



EXXONMOBIL PNG LIMITED



Papua New Guinea LNG Project

KUTUBU to HIDES (KP0-80) ADDENDUM No: 4

**Earthquake Associated Landslip &
Permanent Exclusion Zone – KP63.7 -
KP64.8**

PGHU-EH-SPZZZ-490029

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Contents

ACRONYMS	iii
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	4
2.0 Proposed Activities.....	4
3.0 Description of affected areas	6
4.0 Impacts.....	8
5.0 Eligibility and Entitlements	9
6.0 Livelihood restoration	12
7.0 Entitlement Cut Off Date	12
8.0 Consultation & Disclosure	12
9.0 Organizational Roles and Responsibilities.....	15
10.0 Monitoring and Evaluation	15
11.0 Implementation Schedule	15
12.0 Resettlement Budget.....	16
Appendices	17

List of Figures

Figure 1: Earthquake Recovery Sites for PNG LNG.....	5
Figure 2: Affected Area - KP63.7 - KP64.8.....	7
Figure 3: KP64 Earthquake Recovery Implementation Schedule.....	16

List of Tables

Table 1: List of relevant locations, proposed activities and area impacted.....	4
Table 2: Key owner, user and use aspects of proposed impact areas in KP64.....	6
Table 3: Predicted Residual Impacts and Mitigation Measures	8
Table 4: Physical displacement.....	10
Table 5: Economic displacement	11
Table 6: Key Messages for Affected Community Groups	13
Table 7: Community Consultation Summary.....	14

ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	Definition
CAA	Clan Agency Agreement
CCA	Clan Caretaking Agreement
CPA	Clan Payment Agreement
DPE	Department of Petroleum and Energy
EQR	Earthquake Recovery
EMPNG	ExxonMobil PNG
FRV	Full Replacement Value
HSEZ	Hides Spine Exclusion Zone
IPCA	In Principle Clan Agreements
KP	Kilometer Point
LR	Livelihood Restoration
PNG	Papua New Guinea
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ROW	Pipeline Right of Way

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On 26 February 2018 a magnitude 7.5 earthquake struck the Southern Highlands region with the epicenter located approximately 10-12 kms from the Hides plant-site. This was followed by several weeks of aftershocks. Damage from the earthquake was extensive, necessitating repair and ongoing maintenance works along sections of the pipeline. Some of these works require access to areas not occupied or used by local communities, some will lead to economic and potentially, physical displacement, while others will involve land that remains unstable as a result of the earthquake and where economic and potentially physical displacement is required in order to mitigate on-going safety risks to communities.

EMPNG has developed a repair and maintenance program for 2021, following series of technical assessments, for several sections of the pipeline, one of which is in the vicinity of KP64. Routine safety inspections in the same vicinity identified the potential for landslips where fill materials were deposited during the construction phase of the PNG LNG Project. This risk would be exacerbated as a result of activities associated with the repair and maintenance program. To mitigate this risk in the short term and provide long-term community safety following the completion of the repair and maintenance program, EMPNG intends to declare these areas as an exclusion zone and manage accordingly, thereby prohibiting use and access by members of the local community.

This document is prepared as Addendum 4 to the Kutubu to Hides (KP 0 – 80.0) RAP, document No. PGHU-EH-SPZZZ-490029 approved in January 2013, and describes where temporary access and workspace is required to complete the works, potential impacts and associated mitigation measures, and measures to compensate communities for loss of land. The scope and format of the Addendum is consistent with previous Addendums which, in turn, conforms to the requirements of IFC PS 5 (Land acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement) and the Land Access, Resettlement and Livelihood Management Plan – Production (PGGP-EH-OPZZZ-000004-006).

2.0 Proposed Activities

Proposed pre-construction and remediation works will include establishment of an access road off the main public road, temporary fenced staging and storage areas, and an accommodation. At the completion of works, the access road will be scarified, the fence and the accommodation camp will be removed and disturbed areas will be reinstated.

Table 1: List of relevant locations, proposed activities and size of area impacted

Activity	Location	Description	Area/Distance
Access Road	KP64.8 through to Camp 6 ¹	Upgrading of an existing road	~800m
Staging Area	Camp 6	Minor clearing / ground disturbance	2.71ha
Heli-pad 1	Camp 6 vicinity	To be used for emergencies	0.09ha
ROW Repair	KP63.7 to KP64.8	Ground disturbance	1.1km

