ugxile kukho nesikhathi esifushane, amathuba omsebenzi azotholakala ambalwa, izikhundla eziningana zomsebenzi ezizotholakala zifuna ngokuqondile amakhono athile ahlobene nowoyela kanye negesi, kanye nokumba kusetshenziswa imishini namathimba akhona. ukuphumelela kokumbiwa, kuzoba nemiphumela emihle nehla njalo eNingizimu Afrika, njengemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukunikezwa kokuphepha, ukutshalwa kwezimali zezwe emsebenzini othuthukayo (amathuba omsebenzi), ukunyuka kwemali kahulumeni, umthelela ekukhuleni komnotho kanye nokuncipha ekuthembeleni ekuthengeni uwoyela kwamanye amazwe.
Mthokozisi Cyril	Smamane	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration? At the Fisherman meeting which was held in La Mercy on October last year, as well as by another Indian Organization we met in Durban called The South Durban Community.	Ngabe ulithole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle? Emhlanganweni yaba doti eya banjwa elamesi ngo October ngonyaka ohlule Kanye nenye inhlangano yamandiya esahlangana nayo ethekweni I South Durban Community	Your notification source has been noted. A comprehensive public participation process was conducted by ERM (the EAP) to ensure that the public were notified and provided with an opportunity to participate in the process. Your notification source has been noted. A comprehensive public participation process was conducted by ERM (the EAP) to ensure that the public were notified and provided with an opportunity to participate in the process. G337	Umntombo wakho wesaziso uyaqashelwa. Uhlelo olunzulu lokuxoxisana nomphakathi luye lwenziwa i-ERM (okuyi-EAP) ukuze kuqikelelwe ukuthi umphakathi uyaziswa futhi unikezwa ithuba lokuba negxenyi kule nqubo. Umntombo wakho wesaziso uyaqashelwa. Uhlelo olunzulu lokuxoxisana nomphakathi luye lwenziwa i-ERM (okuyi-EAP) ukuze kuqikelelwe ukuthi umphakathi uyaziwa futhi unikezwa ithuba lokuba negxenyi kule nqubo. I-G337.
Mthokozisi Cyril	Smamane	General Comments? I am totally against this project, it will destroy our beaches and also enrich only a few.	usugoqa nje uthini umbono wakho? Angihambisani nje nalolu hlelo, luzosimoshela ulwndle lwethu futhi lizo hlomulisa abambalwa.	Please refer to responses above. Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	Sicela uqaphele, konke okuphawuliwe ngesiZulu kuzophendulwa ngezi-17 Januwari 2018.
Nonhlanhla. W.	Jiyane	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? It will affect local residents by creating a lot of diseases caused by the polluted air since most of the fresh breeze comes from the sea side. Our precious animals and trees will suffer and eventually die, so much so that our children will not live to see all that. Even tourists will never come see oil spilled beaches all Hotels will close down.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzoshintsha kanjani isimo senhlalo/ izino ezingamagugu/ nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungebeleka ngokujwayelekile luzolimaza abahlali ngokudala izifo ngendlela okuzongcola ngayo umoya esiwuphefumulayo omningi siwuthola olwandle. izilwane nezihlahla zethu ezingamagugu kithi zizokhubazeka zife futhi, ngaleyo ndlela izingne zethu ngabe zisazoyibona?. izivakashi ngeke zivakashe ogwini olugcwele uwoyela, amahotela azovalwa.	The project activities will take place approximately 60km offshore. As such, the tourism industry will not be affected by the exploration drilling under normal conditions. The potential effects from air emissions are minor and would not affect the health of residents as the location of the drill ship will be approximately 60km away from the shore. This is a substantial distance away from the shoreline where any community based activities will occur. The results of the specialist studies and impact assessment indicates no affect on the health and wellbeing of the surrounding community or the spread of diseases are expected due to the proposed drilling.	Umsebenzi ozokwenziwa uzoqhela ngamakhihlomitha angu-60 uma usuka ogwini. Ngakho, ezokuvasha angeke ziphazamiseke ukumbiwa kukawoyela negesi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza. Izimo ezingase ziphakame zihlanganisa ukungcola komoya zincane kakhulu futhi angeke zithinte impilo yabahlali bendawo ngoba indawo yokumbiwa izobe iqhele ngamakhihlomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini. Leli ibanga eliqhele kakhulu ogwini lolwandle lapho imisebenzi yomphakathi ingase ibe khona. Imiphumela evela ocwanginweni lochwepheshe ngokuphazamiseka ngxa yokumba ubonisa ukuthi akukho ukuphazamiseka okungaba khona empilweni nakwinkhalakale yomphakathi ozungezile okanye ukubhebhetheka kwezifo ngenxa yokumba okuhlongozwayo.
Nonhlanhla. W.	Jiyane	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? Since we are Fishing Community, the fish we depend on for survival will die plus there are no job opportunities that will come from this. Our precious resources in and out of water will die. The small peace jobs our kids get from the different Lodges around will be no more since no guests will be visiting.	Ngbe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Njengoba siumphakathi ophila ngokudoba, inhlanzi izofa kakhulu sizophila kanjani ngoba ingcebo yethu yasolwandle nangaphandle izofa. Lamathuba amancane akhona kumaloji izingane zethu zizodilizwa uma izivakashi zingasangeni.	Project activities will take place 60km offshore. Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).  As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience. The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.  Given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the project. Many of the employment positions are associated with highly technical work and require specific skills related to oil and gas, and the drillship will have its own crew.	Umsebenzi ozokwenziwa uzoqhela ngamakhihlomitha angu-60 uma usuka ogwini. Ukudoba kuzovinjelwa okwesikhashana ngokumiswa kwendawo evinjelwe engaba amamitha angu-500 nxazonke zendawo yokumba. Ibhizinisi lokudoba okuyilona elizothinteka ngase ndaweni okucatshangelwa yona yokudoba ngamanetha. Abathintekayo kulendaba bazokwaziswa ngendawo, ubude bomsebenzi nezikhathi kanye nangomsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini. Abandobi abavamile abazidobela ogwini ngeke baphazamiseke, futhi ezimweni ezivamile ngeke kuphazamise nezinhlanzi zabo noma ukudoba ngokuqondile (bhaka isahluko 7 se-EIA).  Njengengxenyi yemigomo yokuphatha yakwa-ENI yokunakekelwa kwemiphakathi nezomnotho, uma kutholakala lo msebenzi unomthelela ekudobeni, kunenqubo ekufanelwe ilandelwe ukuze kuhlolwe umthelela emphakathini nakwezomnotho. Le nqubo ilandela imigomo yezizwe zomhlaba wonke (Iziqundiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; Izimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ngaphezulu kwemigomo ye-Eni, esezingeni lamazwwe omhlaba wonke. Le migomo inikeza indlela yokuthola isibonelelo sesinxephezele, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yomthelela ongase ube khona kwezokudoba. Lesi sibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sitholakala ngemva kokubona ukuthi ubani ongase athinteka ngenxa yomsebenzi wokumba, nangezinga lokulahlekelwa noma lokuphazamiseka abazobanako. Imithelela engase ibe khona kwimvelo yasolwandle ngenxa yomsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini iye yahlolwa ngasendaweni ucwangingo lwezemvelo yasolwandle lukachwepheshe ozimele ovela e-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti umphumela wokuthiteka kwezokudoba kwahlolwa kusetshenziswa ochwepheshe kwezokudoba e-Capp Marine. Ukuphazamiseka kwemvelo yasolwandle nokudoba okungase kube khona kukhulunywa ngakho kuSahluko 7 sombiko we-EIA. Ukuphazamiseka okuningi okungase kube khona okuye kwahlolwa kunomphumela omncane kakhulu noma ongeke unakeke.
Nonhlanhla. W.	Jiyane	Do you think this oil and gas exploration affect my community? There is nothing my community will benefit from this initiative since it only comes with only five (5) job types. Of which no one around our area is trained for or has the experience and is qualified to be employed.	Ucabanga ukuth mina noma umphakathi wami uzozua ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Akukho lutho oluzozuwa umphakathi wami kuacile ukuthi luza nemisebenzi emihlanu(5) kuphela. Asinabo abantu abaqeqeshiwe thina ezindaweni zethu abazogasheka kuleholhlelo.	Refer to response above. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.	Sicela ubheke empendulweni engaphezulu. Isimo siyohluka kakhulu uma kutholakala ukuthi kunowoyela negesi eningi okudingeka kumbiwe ukuze kudayiswe, okuyokwenza ukuba kudingeka kwakhiwe izingqalasizinda ukuze kusekelwe lo msebenzi wokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi oyobe usquhubeka ngokugcwele. Amathuba omsebenzi anjalo anganikezwa ukuqeqeshelwa umsebenzi okufanele kungagcini nje ngezikhundla zobuchwepheshe.



Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Nonhlanhla W.	Jiyane	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration? People receive help from independent Non Governmental Organizations (NGO's) that inform the affected communities. Government does not bother communicating with us but only when they want money for themselves.	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle. Abantu basizwa izinhlangano ezizimele (NGO) bese zixoxa nomphakathi ethintekayo, kodwa uhulumeni akazihluphi ngokuqhumana nathi kuphela ufuna imali eza kuye qha.	A comprehensive public participation process was conducted to ensure that the public were notified and provided with an opportunity to participate in the process. Advertisements were placed in newspapers throughout the process to inform communities about the project and to provide an opportunity for people to register to receive updates on the proposed drilling. The advertisements were published in the following newspapers: English Adverts were published in: • The Daily Dispatch in East London; • The South Coast Herald in Port Shepstone; • The Herald in Port Elizabeth; • The Mercury in Durban and • The Zululand Observer in Richards Bay. G329  isiZulu adverts were published in: • Ilanga and • Isolezwe  An isiXhosa advert was published in: • Pondo News in Eastern Cape sms notifications were also sent to individuals who have registered as an interested and affected party.  During the Scoping Phase total of three Public engagement meetings were held in the following locations: • Richards Bay (The Richards Hotel) – 6 February 2018 • Durban (Tropicana Hotel) - 7 February 2018; and • Port Shepstone (Port Shepstone Country Club) – 8 February 2018.  An additional (fourth) follow up meeting was held, upon request of the South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) on 28 February 2018 at the Austerville Community Hall with the presence of isiZulu language translator. Open house meetings were held during the EIA phase comment period, in order to communicate the findings of the EIA process to stakeholders. Open House meetings were held as follows: • The Boardwalk Hotel in Port Elizabeth - 03 October 2018; • The Beach Hotel in East London - 04 October 2018; • The Premier Inn Hotel in Richards Bay - 08 October 2018, • Gooderson Tropicana Hotel in Durban - 09 October 2018, and • Venture Inn Hotel in Port Shepstone - 10 October 2018 As requested at the Scoping Phase meetings, three isiZulu translators were present at meetings in KZN during the EIA phase public meetings. An isiXhosa translator was present at the meetings in the Eastern Cape.	Uhlelo olunzulu lokuxoxisana nomphakathi luye lwenziwa ukuze kuqikelelwe ukuthi umphakathi uyaziswa futhi unikezwa ithuba lokuba nengxeny kule nqubo. Izikhangiso zafakwa emaphephandabeni phakathi naloluhlelo ukwazisa imiphakathi ngalo msebenzi wokumba nokunikeza abantu ithuba lokubhalisa nokuthola okwamuvwa ngohlelo lokwambiwa oluhlongozwayo. Izikhangiso zafakwa kumaphephandaba alandelayo: Izikhangiso zolimu lwesiNgisi zafakwa kuyi: • i-The Daily Dispatch yase-East London; • i-The South Coast Herald yasePort Shepstone; • i-The Herald yasePort Elizabeth; • i-The Mercury yaseThekwini kanye • NeZululand Observer yaseRichards Bay. G329  Izikhangiso zolimu lwesiZulu zafakwa kuyi: • Ilanga kanye • Isolezwe  Izikhangiso zolimu lwesiXhosa zafakwa kuyi: • Pondo News yase-Eastern Cape ama-sms athunyelwa kubantu ababebhalisile njengabafuna ukwazi kakhudlwana noma abathintekayo ngokuqondile.  Phakathi nesigaba sokuhlola, kwahlanganwa izikhawu ezintathu nemiphakathi ezindaweni ezilandelayo: • e-Richards Bay (e-The Richards Hotel) – 6 Februwari 2018 • e-Durban (e-Tropicana Hotel) - 7 Februwari 2018; nase • Port Shepstone (e-Port Shepstone Country Club) – 8 Februwari 2018.  Omunye umhlangano (wesine) wokulandelela wabakhona, ngemva kwesicelo esaqhamuka kuyi-South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) ngezi-28 Februwari 2018 e-Austerville Community Hall kukhona nomhumushi wolimu lwesiZulu. Imihlangano evulekile yemiphakathi yaba khona phakathi nesigaba se-EIA sokukhulumisana, ukuze kukhulunywane ngokutholakele ngokwenqubo ye-EIA kwabathintekayo. Imihlangano evulekile yomphakathi yaba khona kulezi zindawo: • e-The Boardwalk Hotel e-Port Elizabeth - 03 Okthoba 2018; • e-The Beach Hotel e-East London - 04 Okthoba 2018; • e-The Premier Inn Hotel e-Richards Bay - 08 Okthoba 2018, • e-Gooderson Tropicana Hotel e- Durban - 09 Okthoba 2018, nase • Venture Inn Hotel e- Port Shepstone - 10 Okthoba 2018 Njengesicelo imihlangano yesigaba sokuhlola, abahumusi bolimu lwesiZulu babekhona e-KZN phakathi nesigaba se-EIA
Nonhlanhla W.	Jiyane	General Comments? My opinion is that since we have a democratic government, they should learn to listen to the people. They should come visit these affected communities and inform residents of the available job opportunities created such as fisheries, tourism and sea leisure. A lot of land has been damaged because of the oil and gas exploration.	Usugoga nje uthini umbono wakho? Umbono uthi uhulumeni akafunde ukulalela abantu njengohulumeni wentandoyeningi. Akeze kulemiphakathi ethintekayo imitshela ngsmsthuba emisebenzi angayenza. Sibala ezokudoba, ezokuvakasha nokungebeleka olwandle. Umhlaba omningi ulimalelwe ulwandle ngenxa yokumbiwa kwe oyili negesi.	Refer to above regarding the comprehensive public participation process that was conducted to ensure that the public were notified and provided with an opportunity to participate in the process. Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	Sicela ubheke ngaphezulu nohlelo olunzulu lokuxoxisana nomphakathi luye lwenziwa ukuze kuqikelelwe ukuthi umphakathi uyaziswa futhi unikezwa ithuba lokuba nengxeny kule nqubo. Sicela uphawule, konke okuphawuliwe ngesiZulu kuzophendulwa ngezi-17 Januwari 2018.
Thabiswa	Mdletshe	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? This could disturb fish migration especially whales on the Dukuduku Beach, (in St Lucia around November to January). This will also affect our cleansing rituals if the water is polluted with oil and gas. Around the holiday season we enjoy recreational activities in St Lucia (Jabula Beach) we would not enjoy swimming in contaminated water.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Kungaphazamisa ofishi olwandle nokumigrater kwaWhales olwandle lwase Dukuduku (St Lucia ngabo November kuya koJanuary) Sichatha ngolwandle masigula ngikhathazeke ngoku polluteka kwalo asifuni ukuchatha ngo oyela Ngo Desemba sisncebeleka eSt Lucia -Jabula Beach. Ngeke sikuthokozele ukubona ulwandle oluncolile/contaminated	The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.  Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship (60 km offshore). The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).  As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience.	Imithelela engase ibe khona kwimvelo yasolwandle ngenxa yomsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini iye yahlolwa kusetshenziswa ucwangingo lwezemvelo yasolwandle lukachwepheshe ozimele ovela e-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti umphumela wokuthiteka kwezokudoba kwahlolwa kusetshenziswa ochwepheshe kwezokudoba e-Capp Marine. Ukuphazamiseka kwemvelo yasolwandle nokudoba okungase kube khona kukhulunywa ngakho kuSahluko 7 sombiko we-EIA. Ukuphazamiseka okuningi okungase kube khona okuye kwahlolwa kunomphumela omncane kakhulu noma ongeke unakeke.  Lo msebenzi ngeke uphazamise amalungelo akhona okudoba futhi kuzomiswa indawo evinjelwe engaba ngamamitha angu-500 nxazonke zendawo yokumba (amakhilomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini). Ibhizinisi lokudoba okuyilona elizothinteka ngasendaweni okucatshangelwa yona yokudoba ngamanetha. Abathintekayo kulendaba bazokwaziswa ngendawo, ubude bomsebenzi nezikhathi kanye nangomsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini. Abandobi abavamile abazidobela ogwini ngeke baphazamiseke, futhi ezimweni ezivamile ngeke kuphazamise nezinhlanzi zabo noma ukudoba ngokuqondile (bheka isahluko 7 se-EIA).  Njengengxeny yemigomo yokuphatha yakwa-ENI yokunakekelwa kwemiphakathi nezomnotho, uma kutholakala lo msebenzi unomthelela ekudobeni, kunenqubo ekufanelwe ilandelwe ukuze kuhlolwe umthelela emphakathini nakwezomnotho. Le nqubo ilandela imigomo yezizwe zomhlaba wonke (Iziqondiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; IZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ngaphezulu kwemigomo ye-Eni, esezingeni lamazwwe omhlaba wonke. Le migomo inikeza indlela yokuthola isibonelelo sesinxephezelo, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yomthelela ongase ube khona kwezokudoba. Lesi sibonelelo sokuphazamiseka siholakala ngemva kokubona ukuthi ubani ongase athinteke ngenxa yomsebenzi wokumba, nangezinga lokulahlekelwa noma lokuphazamiseka abazobanako.
Thabiswa	Mdletshe	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? It will not be possible to go fishing and make a living from that if the water is polluted and the fish are dead.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Sibhekene nencindezi yeSimangaliso Wetlad Park engafuni sitheze noma sihambele ngakwi park isivumelo singekho. Koba njani sesi phinde sicindezelwe uENI no Sasol olwandle lwabantu bonke. Sophinde sihlupheke futhi ngoba ofishi esibadobayo sibadayise njengomphakathi bazobe sebembalwa futhi benophovizeni	Refer to the response above.	Bheka impendulo engaphezulu.
Thabiswa	Mdletshe	Do you think this oil and gas exploration effect my community? Nothing	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Lutho	Noted.	Siphawuliile.
Thabiswa	Mdletshe	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration? From a friend	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle? Ngo Meejo	Noted. A comprehensive public participation process was conducted by ERM (the EAP) to ensure that the public were notified and provided with an opportunity to participate in the process. Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	Kuphawuliwe. Uhlelo olunzulu lokuxoxisana nomphakathi luye lwenziwa i-ERM (okuyi-EAP) ukuze kuqikelelwe ukuthi umphakathi uyaziswa futhi unikezwa ithuba lokuba negxeny kule nqubo. Sicela uphawule, konke okuphawuliwe ngesiZulu kuzophendulwa ngezi-17 Januwari 2018.

Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Sinovuyo	Majola	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? The oil and gas exploration project will disturb natural reserves, tourist attractions and local residents, especially those living close to the beach and are dependent on fishing.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungeceleka ngokujwayelekile? Lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kukaoyela kuzophazamisa kakhulu imvelo, izindawo zokungeceleka, kanye nabahlali bezindawo eziseduzane nolwandle abaxhomekeke ekudleni kwase lwandle.	<p>Project activities will take place 60km offshore. The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.</p> <p>This Project will not affect fishing rights and fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship (60km offshore). The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).</p> <p>As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods: WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards.</p> <p>These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience.</p> <p>The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism and beach accessibility under normal operating conditions.</p> <p>The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (&gt;100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA, together with mitigation measures which will be put into place in the event of an accidental spill.</p>	<p>Umsebenzi ozokwenziwa uzoqhela ngamakhilomitha angu-60 uma usuka ogwini. Imithelela engase ibe khona kwimvelo yasolwandle ngenxa yomsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini iye yahlolwa kusetshenziswa ucwangingo lwezemvelo yasolwandle lukachwepheshe ozimele ovela e-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti umphumela wokuthiteka kwezokudoba kwahlolwa kusetshenziswa ochwepheshe kwezokudoba e-Capp Marine. Ukuphazamiseka kwemvelo yasolwandle nokudoba okungase kube khona kukhulunywa ngakho kuSahluko 7 sombiko we-EIA. Ukuphazamiseka okuningi okungase kube khona okuye kwahlolwa kunomphumela omncane kakhulu noma ongeke unakeke.</p> <p>Umsebenzi ozokwenziwa uzoqhela ngamakhilomitha angu-60 uma usuka ogwini. Ukudoba kuzovinjelwa okwesikhashana ngokumiswa kwendawo evinjelwe engaba amamitha angu-500 nxazonke zendawo yokumba. Ibhizinisi lokudoba okuyilona elizothinteka ngase ndaweni okucatshangelwa yona yokudoba ngamanetha. Abathintekayo kulendaba bazokwaziswa ngendawo, ubude bomsebenzi nezikhathi kanye nangomsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini. Abandobi abavamile abazidobela ogwini ngeke baphazamiseke, futhi ezimweni ezivamile ngeke kuphazamise nezinhlanzi zabo noma ukudoba ngokuqondile (bheka isahluko 7 se-EIA). Njengengxeny yemigomo yokuphatha yakwa-ENI yokunakekelwa kwemiphakathi nezomnotho, uma kutholakala lo msebenzi unomthelela ekudobeni, kunenqubo ekufanelwe ilandelwe ukuze kuhlolwe umthelela emphakathini nakwezomnotho. Le nqubo ilandela imigomo yezizwe zomhlaba wonke (Iziqundiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; IZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ngaphezulu kwemigomo ye-Eni, esezingeni lamazwwe omhlaba wonke. Le migomo inikeza indlela yokuthola isibonelelo sesinxephezele, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yomthelela ongase ube khona kwezokudoba. Lesi sibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sitholakala ngemva kokubona ukuthi ubani ongase athintek e ngenxa yomsebenzi wokumba, nangezinga lokulahlekelwa noma lokuphazamiseka abazobanako. Imithelela engase ibe khona kwimvelo yasolwandle ngenxa yomsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini iye yahlolwa kusetshenziswa ucwangingo lwezemvelo yasolwandle lukachwepheshe ozimele ovela e-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti umphumela wokuthiteka kwezokudoba kwahlolwa kusetshenziswa ochwepheshe kwezokudoba e-Capp Marine. Ukuphazamiseka kwemvelo yasolwandle nokudoba okungase kube khona kukhulunywa ngakho kuSahluko 7 sombiko we-EIA. Ukuphazamiseka okuningi okungase kube khona okuye kwahlolwa kunomphumela omncane kakhulu noma ongeke unakeke.</p> <p>Indawo yokumba kusetshenziswa imishini angeke ibonakale ukusukela ogwini futhi akulindelekile ukuba lo msebenzi uphazamise ezokuvakasha noma ukusetshenziswa kolwandle ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza.</p> <p>Ingozi yokuchitheka kukawoyela (kuhlanganise namafutha angcolile, udizili kanye noketshezi olungewona amanzi lokumba olugcinwa ezintweni zokugcina ezisemkhunjini) kwimvelo yasolwandle ibakhona kuwo wonke umsebenzi wokumba nowokuhlola uwoyela ogwini. Imiphumela yombiko wokuhlela ukuchitheka kukawoyela ogunyaziwe oyingxeny ye-EIA, iveza ukuthi akukho ukuchitheka kukawoyela okuphawulekayo (&gt;100 g/m2) okuzokwenzeka ngenxa yomsebenzi wokumba, ngenxa yalokho, ukuchitheka okungahleliwe kukawoyela negesi ngeke kube nomthelela emsebenzini wokuziphilisa oseduzane nogu (ezokuvakasha/ ukudoba) noma imiphakathi engasolwandle. Ukuphazamiseka okungase kwenzeke</p>
Sinovuyo	Majola	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? Firstly, the community will lose their food source, precious animals will die from the polluted water and we do not know what the long term effect will be on the water and living conditions.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Okokuqala umphakathi uzophelelwa ukudla, ibuye iphelelwe imisebenzi, izilwane ezingama gugu ezwe zizokufa, isimo solwandle sizoshintsha (climate change) ngoba ngekehe sibenesiqi nesiko sokuthi uoyela ngekehe uchithekele emanzini angcole.	<p>The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.</p> <p>Fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship (60 km offshore). The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).</p> <p>As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods: WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards.</p> <p>The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (&gt;100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA, together with mitigation measures which will be put into place in the event of an accidental spill.</p>	<p>Imithelela engase ibe khona kwimvelo yasolwandle ngenxa yomsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini iye yahlolwa kusetshenziswa ucwangingo lwezemvelo yasolwandle lukachwepheshe ozimele ovela e-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti umphumela wokuthiteka kwezokudoba kwahlolwa kusetshenziswa ochwepheshe kwezokudoba e-Capp Marine. Ukuphazamiseka kwemvelo yasolwandle nokudoba okungase kube khona kukhulunywa ngakho kuSahluko 7 sombiko we-EIA. Ukuphazamiseka okuningi okungase kube khona okuye kwahlolwa kunomphumela omncane kakhulu noma ongeke unakeke.</p> <p>Kuzomiswa indawo evinjelwe engaba ngamamitha angu-500 nxazonke zendawo yokumba (amakhilomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini). Ibhizinisi lokudoba okuyilona elizothinteka ngasendaweni okucatshangelwa yona yokudoba ngamanetha. Abathintekayo kulendaba bazokwaziswa ngendawo, ubude bomsebenzi nezikhathi kanye nangomsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini. Abandobi abavamile abazidobela ogwini ngeke baphazamiseke, futhi ezimweni ezivamile ngeke kuphazamise nezinhlanzi zabo noma ukudoba ngokuqondile (bheka isahluko 7 se-EIA).</p> <p>Njengengxeny yemigomo yokuphatha yakwa-ENI yokunakekelwa kwemiphakathi nezomnotho, uma kutholakala lo msebenzi unomthelela ekudobeni, kunenqubo ekufanelwe ilandelwe ukuze kuhlolwe umthelela emphakathini nakwezomnotho. Le nqubo ilandela imigomo yezizwe zomhlaba wonke (Iziqundiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; IZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ngaphezulu kwemigomo ye-Eni, esezingeni lamazwwe omhlaba wonke.</p> <p>Ingozi yokuchitheka kukawoyela (kuhlanganise namafutha angcolile, udizili kanye noketshezi olungewona amanzi lokumba olugcinwa ezintweni zokugcina ezisemkhunjini) kwimvelo yasolwandle ibakhona kuwo wonke umsebenzi wokumba nowokuhlola uwoyela ogwini. Imiphumela yombiko wokuhlela ukuchitheka kukawoyela ogunyaziwe oyingxeny ye-EIA, iveza ukuthi akukho ukuchitheka kukawoyela okuphawulekayo (&gt;100 g/m2) okuzokwenzeka ngenxa yomsebenzi wokumba, ngenxa yalokho, ukuchitheka okungahleliwe kukawoyela negesi ngeke kube nomthelela emsebenzini wokuziphilisa oseduzane nogu (ezokuvakasha/ ukudoba) noma imiphakathi engasolwandle. Ukuphazamiseka okungase kwenzeke okuhlobene nezimo ezingalindelekile zichaziwe kuSahluko 8 se-EIA, ndawonye nezinyathelo zokulandelwa lapho kwenzeka ingozi yokuchitheka kukawoyela.</p>
Sinovuyo	Majola	Do you think this oil and gas exploration effect my community? There is nothing the community will gain from this since there is not a single person qualified to do this work.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Ngeke umphakathi uzuze lutho ngalolu hlelo ngoba akukho noyedwa oqeqeshelwe ukusebenza olwandle.	<p>Given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the project. Many of the employment positions are associated with highly technical work and require specific skills related to oil and gas, and the drillship will have its own crew. There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.</p>	<p>Ngenxa yokuthi umsebenzi uzogxila ekuhloleni uwoyela kanye nesikhathi esifushane, amathuba omsebenzi azotholakala mancane, izikhundla eziningana zomsebenzi ezizotholakala zifuna ngokuqondile amakhono athile ahlobene nowoyela kanye negesi, kanye nokumba kusetshenziswa imishini namathimba akhona. Kunezinzuzo ezincane zomphakathi ezizotholakala ngalo msebenzi ngenxa yesikhathi esifushane somsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini. Noma kunjalo, ukuphumelela kokwambiwa, kuzoba nemiphumela emihle nehlala njalo eNingizimu Afrika, njengemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukunikezwa kokuphepha, ukutshalwa kwezimali zezwe emsebenzini ethuthukayo (amathuba omsebenzi), ukunyuka kwemali kahulumeni, umthelela ekukhuleni komnotho kanye nokuncipha ekuthembeleni ekuthengeni uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Isimo siyohluka kakhulu uma kutholakala ukuthi kunowoyela negesi eningi okudingeka kumbiwe ukuze kudayiswe, okuyokwenza ukuba kudingeke kwakhiwe izingqalasizinda ukuze kusekelwe lo msebenzi wokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi oyobe usuhubeka ngokugcwele. Lawo mathuba emisebenzi ayovuleka lapho ayohambisana nokuqeqeshwa kwabantu ukuze bakuhlomele ukusebenza futhi kuvoba neminingi engadingi ulwazi lobuchwepheshe.</p>