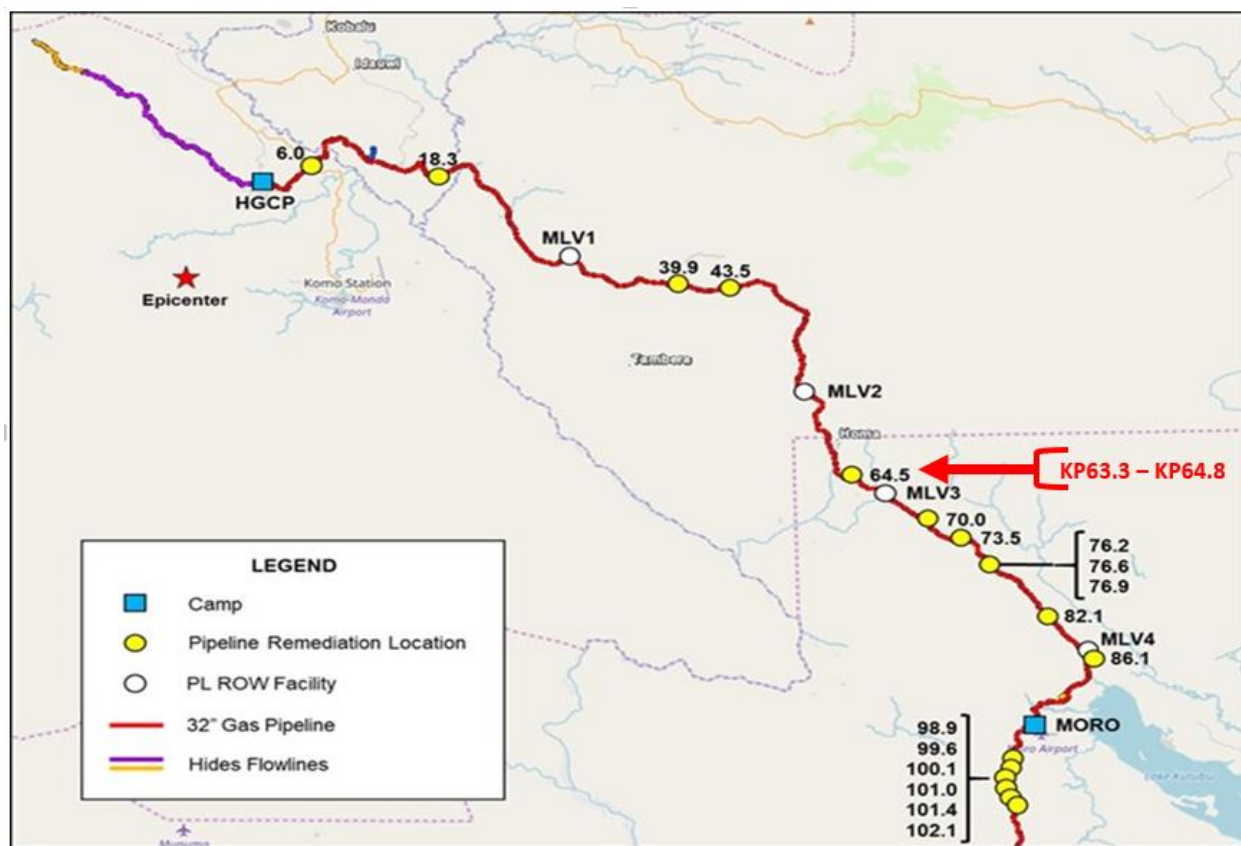
¹ Spiecapeg Old camp – Camp 6, used during the construction phase

Exclusion Zone	KP63.7 to KP64.8	Exclusion from community entry during earthquake repair and maintenance activities	44.83ha ²
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All of the activities listed in Table 1 fall within IPCA Area 9 – Tubage to Homa, signed in August 2009.

Figure 1 shows all the locations identified for earthquake recovery works. The area covered by this Addendum has been highlighted in red font.

Figure 1: Earthquake Recovery Sites for PNG LNG



The overall repair and maintenance program, of which the above activities form a part, is expected to take 2 years, commencing June 1st 2021. At the completion of the program, further assessments will be conducted to evaluate the area of land at risk from landslips and hence the size of the permanent Exclusion Zone, given that it may be possible to reduce the 44.83 ha Exclusion Zone required for the repair and maintenance program to a smaller area in the long-term. Areas deemed safe as a result of this assessment will be given back to the community.

² To be reviewed after the repair and maintenance program.

EMPNG already holds a lease for a 15m-wide right of way (ROW) corridor centered along the full length of the land section of the pipeline route, including between KP63.7- KP64.8³, the main focus of this report. New, temporary lease agreements will be required for the original Spiecapag Camp 6 area, which will be used for laydown, Helipad for emergency and the access road (Table 1). Long-term leases will be required for the permanent exclusion zone, the boundary of which will be confirmed once the proposed repair works have been completed. Annual deprivation payments will be paid for these areas for the length of time the areas will be required by the Project.

3.0 Description of affected areas

Four clans, Gambolo, Hugu Mee, Honge and Ali, have been identified as having relationships with land in the affected area. Three of the four clans are land-owning clans while 1 clan only has land use rights (Table 2). Of the 3 land-owning clans, only 1 clan has social features in the affected area that will be displaced through the resettlement program. Additionally, the three land-owning clans currently have both a CCA⁴ and CAA agreement in place for the pipeline ROW between KP63.7–KP64.8. While CCA is a non-stewardable agreement, the CAA is and will be amended to reflect the new land take for KP64 EQR activities.