Sinovuyo	Majola	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration? I heard from the independent community NGOs.	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle? Ngiluthole ezintlanhanweni zomphakathi ezizimele (NGO)	<p>Noted. A comprehensive public participation process was conducted by ERM (the EAP) to ensure that the public were notified and provided with an opportunity to participate in the process.</p>	<p>Kuphawulwe. Uhlelo olunzulu lokuxoxisana nomphakathi luye lwenziwa i-ERM (okuyi-EAP) ukuze kuqikelelwe ukuthi umphakathi uyaziswa futhi unikezwa ithuba lokuba negxeny kule nqubo.</p>
Sinovuyo	Majola	General Comments? We do not need this project on our beach shores. It will bring far less job opportunities, we have seen it before in different places and nothing good has come out of it. We do not want anything to touch our beach.	Usugoka nje uthini umbono wakho? Lolu hlelo asiludingi olwandle lwethu, ngoba lubukeka luzoqeda lamathuba amancane emsebenzi akhona, siyibonile kwezinye izindawo yenzeka namhlanje abanalutho. Asifuni lutho ngolwandle lethu.	<p>Government, through Operation Phakisa, is seeking to grow the country's ocean economy through several industrial sectors, including the promotion of the oil and gas sector. Exploration is the only means to investigate potential resources and assess their viability for extraction and future development. Exploration success may result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions. Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.</p>	<p>Uhulumeni esebenzisa i-Operation Phakisa, ufuna ukukhulisa umnotho wezwe wasolwandle usebenzisa imikhakha yezimboni eminingi, kuhlanganise nokukhuthazwa komkhakha kawoyela negesi. Ukumba kuyiyona kuphela indela yokuthola amagugu angase atholakale futhi kuhlolwe nokusebenza kwalokho kumbiwa ukuze kuthuthukiswe ngokuzayo. Ngenxa yokuthi umsebenzi uzogxila ekuhloleni ukutholakala kukawoyela kanye nesikhathi esifushane, amathuba omsebenzi azotholakala mancane, izikhundla eziningana zomsebenzi ezizotholakala zifuna ngokuqondile amakhono athile ahlobene nowoyela kanye negesi, kanye nokumba kusetshenziswa imishini namathimba akhona. Ukuphumelela kokumba, kuzoba nemiphumela emihle nehlala njalo eNingizimu Afrika, njengemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukunikezwa kokuphepha, ukutshalwa kwezimali zezwe emsebenzini ethuthukayo (amathuba omsebenzi), ukunyuka kwemali kahulumeni, umthelela ekukhuleni komnotho kanye nokuncipha ekuthembeleni ekuthengeni uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Isimo siyohluka kakhulu uma kutholakala ukuthi kunowoyela negesi eningi okudingeka kumbiwe ukuze kudayiswe, okuyokwenza ukuba kudingeke kwakhiwe izingqalasizinda ukuze kusekelwe lo msebenzi wokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi oyobe usuhubeka ngokugcwele. Lawo mathuba emisebenzi ayovuleka lapho ayohambisana nokuqeqeshwa kwabantu ukuze bakuhlomele ukusebenza futhi kuyoba neminingi engadingi ulwazi lobuchwepheshe..</p> <p>Sicela ubhawule kanke okuphawulwe ngesiZulu kuzophendulwa ngesi-17 Januwari 2018</p>

Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Ngcebo Melusi	Nkwanyana	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? This project will ruin a lot of things, especially in the tourism sector plus a lot of people here in Richards Bay love going to the beach, this will be even harder on the people that live of fishing.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Lolu hlelo luzophazamisa izinto eziningi, ikakhulukazi kwezokungceleka ngoba sonke syazi ukuthi ulwandle luthokozelwa kakhulu eRichards Bay futhi abantu abaphila ngokudoba bazohlukumezeka	The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism or beach accessibility under normal operating conditions.  The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.  A fisheries specialist study has been undertaken as part of the EIA process to assess the potential impact of the proposed drilling on fishing. During routine operations no impact expected on the current line fish and crustacean trawl fisheries. No cumulative impacts are expected on the other fisheries sectors. Fishing activities will be temporarily restricted only in a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).  As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards. These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project	Umkhumbi ombayo ngeke ubonakale uma usogwini futhi akulindelekile ukuba lo msebenzi uphazamise ezokuvasha kanye nokuya kwabantu ebhishi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza.  Imithelela engase ibe khona kwimvelo yasolwandle ngenxa yomsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini iye yahlolwa kusetshenziswa ucwaningo lwezemvelo yasolwandle lukachwepheshe ozimele ovela e-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti umphumela wokuthiteka kwezokudoba kwahlolwa kusetshenziswa ochwepheshe kwezokudoba e-Capp Marine. Ukuphazamiseka kwemvelo yasolwandle nokudoba okungase kube khona kukhulunywa ngakho kuSahluko 7 sombiko we-EIA. Ukuphazamiseka okuningi okungase kube khona okuye kwahlolwa kunomphumela omncane kakhulu noma ongeke unakeke.  Ucwaningo lukachwepheshe wezokudoba luye lwasetshenziswa njengengxenye yenqubo ye-EIA ukuhlola umthelela umsebenzi wokumba ohlongozwayo onawo ekudobeni. Phakathi nokusebenza okuvamile ukuphazamiseka okulindelekile ekudobeni okuvamile i-current line fish kanye ne-crustacean trawl. Akukho omunye umthelela omkhulu olindelekile kweminye imikhakha yokudoba. Kuzomiswa indawo evinjelwe engaba ngamamitha angu-500 nxazonke zendawo yokumba (amakhilomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini). Ibhizinisi lokudoba okuyilona elizothinteka ngasendaweni okucatshangelwa yona yokudoba ngamanetha. Abathintekayo kulendaba bazokwaziswa ngendawo, ubude bomsebenzi nezikhathi kanye nangomsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini. Abandobi abavamile abazidobela ogwini ngeke baphazamiseke, futhi ezimweni ezivamile ngeke kuphazamise nezinhlanzi zabo noma ukudoba ngokuqondile (bheka isahluko 7 se-EIA).
Ngcebo Melusi	Nkwanyana	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? It could have both positive and negative effects on the people. This could bring job opportunities to the community but also cause a lot of diseases.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Kungawu thinta kahle futhi kubuye kuwuhlukumeze. Kungavula amathuba omsebenzi amaningi kumphakathi kodwa kubuye kulethe nezifo.	The government, through Operation Phakisa, is seeking to grow the country's ocean economy through several industrial sectors, including the promotion of the oil and gas sector. Exploration is the only means to investigate potential resources and assess their viability for extraction and future development.  The location of the project is over 60 km from the shoreline. Given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the project. Many of the employment positions are associated with highly technical work and require specific skills related to oil and gas, and the drillship will have its own crew.  There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.	Njengengxenye yemigomo yokuphatha yakwa-ENI yokunakekelwa kwemiphakathi nezomnotho, uma kutholakala lo msebenzi unomthelela ekudobeni, kunengqubo ekufanelwe ilandelwe ukuze kuhlolewe umthelela emphakathini nakwezomnotho. Le nqubo ilandela imigomo yezizwe zomhlaba wonke (Iziqondiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; IZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezehlalo, zango-2012), ngaphezulu kwemigomo ye-Eni, esezingeni lamazwwe omhlaba wonke. Le migomo inikeza Uhulumeni esebenzisa i-Operation Phakisa, ufuna ukukhulisa umnotho wezwe wasolwandle usebenzisa imikhakha yezimboni eminingi, kuhlanganise nokukhuthazwa komkhakha kawoyela negesi. Ukumba kuyiyona kuphela indela yokuthola amagugu angase atholakale futhi kuhlolewe nokusebenza kwalokho kumbiwa ukuze kuthuthukiswe ngokuzayo.  Umsebenzi ozokwenziwa uzoqhela ngamakhilomitha angu-60 uma usuka ogwini. Ngenxa yokuthi umsebenzi uzogxila ekuhloleni ukutholakala kukawoyela kanye nesikhathi esifushane, amathuba omsebenzi azotholakala mancane, izikhundlala eziningana zomsebenzi ezizotholakala zifuna ngokuqondile amakhono athile ahlobene nowoyela kanye negesi, kanye nokumba kusetshenziswa imishini namathimba akhona.  Kunezinzuzo ezincane zomphakathi ezizotholakala ngalo msebenzi ngenxa yesikhathi esifushane somsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini. Noma kunjalo, ukuphumelela kokumba, kuzoba nemiphumela emihle nehala njalo eNingizimu Afrika, njengemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukunikezwa kokuphepha, ukutshalwa kwezimali zezwe emsebenzini othuthukayo (amathuba omsebenzi), ukunyuka kwemali kahulumeni, umthelela ekukhuleni komnotho kanye nokuncipha ekuthembeleni ekuthengeni uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Isimo siyohluka kakhulu uma kutholakala ukuthi kunowoyela negesi eningi okudingeka kumbiwe ukuze kudayiswe, okuyokwenza ukuba kudingeke kwakhiwe izingqalasizinda ukuze kusekelwe lo msebenzi wokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi oyobe usuhubeka ngokugcwele. Amathuba omsebenzi anjalo
Ngcebo Melusi	Nkwanyana	Do you think this oil and gas exploration effect my community? This could bring a lot of job opportunities and offer oil and gas exploration skills unknown to the locals.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo? Kanjani? Lungazuza umsebenzi nama khono okumbiwa phansi.	Refer to response above	Sicela ubheke empendlweni engaphezulu.
Ngcebo Melusi	Nkwanyana	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration? I heard it from close friends and family.	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle? Ngikuzwe ngabangani nezinhlalo	Your notification source has been noted.	Ukuphawula kwakho kuqashelwe.
Ngcebo Melusi	Nkwanyana	General Comments? They should go ahead with the oil and gas exploration project but ensure that the community is not ill-treated.	Usugoba nje uhini umbono wakho? Abaqhubeke bembe uoyela negas kodwa benze isiqiniseko sokuthi umphakathi awuhlukumezeki	You support of the exploration project has been noted. Very little interaction with the community is anticipated and it is unlikely that there will be "ill-treatment" of any community members by Eni staff/ contractors. Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	Ukusekela kwakho lokwambiwa kuqashelwe. Ukukhulumisana okuvela emphakathini akulindelekile kanye nokuphathana kabi okuvela kubasebenzi be- Eni/ osonkontraka. Sicela uphawule, konke okuphawulwe ngesiZulu kuzophendulwa ngezi-17 Januwari 2018.
Namiswa	Nxumalo	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? I believe it will change the beach as we know it, because whenever there are projects that are extracting natural resources from underground it is always unsettling. The Richards Bay beach shores will be dirty and drenched will oil and gas coming from the exploration. And when it is left in that state i/we will not be able to go cleanse "spiritually" there.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Ngikholwa yikuthi kuzoshintsha ulwandle osulusebenzisayo ngoba njalo makuba nama operation oku"extract" ama natural resources kuba nenhlala kabi. Ulwandle lwase Richards Bay luzoncola, luncoliswa uoyela ne gas le engabe iphuma/ichitheka mase imbiwa phansi. Mase luncolile ngeke sikwazi/ngikwazi ukuyoncebeleka noma ngigeze "spiritually" kulo.	The Project activities will take place 60km offshore. The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism and the beach areas under normal operating conditions  Eni will take measures to prevent the pollution of the ocean through the management of waste associated with the Project. Eni's waste management principle is to do the following; in the order of priority: reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, treat, dispose. All vessels would have equipment, systems and protocols in place for prevention of pollution by oil, sewage and garbage in accordance with MARPOL 73/78.  Small spills on the deck of the drillship will be contained with the equipment on-board. Spills at sea will be immediately contained by the supply vessels, which host on-board offshore booms and skimmers, plus dispersants spraying systems and a small volume of dispersants for immediate response. Additional oil spill response equipment will be stored at the logistic base in a readily deployable state. In the unlikely case of larger spills, Eni has a contract with a global provider, Oil Spill Response Limited, which will intervene in 24-48 hours providing oil spill response equipment and oil spill dispersants. In case of loss of control of the well, Oil Spill Response Limited can mobilise a well sealing device (capping stack) from its base in Saldanha Bay, within the Country. Another capping stack can be provided by Wild Well Control from Singapore. Eni will be required to develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan for this project. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA. Furthermore, the proposed drilling areas are located approximately 60km away from the shoreline and would thus not affect beach accessibility.  The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (>100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA, together with mitigation measures which will be put into place in the event of an accidental spill.	Umsebenzi ozokwenziwa uzoqhela ngamakhilomitha angu-60 uma usuka ogwini. Lo msebenzi angeke ubonakale uma usogwini lolwandle noma uphazamise imisebenzi yasolwandle noma yasogwini ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza .  I-Eni izothatha izinyathelo ukuqikelela ukuthi ivimbela ukungcola olwandle ngokunakekela ukungcola okuhambisana nalo msebenzi. Isimiso sokunakekela ukungcola kwe-Eni ukwenza lokhu okulandelayo : kuya ngokubaluleka kwakho: nciphisa, sebenzisa kabusha, sebenzisa futhi, buyisela esimweni, nakekela, lahla. Onke amakhontena azobe enemishini, izinhlelo kanye nemithetho endaweni ukuvimbela ukungcola kukawoyela, indle kanye nodoti ngokuvumelana ne-MARPOL 73/78.  Ukuchitheka okuncane okwenzeka emikhumbini yokumba kuzonakekelwa ngemishini yokucoca esemkhunjini. Ukuchitheka okusolwandle kuzonakekelwa ngokuphuthuma imikhumbi yokunakekela enama-booms nama-skimmers , kanye nezinto zokufutha ezihlilewe kanye nezinhlalo zokufutha uma kuphakama izimo eziphuthumayo. Nolunye uhlelo olwengeziwe lokusabela lapho kunesimo esiphuthumayo lizokwenziwa khona lilungele ukusebenza. Uma ngokungalindelekile kwenzeka kuchitheka kakhulu uwoyela, i-Eni inesivumelwano nomhlazekeli womhlaba jikelele, u-Oil Spill Response Limited, oyongenelela kungakaphela amahora angu-24-48 uzonikeza amathuluzi azosiza lapho kuchitheka uwoyela. Uma kwenzeka ukuchitheka kukukhulu kakhulu, i-Oil Spill Response Limited ingakhipha i-sealing device (isakana lokuvula) endaweni yayo ese-Saldanha Bay, maphakathi neZwe. Enye i-capping stack ingakhishwa i-Wild Well Control evela e-Singapore. I-Eni kuzodingeka iqhamuke necebo lokulawula inhlekelele yokuchitheka kukawoyela kulo msebenzi i-Oil Spill Contingency Plan. Izingozi ezingenzeka eziphathelene nalo msebenzi zichaziwe kuSahluko 8 se-EIA. Ngaphezulu kwalokho, Umsebenzi ozokwenziwa uzoqhela ngamakhilomitha angu-60 uma usuka ogwini. Lo msebenzi angeke uphazamise ukusebenza kolwandle.
Namiswa	Nxumalo	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? Around my community in Mzingazi, we use the beach for different reasons. There are locals selling to visiting tourists especially during the holiday seasons. This will directly affect these specific households because tourists of which they sell to will no longer be visiting	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Umpakathi wami Mzingazi, sisebenzisa ulwandle ngezindlela ezahlukile. Khona omama abadayisa olwandle, bedayisela abantu boku vakasha ngezikhathi zamaholidi kakhulukazi. Uzoqhinteka kabhlongu ke umphakathi nalemizi mengathiwa luyancola ulwandle, izivakashi azisezi olwandle ngoba kuchaza ukuthi abathengi bazocipha kugcine kungadayia mama lapha olwandle. Gcine indlela yokuziphilisa isingekho.	The Project activities will take place 60km offshore. The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism or beach activities under normal operating conditions.	Umsebenzi ozokwenziwa uzoqhela ngamakhilomitha angu-60 uma usuka ogwini. Umkhumbi ombayo ngeke ubonakale uma usogwini futhi akulindelekile ukuba lo msebenzi uphazamise ezokuvasha kanye nokuya kwabantu ebhishi ngaphansi kwezimo ezivamile zokusebenza.
Namiswa	Nxumalo	Do you think this oil and gas exploration effect my community? The community will not gain anything since nothing good will come out from this oil and gas exploration.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Uzozuzo inkathazo ngoba akukho okuhle esingike ngakuzwa okungenzeka/okungalethwa ilabo abafuna ukugubha olwandle lwangakithi.	Given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the project. Many of the employment positions are associated with highly technical work and require specific skills related to oil and gas, and the drillship will have its own crew.  There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.	Ngenxa yokuthi umsebenzi uzogxila ekuhloleni ukutholakala kukawoyela kanye nesikhathi esifushane, amathuba omsebenzi azotholakala mancane, izikhundla eziningana zomsebenzi ezizotholakala zifuna ngokuqondile amakhono athile ahlobene nowoyela kanye negesi, kanye nokumba kusetshenziswa imishini namathimba akhona.  Kunezinzuzo ezincane zomphakathi ezizotholakala ngalo msebenzi ngenxa yesikhathi esifushane somsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini. Noma kunjalo, ukuphumelela kokumba, kuzoba nemiphumela emihle nehala njalo eNingizimu Afrika, njengemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukunikezwa kokuphepha, ukutshalwa kwezimali zezwe emsebenzini othuthukayo (amathuba omsebenzi), ukunyuka kwemali kahulumeni, umthelela ekukhuleni komnotho kanye nokuncipha ekuthembeleni ekuthengeni uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Isimo siyohluka kakhulu uma kutholakala ukuthi kunowoyela negesi eningi okudingeka kumbiwe ukuze kudayiswe, okuyokwenza ukuba kudingeke kwakhiwe izingqalasizinda ukuze kusekelwe lo msebenzi wokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi oyobe usuhubeka ngokugcwele. Amathuba omsebenzi anjalo

Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Namiswa	Nxumalo	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration? I heard from one of the residents from Mzingazi who read about it on the Mercury Newspaper.	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle? Ngezwa ngenye inhlali yaseMzingazi, nayo eyabona ephephandabeni lesilungu iMercury	Your notification source has been noted. A comprehensive public participation process was conducted by ERM (the EAP) to ensure that the public were notified and provided with an opportunity to participate in the process.	Ukuphawula kwakho kuyaqashelwa. Uhlelo olunzulu lokuxoxisana nomphakathi luye lwenziwa i-ERM (okuyi-EAP) ukuze kuqikelelwe ukuthi umphakathi uyaziswa futhi unikezwa ithuba lokuba negxenye kule nqubo.
Namiswa	Nxumalo	General Comments? Please do not disturb our beaches because that will disrupt ordinary means of survival and leave us with nothing in the end.	Usugoba nje uthini umbono wakho? Ngicela lungaphazanyiswa ulwandle lwakithi Alkanstraad ngoba indlela zokuziphilisa zophazamiseka. Abantu abazozuza ngenhlupheko yethu hazosishiva sikhamisile sinnenaku ukubuyela emva	The Project activities will take place 60km offshore. The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism and beach accessibility under normal operating conditions. Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	Lo msebenzi ozokwenziwa uzoqhela ngamakhilomitha angu-60 uma usuka ogwini, futhi ngeke ubonakale uma usolwandle. Lo msebenzi ngeke uphazamise imisebenzi yasolwandle noma yasogwini ngaphansi kwezimo ezihleliwe. Sicela uphawule ukuthi konke okuphawuliwe ngesiZulu kuzophendulwa ngezi-17 Januwari 2018.
Mzomuhle	Myeni	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? This exploration project will affect us in a negative way from our beaches to the different places around Mtubatuba. Since we all know that we visit the beach whenever we want to, this project will come with rules and regulations restraining us from doing that. During the exploration project oil spills will affect our precious resources since most people make a living out of fishing and also our livestock drinks the water coming from the beach.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Loluhlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta ngndlela engeyinhle isimo senhlalo nezinto ezingamagugu, njengo bd. Sazi sonke ukuthi kuyenzeka ukuthi ulwandle luchithele emifuleni esakhele uthole ukuthi ngoba luchitha nje selinindeka noma selichaphazela ngo oyela, mase izinto ezingamagugu kithi ziyafa nje ngemfuyo, ofishi esibadobayo sibadle okanye siphinde sibadayise ukuze siphilise futhi siyaye siye olwandle ngoba sazo ndele ikhathi zamaholidi	The Project activities will take place 60km offshore. The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism or beach activities under normal operating conditions. This Project will not affect fishing rights and fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA). As part of Eni's standards on the management of socio-economic impacts, if the case is determined that the project will have impacts on fishing activities, a procedure is followed to evaluate the socio-economic impact. This process follows International guidelines (IFC Guidance on Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-based livelihoods; WBG Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, 2012), in addition to Eni's own, worldwide standards.G345These standards provide a methodology for the determination of the compensation, or 'disturbance allowance', due to potential impacts on fisheries. The disturbance allowance is based on the identification of who will be impacted by the Project activities, and the level of loss or 'disturbance' they will experience. The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.  The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (>100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA, together with mitigation measures which will be put into place in the event of an accidental spill.	Lo msebenzi ozokwenziwa uzoqhela ngamakhilomitha angu-60 uma usuka ogwini, futhi ngeke ubonakale uma usolwandle. Lo msebenzi ngeke uphazamise imisebenzi yasolwandle noma yasogwini ngaphansi kwezimo ezihleliwe. Kuzomiswa indawo evinjelwe engaba ngamamitha angu-500 nxazonke zendawo yokumba (amakhilomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini). Ibhizinisi lokudoba okuyilona elizothinteka ngasendaweni okucatshangelwa yona yokudoba ngamanetha. Abathintekayo kulendaba bazokwaziswa ngendawo, ubude bomsebenzi nezikhathi kanye nangomsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini. Abandobi abavamile abazidobela ogwini ngeke baphazamiseke, futhi ezimweni ezivamile ngeke kuphazamise nezinhlanzi zabo noma ukudoba ngokuqondile (bheka isahluko 7 se-EIA). Njengengxenye yemigomo yokuphatha yakwa-ENI yokunakekelwa kwemiphakathi nezomnotho, uma kutholakala lo msebenzi unomthelela ekudobeni, kunequbo ekufanelwe ilandelelwe ukuze kuhlolwe umthelela emphakathini nakwezomnotho. Le nqubo ilandela imigomo yezizwe zomhlaba wonke (Iziquondiso ze-IFC Zokusingathwa Kwamagalelo Emisebenzi eyenziwayo kulabo abaziphilisa ngokudoba; IZimiso Zokusebenza zeWBG Kwezemvelo kanye Nokulondolozwa Kwezenhlalo, zango-2012), ngaphezulu kwemigomo ye-Eni, esezingeni lamazwe omhlaba wonke. Le migomo inikeza indlela yokuthola isibonelelo sesinxephezelu, noma 'isibonelelo sokuphazamiseka', ngenxa yomthelela engase ube khona kwezokudoba. Lesi sibonelelo sokuphazamiseka sitholakala ngemva kokubona ukuthi ubani ongase athinteke ngenxa yomsebenzi wokumba, nangezinga lokulahlekelwa noma lokuphazamiseka abazobanako. Imithelela engase ibe khona kwimvelo yasolwandle ngenxa yomsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini iye yahlolwa kusetshenziswa ucwaningo lwezemvelo yasolwandle lukachwepheshe ozimele ovela e-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti umphumela wokuthiteka kwezokudoba kwahlolwa kusetshenziswa ochwepheshe kwezokudoba e-Capp Marine. Ukuphazamiseka kwemvelo yasolwandle nokudoba okungase kube khona kukhulunywa ngakho kuSahluko 7 sombiko we-EIA. Ukuphazamiseka okuningi okungase kube khona okuye kwahlolwa kunomphumela omncane kakhulu noma ongeke unakeke.
Mzomuhle	Myeni	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? It will affect the community because the gas and oil spills will pollute the water and air making it hard for local residents to live peacefully as this may cause difficulties breathing and fishing out at sea.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Kuzowuthinta ngoba uma sekumbiwa lo oyela ne gas kungenzeka zithintekela emphakathini futhi kakhulukazi kubantu abagulayo ngesifo sofuba namfuyo ngathinteka ngoba nayo kuyenza iyodia amadlalweni eduze ko lwandle	The potential effects from air emissions is Minor and would not directly affect the health of residents as the location of the drillship will be over 60km offshore.  Eni will take measures to prevent the pollution of the ocean through the management of waste associated with the Project. Eni's waste management principle is to do the following; in the order of priority: reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, treat, dispose. All vessels would have equipment, systems and protocols in place for prevention of pollution by oil, sewage and garbage in accordance with MARPOL 73/78.  Small spills on the deck of the drillship will be contained with the equipment on-board. Spills at sea will be immediately contained by the supply vessels, which host on-board offshore booms and skimmers, plus dispersants spraying systems and a small volume of dispersants for immediate response. Additional oil spill response equipment will be stored at the logistic base in a readily deployable state. In the unlikely case of larger spills, Eni has a contract with a global provider, Oil Spill Response Limited, which will intervene in 24-48 hours providing oil spill response equipment and oil spill dispersants. In case of loss of control of the well, Oil Spill Response Limited can mobilise a well sealing device (capping stack) from its base in Saldanha Bay, within the Country. Another capping stack can be provided by Wild Well Control from Singapore.  As noted above, fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities	Amathuba ukuba nokungcola komoya mancane kakhulu futhi angeke athinte impilo yabahlali bendawo ngoba indawo yokumbiwa izobe iqhele ngamakhilomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini.  I-Eni izothatha izinyathelo ukuqikelela ukuthi ivimbela ukungcola olwandle ngokunakekela ukungcola okuhambisana nalo msebenzi. Isimiso sokunakekela ukungcola kwe-Eni ukwenza lokhu okulandelayo; kuya ngokubaluleka kwakho: nciphisa, sebenzisa kabusha, sebenzisa futhi, buyisela esimweni, nakekela, lahla. Onke amakhontena azobe enemishini, izinhlelo kanye nemithetho endaweni ukuvimbela ukungcola kukawoyela, indle kanye nodoti ngokuvumelana ne-MARPOL 73/78.  Ukuchitheka okuncane okwenzeka emikhumbini yokumba kuzonakekelwa ngemishini yokucoca esemkhunjini. Ukuchitheka okusolwandle kuzonakekelwa ngokuphuthuma imikhumbi yokunakekela enama-booms nama-skimmers , kanye nezinto zokufutha ezihleliwe kanye nezinhlelo zokufutha uma kuphakama izimo eziphuthumayo. Nolunye uhlelo olwengeziwe lokusabela lapho kunesimo esiphuthumayo izokwenziwa khona lilungele ukusebenza. Uma ngokungalingidelekile kwenzeka kuchitheka kakhulu uwoyela, i-Eni inesivumelwano nomhlinzeki womhlaba jikelele, u-Oil Spill Response Limited, oyongenelela kungakaphela amahora angu-24-48 uzonikeza amathuluzi azosiza lapho kuchitheka ukwoyela. Uma kwenzeka ukuchitheka kukukhulu kakhulu, i-Oil Spill Response Limited ingakhipha i-sealing device (isakana lokuvala) endaweni yayo ese-Saldanha Bay, maphakathi neZwe. Enye i-capping stack ingakhishwa i-Wild Well Control evela e-Singapore.  Njengoba kubonisiwe ngaphambili, Kuzomiswa indawo evinjelwe engaba ngamamitha angu-500 nxazonke zendawo yokumba (amakhilomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini). Ibhizinisi lokudoba okuyilona elizothinteka ngasendaweni okucatshangelwa yona yokudoba ngamanetha. Abathintekayo kulendaba bazokwaziswa ngendawo, ubude bomsebenzi nezikhathi kanye nangomsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini. Abandobi abavamile abazidobela ogwini ngeke baphazamiseke, futhi ezimweni ezivamile ngeke kuphazamise nezinhlanzi zabo noma ukudoba ngokuqondile.
Mzomuhle	Myeni	Do you think this oil and gas exploration effect my community? Neither I or the community will benefit from the project, all this is doing is polluting the water and killing the fish.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Angiboni ukuthi mina noma umphakathi ngeke uzuze lutho kuphela nje ungalingelwa imfuyo ubulale namanzi	Refer to responses above. The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.	Sicela ubheke empendulweni engaphezulu. Imithelela engase ibe khona kwimvelo yasolwandle ngenxa yomsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini iye yahlolwa kusetshenziswa ucwaningo lwezemvelo yasolwandle lukachwepheshe ozimele ovela e-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti umphumela wokuthiteka kwezokudoba kwahlolwa kusetshenziswa ochwepheshe kwezokudoba e-Capp Marine. Ukuphazamiseka kwemvelo yasolwandle nokudoba okungase kube khona kukhulunywa ngakho kuSahluko 7 sombiko we-EIA. Ukuphazamiseka okuningi okungase kube khona okuye kwahlolwa kunomphumela omncane kakhulu noma ongeke unakeke.
Mzomuhle	Myeni	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration? I heard from my father.	Ngabe uluthole kanjani lolu lwazi mayelana nokumbiwa noma ukumuncwa ko oyela olwandle? Ngilithole ngobaba	Noted. A comprehensive public participation process was conducted by ERM (the EAP) to ensure that the public were notified and provided with an opportunity to participate in the process.	Phawula. Uhlelo olunzulu lokuxoxisana nomphakathi luye lwenziwa i-ERM (okuyi-EAP) ukuze kuqikelelwe ukuthi umphakathi uyaziswa futhi unikezwa ithuba lokuba negxenye kule nqubo.
Mzomuhle	Myeni	General Comments? In short, I think this project will work only if there is a firm partnership with the community to make sure that everyone benefits equally.	Usugoba nje uthini umbono wakho? Sengigoba ngithi loluhlelo ngibona ukuthi ukuze lube yimpumelelo kumele kusebenziswane nomphakathi ukuze kube nesiqiniseko sokuthi awuhlukumezeki.	Your comment has been noted. Given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the project. Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	Ukuphawua kwakho kuqashelwe. Ngenxa yokuthi umsebenzi uzoqxila ekuhloleni ukutholakala kukawoyela kanye nesikhathi esifushane, amathuba omsebenzi azotholakala mancane. Konke okuphawuliwe ngesiZulu kuzophendulwa ngezi-17 Januwari 2018.
John	Mpanza	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? This project will ruin a lot of things, especially in the tourism sector plus a lot of people here in Richards Bay love going to the beach, this will be even harder on the people that live of fishing.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhlalo/izinto ezingamagugu/nokusentshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokungceleka ngokujwayelekile? Kuzo sithinta kabi ngoba lolu lwandle luyigugu kithi thina bahlali base Richards Bay futhi ngeke phela sisakwazi nokuyo ncebeleka khona.	The Project activities will take place 60km offshore. The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism and beach accessibility under normal operating conditions. This Project will not affect fishing rights and fishing activities will only be temporarily restricted by a 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship. The only commercial fishery that overlaps with the drilling areas of interest is the pelagic longline fishery. Affected stakeholders will be notified of the location, duration and timing of drilling activities. Subsistence fishers who operate closer to the coast line will not interact with the drillship, and under normal operating conditions the project will not have any bearing on these fishing activities (refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA).  The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.	Lo msebenzi ozokwenziwa uzoqhela ngamakhilomitha angu-60 uma usuka ogwini, futhi ngeke ubonakale uma usolwandle. Lo msebenzi ngeke uphazamise imisebenzi yasolwandle noma yasogwini ngaphansi kwezimo ezihleliwe. Kuzomiswa indawo evinjelwe engaba ngamamitha angu-500 nxazonke zendawo yokumba (amakhilomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini). Ibhizinisi lokudoba okuyilona elizothinteka ngasendaweni okucatshangelwa yona yokudoba ngamanetha. Abathintekayo kulendaba bazokwaziswa ngendawo, ubude bomsebenzi nezikhathi kanye nangomsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini. Abandobi abavamile abazidobela ogwini ngeke baphazamiseke, futhi ezimweni ezivamile ngeke kuphazamise nezinhlanzi zabo noma ukudoba ngokuqondile (bheka isahluko 7 se-EIA).  Imithelela engase ibe khona kwimvelo yasolwandle ngenxa yomsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini iye yahlolwa kusetshenziswa ucwaningo lwezemvelo yasolwandle lukachwepheshe ozimele ovela e-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti umphumela wokuthiteka kwezokudoba kwahlolwa kusetshenziswa ochwepheshe kwezokudoba e-Capp Marine. Ukuphazamiseka kwemvelo yasolwandle nokudoba okungase kube khona kukhulunywa ngakho kuSahluko 7 sombiko we-EIA. Ukuphazamiseka okuningi okungase kube khona okuye kwahlolwa kunomphumela omncane kakhulu noma ongeke unakeke.

Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
John	Mpanza	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? It could have both positive and negative effects on the people. This could bring job opportunities to the community but also cause a lot of diseases.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Kuzowuthinta kabi ngoba kuzolona ulwandle lwethu.	Given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the project. Many of the employment positions are associated with highly technical work and require specific skills related to oil and gas, and the drillship will have its own crew.  There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.  The Project will not have adverse impact on the health on coastal communities as Project activities will take place 60km offshore.	Ngenxa yokuthi umsebenzi uzoxigila ekuhloleni ukutholakala kukawoyela kanye nesikhathi esifushane, amathuba omsebenzi azotholakala mancane, izikhundla eziningana zomsebenzi ezizotholakala zifuna ngokuqondile amakhono athile ahlobene nowoyela kanye negesi, kanye nokumba kusetshenziswa imishini namathimba akhona.  Kunezinzuzo ezincane zomphakathi ezizotholakala ngalo msebenzi ngenxa yesikhathi esifushane somsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini. Noma kunjalo, ukuphumelela kokumba, kuzoba nemiphumela emihle nehala njalo eNingizimu Afrika, njengemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukunikezwa kokuphepha, ukutshalwa kwezimali zezwe emsebenzini othuthukayo (amathuba omsebenzi), ukunyuka kwemali kahulumeni, umthelela ekukhuleni komnotho kanye nokuncipha ekuthembeleni ekuthengeni uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Isimo siyohluka kakhulu uma kutholakala ukuthi kunowoyela negesi eningi okudingeka kumbiwe ukuze kudayiswe, okuyokwenza ukuba kudingeke kwakhiwe izingqalasizinda ukuze kusekelwe lo msebenzi wokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi oyobe usuqhubeka ngokugcwele. Amathuba omsebenzi anjalo anganikezwa ukuqeqeshelwa umsebenzi okufanele kanye nezikhundla kwezobuchwepheshe.  Umsebenzi angeke uziphazamise izimpilo zabahlali bendawo ngoba indawo yokumbiwa izobe iqhele ngamakhilomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini.
John	Mpanza	Do you think this oil and gas exploration effect my community? This could bring a lot of job opportunities and offer oil and gas exploration skills unknown to the locals.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo? Kanjani? Ngeke sizuze lutho ngoba vele lenkampani ezomba la olwandle lwethu eyaphesheya kwezilwandle.	Given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the project. Many of the employment positions are associated with highly technical work and require specific skills related to oil and gas, and the drillship will have its own crew. There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities.  Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. The outlook would be substantially different if a commercial discovery was made, whereby infrastructure would need to be developed to support productions activities. Such employment opportunities can be provided with appropriate training and are not limited to technical positions.	Ngenxa yokuthi umsebenzi uzoxigila ekuhloleni ukutholakala kukawoyela kanye nesikhathi esifushane, amathuba omsebenzi azotholakala mancane, izikhundla eziningana zomsebenzi ezizotholakala zifuna ngokuqondile amakhono athile ahlobene nowoyela kanye negesi, kanye nokumba kusetshenziswa imishini namathimba akhona. Kunezinzuzo ezincane zomphakathi ezizotholakala ngalo msebenzi ngenxa yesikhathi esifushane somsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini.  Ukuphumelela kokumba, kuzoba nemiphumela emihle nehala njalo eNingizimu Afrika, njengemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukunikezwa kokuphepha, ukutshalwa kwezimali zezwe emsebenzini othuthukayo (amathuba omsebenzi), ukunyuka kwemali kahulumeni, umthelela ekukhuleni komnotho kanye nokuncipha ekuthembeleni ekuthengeni uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Isimo siyohluka kakhulu uma kutholakala ukuthi kunowoyela negesi eningi okudingeka kumbiwe ukuze kudayiswe, okuyokwenza ukuba kudingeke kwakhiwe izingqalasizinda ukuze kusekelwe lo msebenzi wokumbiwa kukawoyela negesi oyobe usuqhubeka ngokugcwele. Amathuba omsebenzi anjalo anganikezwa ukuqeqeshelwa umsebenzi okufanele kanye nezikhundla kwezobuchwepheshe.
John	Mpanza	General Comments? They should go ahead with the oil and gas exploration project but ensure that the community is not ill-treated.	Usugoqa nje uthini umbono wakho? Umbono wami uthi cela kunga mbiwa olwandle ngoba siyaludinga siwumphakathi	Your comment on support of the proposed project is noted. Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	Ukusekela kwakho lokwambiwa kuqashelwe. Sicela uphawule, konke okuphawuliwe ngesiZulu kuzophendulwa ngezi-17 Januwari 2018.
Israel . T	Nkosi	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my livelihood/recreational activities/general use of the beach? It will put people's lives at risk because the air we breathe comes from the ocean. Tourism will suffer. Job opportunities will be lost in all of this area.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas olwandle kuzosithinta kanjani isimo senhla/ izinto ezingamagugu/ nokusetshenziswa nje kwezindawo zokuncebeleka ngokujwayelekile? Luzo beka izimpilo zabantu encupheni ngoba umoya esiwuphefumulayo uphuma olwandle. kuzoba nomthelela omubi kwezokuvakasha ngoba amagugu ethu azophazamiseka. kuphela amathuba emisebenzi ezweni lakithi lonkana.	It is important to note that the sea does not "produce air" as stated in your comment. The potential effects of air emissions from the drillship is minor and would not directly affect the health of residents due to the distance of the drillship away from the shore. The potential effects from air emissions is minor and would not directly affect the health of residents as the location of the drill ship will be approximately 60km away from the shore. The main sources of atmospheric emissions will be from the drillship and other vessels (i.e. supply and standby vessels) involved in the drilling operation. The principal expected atmospheric emissions from the drilling activities include carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), sulphur dioxide (SO2), carbon monoxide (CO) and volatile organic compounds (VOC). Many of these compounds are known to have the potential to contribute to a number of environmental processes and impacts including acidification (acid rain), the formation of low level ozone, and local air pollution. The client has committed to the following inbuilt compliance and control measures: • Compliance to MARPOL 73/78 Annex VI regulations regarding the reduction of NOx, SOx and GHG emissions from vessel engines. • All diesel motors and generators will undergo routine inspections and receive adequate maintenance to minimise soot and unburnt diesel released to the atmosphere. • Leak detection and repair programmes will be implemented for valves, flanges, fittings, seals, etc.  The Project activities will occur approximately 60km offshore. As such, the tourism industry will not be affected by the exploration drilling under normal conditions. The drillship will not be visible from the shore and it is not anticipated that the project will have any impact on tourism and beach accessibility under normal operating conditions. The potential effects of the proposed drilling activities associated with exploration on the marine environment have been assessed through a marine ecology study undertaken by an independent specialist from Pisces Environmental Services, while the effect on Fisheries was assessed through a fisheries specialist study undertaken by Capp Marine. The potential impact on the marine environment and fisheries is presented in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. Most of the potential impacts assessed have a Moderate to Negligible residual significance.  The risk of an oil spill (including crude oil, diesel and Non-aqueous drilling fluid retained on cuttings) into the marine environment is inherent in all offshore oil exploration and appraisal projects. The results of the Oil Spill Modelling Report commissioned as part of the EIA, indicate that no significant (>100 g/m2) shoreline oiling would occur as result of a spill, and it is therefore, unlikely that the unplanned release of hydrocarbons would affect nearshore livelihood activities (tourism/ fishing) or coastal communities. The potential impacts associated with an unplanned event are explained in Chapter 8 of the EIA, together with mitigation measures which will be put into place in the event of an accidental spill.	Kubalulekile ukuqaphela ukuthi ulwandle "alukhiqizi umoya" njengoba ukuphawula kwakho kubonisile. Ukuphazamiseka kokuphuma komoya okungenzeka ngenxa yomkhumbi wokumba mncane kakhulu futhi ngeke kwaphazamisa impilo yezakhamuzi ngokuqondile ngoba indawo yokumbiwa izobe iqhele ngamakhilomitha angu-60 ukusuka ogwini. Ingxenye eyinhloko ezobe ikhiqiza umoya kakhulu umkhumbi wokumba neminye ezobe iyisiza (i.e. ofakayo kanye nozobe ulindele) emsebenzini wokumba. Umoya ozobe ulindelekile ozobe ukhishwa lapho kumbiwa uhlanganisa i- carbon dioxide (CO2), i- methane (CH4), i-oxides of nitrogen (NOx), i-sulphur dioxide (SO2), i-carbon monoxide (CO) kanye ne-volatile organic compounds (VOC). Iningi lala makhemikhali aziwa ukuba namandla ekwenzeni izingozi ezingokwemvelo ezihlanganisa i-acidification (imvula ye-Acid), ukwakheka kwe-low level ozone kanye nokungcola komoya endaweni. Iklayenti lizibophezele ekulandeleni nasekuhambisaneni nemibandela yangaphakathi nezinyathelo zokulawula: • Ukuhambisana ne-MARPOL 73/78 Annex VI regulations maylana nokwehliswa kwe-NOx, i-SOx kanye ne-GHG ekhiqizwa izinjini zemikhumbi. • Zonke izinjini ezisebenzisa uDizili namajeneretha azongena ohlwini lokuhlolwa nokunakekelwa okufanele ukuze kwehliswe uketshezi olumnyama olungcolile kanye nodizili ongashanga okuphumela emoyeni. • Ukuqashwa kokucosna nezinhlelo zokulungisa zizosetshenziswa kuma-valves, ama-flange, ama-fittings, nama-seals, etc.  Lo msebenzi ozokwenziwa uzoqhela ngamakhilomitha angu-60 uma usuka ogwini. Ngakho, imboni yezokuvakasha ngeke iphazamiseke ngenxa yokumba kokuhlola uwoyela negesi ngaphansi kwezimo zokusebenza ezivamile. Imthelela engase ibe khona kwimvelo yasolwandle ngenxa yomsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini iye yahlolwa kusetshenziswa ucwaningo lwezemvelo yasolwandle lukachwepheshe ozimele ovela e-Pisces Environmental Services, kanti umphumela wokuthiteka kwezokudoba kwahlolwa kusetshenziswa ochwepheshe kwezokudoba e-Capp Marine. Ukuphazamiseka kwemvelo yasolwandle nokudoba okungase kube khona kukhulunywa ngakho kuSahluko 7 sombiko we-EIA. Ukuphazamiseka okuningi okungase kube khona okuye kwahlolwa kunomphumela omncane kakhulu noma ongeke unakeke.  Ingozi yokuchitheka kukawoyela (kuhlanganise namafutha angcolile, udizili kanye noketshezi olungewona amanzi lokumba olugcinwa ezintweni zokugcina ezisemkhunjini) kwimvelo yasolwandle ibakhona kuwo wonke umsebenzi wokumba nowokuhlola uwoyela ogwini. Imiphumela yombiko wokuhlela ukuchitheka kukawoyela ogunyaziwe oyingxenye ye-EIA, iveza ukuthi akukho ukuchitheka kukawoyela okuphawulekayo (>100 g/m2) okuzokwenzeka ngenxa yomsebenzi wokumba, ngenxa yalokho, ukuchitheka okungahleliwe kukawoyela negesi ngeke kube nomthelela emsebenzini wokuziphilisa oseduzane nogu (ezokuvakasha/ ukudoba) noma imiphakathi engasolwandle. Ukuphazamiseka okungase kwenzeka okuhlobene nezimo ezingalindelekile zichaziwe kuSahluko 8 se-EIA, ndawonye nezinyathelo zokulandela lapho kwenzeka ingozi yokuchitheka kukawoyela.
Israel . T	Nkosi	How will this oil and gas exploration affect my community? It will bring suffering to the community because people will not be allowed to use the sea freely. This will take away our livelihood and leave us with nothing.	Ngabe lolu hlelo lokumbiwa kuka oyela ne gas kuzowuthinta kanjani umphakathi wami? Kuzoletha ukuhlukumezeka ngoba abantu bazovinjelwa ukuba basebenzise ulwandle ngendlela engavinjelwa. Kuzosithathela umnotho wethu sisale singenalutho kuzuze abathile.	Refer to above. Due to the proposed project locality being approximately 60km away from the shoreline, it is not anticipated that the drillship will affect tourism, beach accessibility or subsistence fishing.	Bheka kokungaphezulu. Ngenxa yokuthi lo msebenzi ozokwenziwa uzoqhela ngamakhilomitha angu-60 uma usuka ogwini, lo msebenzi ngeke uphazamise imisebenzi yasolwandle noma yasogwini noma ukudoba.
Israel . T	Nkosi	Do you think that oil and gas exploration will benefit me or my community? Why? We will not benefit instead we will lose so much. We will lose jobs, and be left helpless. The will be poverty which will create crime.	Ucabanga ukuthi mina noma umphakathi wami uzozuza ngalolu hlelo? Kungani? Ngeke uzuze kunalokho uzolahlekelwa kakhulu, kunakuqala. Amathuba emisebenzi ethu azolahleka, sisale dengwane. Kudaleke indlala nobugebengu bunyuke kakhulu.	The government, through Operation Phakisa, is seeking to grow the country's ocean economy through several industrial sectors, including the promotion of the oil and gas sector. Exploration is the only means to investigate potential resources and assess their viability for extraction and future development.  Given the project's focus on exploration only at this stage and the subsequent limited time frame, there will be limited employment opportunities associated with the project. Many of the employment positions are associated with highly technical work and require specific skills related to oil and gas, and the drillship will have its own crew.  There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success, however, may result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons.	Uhulumeni esebenzisa i-Operation Phakisa, ufuna ukukhulisa umnotho wezwe wasolwandle usebenzisa imikhakha yezimboni eminingi, kuhlanganise nokukhuthazwa komkhakha kawoyela negesi. Ukumba kuyiyona kuphela indela yokuthola amagugu angase atholakale futhi kuhlolwe nokusebenza kwalokho kumbiwa ukuze kuthuthukiswe ngokuzayo.  Ngenxa yokuthi umsebenzi uzoxigila ekuhloleni ukutholakala kukawoyela kanye nesikhathi esifushane, amathuba omsebenzi azotholakala mancane. Izikhundla eziningana zomsebenzi ezizotholakala zifuna ngokuqondile amakhono athile ahlobene nowoyela kanye negesi, kanye nokumba kusetshenziswa imishini namathimba akhona.  Kunezinzuzo ezincane zomphakathi ezizotholakala ngalo msebenzi ngenxa yesikhathi esifushane somsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini. Noma kunjalo, ukuphumelela kokumba, kuzoba nemiphumela emihle nehala njalo eNingizimu Afrika, njengemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukunikezwa kokuphepha, ukutshalwa kwezimali zezwe emsebenzini othuthukayo (amathuba omsebenzi), ukunyuka kwemali kahulumeni, umthelela ekukhuleni komnotho kanye nokuncipha ekuthembeleni ekuthengeni uwoyela kwamanye amazwe.

Name	Surname	Comment	Ukuphawula	Response	Izimpendulo (Translated Response)
Israel . T	Nkosi	How were you informed about this oil and gas exploration activity? I heard about this from non-governmental organizations. This means those that were suppose to share this information with us chose not to until these organization intervened to conserve nature.	Ngaze ngaluthola ngezinhlaka ezingenzi nzuzo. Okusho ukuthi abasinikanga laba okwakufanele sizwe ngabo, kuze kube khona bazihluphile ukuthi akuvikelwe imvelo.	<p>A comprehensive public participation process was conducted to ensure that the public were notified and provided with an opportunity to participate in the process. Advertisements were placed in newspapers throughout the process to inform communities about the project and to provide an opportunity for people to register to receive updates on the proposed drilling. The advertisements were published in the following newspapers:</p> <p>English Adverts were published in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Daily Dispatch in East London;</li><li>• The South Coast Herald in Port Shepstone;</li><li>• The Herald in Port Elizabeth;</li><li>• The Mercury in Durban and</li><li>• The Zululand Observer in Richards Bay.</li></ul> <p>isiZulu adverts were published in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ilanga and</li><li>• Isiolezwe</li></ul> <p>An isiXhosa advert was published in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pondo News in Eastern Cape</li></ul> <p>sms notifications were also sent to individuals who have registered as an interested and affected party.</p> <p>During the Scoping Phase total of three Public engagement meetings were held in the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Richards Bay (The Richards Hotel) – 6 February 2018</li><li>• Durban (Tropicana Hotel) - 7 February 2018; and</li><li>• Port Shepstone (Port Shepstone Country Club) – 8 February 2018.</li></ul> <p>An additional (fourth) follow up meeting was held, upon request of the South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) on 28 February 2018 at the Austerville Community Hall with the presence of isiZulu language translator. Open house meetings were held during the EIA phase comment period, in order to communicate the findings of the EIA process to stakeholders. Open House meetings were held as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Boardwalk Hotel in Port Elizabeth - 03 October 2018;</li><li>• The Beach Hotel in East London - 04 October 2018;</li><li>• The Premier Inn Hotel in Richards Bay - 08 October 2018,</li><li>• Gooderson Tropicana Hotel in Durban - 09 October 2018, and</li><li>• Venture Inn Hotel in Port Shepstone - 10 October 2018</li></ul>	<p>Uhlelo olunzulu lokuxoxisana nomphakathi luye lwenziwa ukuze kuqikelelwe ukuthi umphakathi uyaziswa futhi unikezwa ithuba lokuba nengxenywe kule nqubo. Izikhangiso zafakwa emaphephandabeni phakathi naloluhlelo ukwazisa imiphakathi ngalo msebenzi wokumba nokunikeza abantu ithuba lokubhalisa nokuthola okwakamuva ngohlelo lokwambiwa oluhlongozwayo. Izikhangiso zafakwa kumaphephandaba alandelayo :</p> <p>Izikhangiso zolimu lwesiNgisi zafakwa kuyi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• i-The Daily Dispatch yase-East London;</li><li>• i-The South Coast Herald yasePort Shepstone;</li><li>• i-The Herald yasePort Elizabeth;</li><li>• i-The Mercury yaseThekwini kanye</li><li>• NeZululand Observer yaseRichards Bay. G329</li></ul> <p>Izikhangiso zolimu lwesiZulu zafakwa kuyi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ilanga and</li><li>• Isiolezwe</li></ul> <p>Izikhangiso zolimu lwesiXhosa zafakwa kuyi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pondo News yase-Eastern Cape</li></ul> <p>ama-sms athunyelwa kubantu ababebhalisile njengabafuna ukwazi kakhudlwana noma abathintekayo ngokuqondile.</p> <p>Phakathi nesigaba sokuhlola, kwahlanganwa izikhawu ezintathu nemiphakathi ezindaweni ezilandelayo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• e-Richards Bay (e-The Richards Hotel) – 6 Februwari 2018</li><li>• e-Durban (e-Tropicana Hotel) - 7 Februwari 2018; nase</li><li>• Port Shepstone (e-Port Shepstone Country Club) – 8 Februwari 2018.</li></ul> <p>Omunye umhlangano (wesine) wokulandelela wabakhona, ngemva kwesicelo esaqhamuka kuyi-South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) ngezi-28 Februwari 2018 e-Austerville Community Hall kukhona nomhumushi wolimu lwesiZulu.</p> <p>Imihlangano evulekile yemiphakathi yaba khona phakathi nesigaba se-EIA sokukhulumisana, ukuze kukhulunywane ngokutholakele ngokwenqubo ye-EIA kwabathintekayo. Imihlangano evulekile yomphakathi yaba khona kulezi zindawo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• e-The Boardwalk Hotel e-Port Elizabeth - 03 Okthoba 2018;</li><li>• e-The Beach Hotel e-East London - 04 Okthoba 2018;</li><li>• e-The Premier Inn Hotel e-Richards Bay - 08 Okthoba 2018,</li><li>• e-Gooderson Tropicana Hotel e- Durban - 09 Okthoba 2018, nase</li><li>• Venture Inn Hotel e- Port Shepstone - 10 Okthoba 2018</li></ul>
Israel . T	Nkosi	General Comments? I am not happy at all with this oil drilling project. Our wealth will be taken away from us and be given to other countries that has given us nothing in return and this oil will be send back to our own country to be sold in high prices. This must be stopped.	Usugoqa nje uthini umbono wakho? Ngizizwa ngingajabulile impela ngalolu hlobo loku mbiwa kwe gas no oyela. Ngoba kuzothathwa umnotho wethu uye kwamanye amazwe angasizuzisi, ubuye uzodayiswa kulo leli lakithi ngenani eliphezulu. Ayiyekwe lento.	Your comment has been noted. There are negligible social benefits associated with the project due to the limited duration of exploration drilling activities. Exploration success, however, would result in long-term benefits for South Africa, such as access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons. Please note, all isiZulu comments received will be responded to by 17 January 2018.	Ukuphawula kwakho kuqashelwe. Kunezinzuzo ezincane zomphakathi ezizotholakala ngalo msebenzi ngenxa yesikhathi esifushane somsebenzi wokumba kusetshenziswa imishini. Noma kunjalo, ukuphumelela kokumba, kuzoba nemiphumela emihle nehlala njalo eNingizimu Afrika, njengemithombo emisha yezamandla, ukunikezwa kokuphepha, ukutshalwa kwezimali zezwe emsebenzini othuthukayo (amathuba omsebenzi), ukunyuka kwemali kahulumeni, umthelela ekukhuleni komnotho kanye nokuncipha ekuthembeleni ekuthengeni uwoyela kwamanye amazwe. Konke okuphawuliwe ngesizulu kuzophendulwa ngezi-17 Januwari 2018.