Table 2: Key owner, user and use aspects of proposed impact areas in KP64

Impact Area ⁵	Landowner Clan	Land user Clan	Land use and Social Assets	Occupancy/use status	Resettlement Assistance
Camp 6	Gambolo	Nil	Nil	NA	NA
KP64 Exclusion Zone – Western side	Gambolo	Gambolo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food gardens Houseman 	Legitimate occupancy and user rights	- Garden compensation for economic displacement
KP64 Exclusion Zone – Eastern side	Honge Hugu Mee	Ali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food gardens Residential structure 	Current occupants only have user rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resettlement package for displaced structure - Garden compensation for economic displacement

No absentee land-owners were identified as being associated with the area.

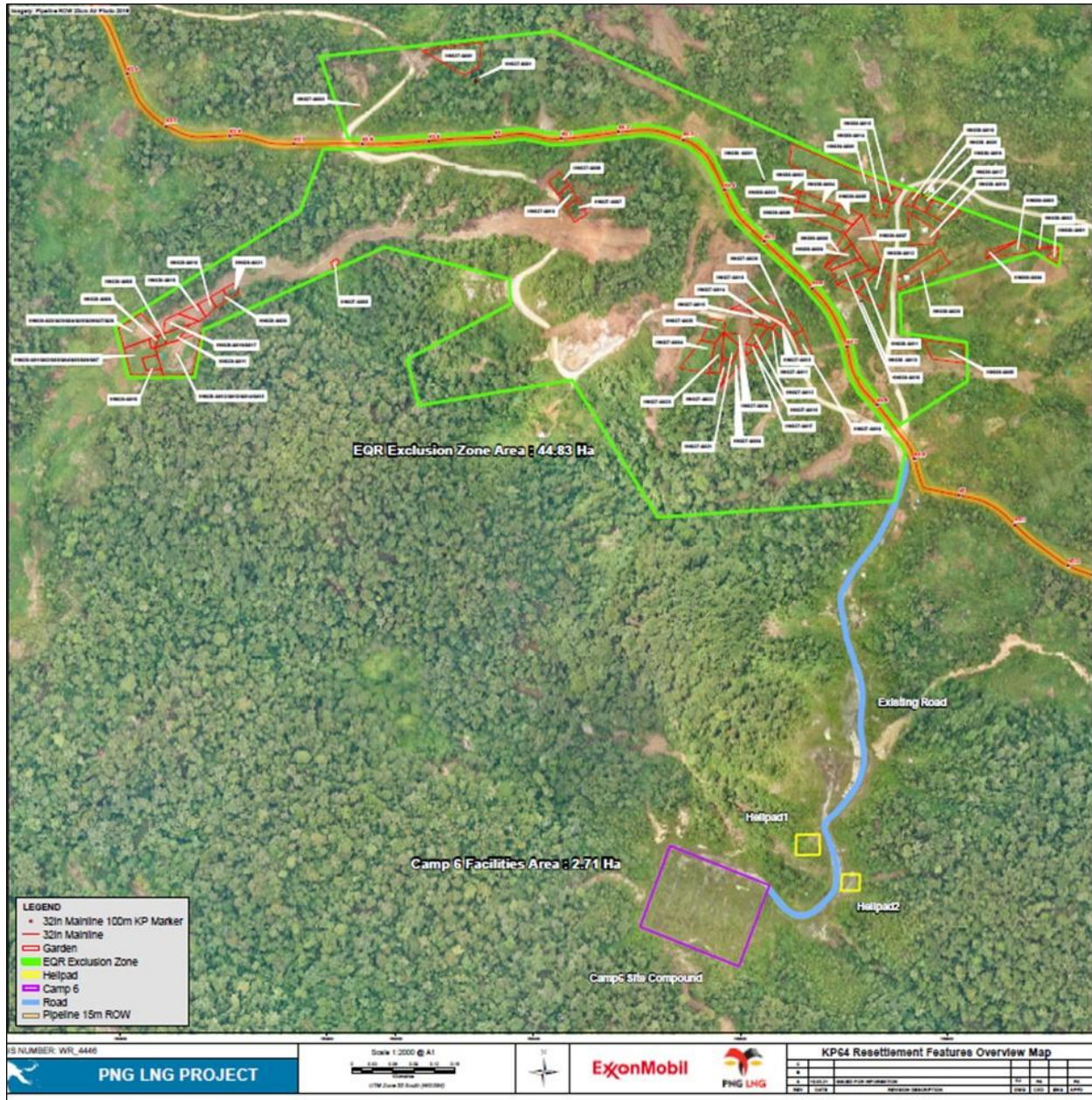
³ Relevant document number is: IPCA PGHU-EH-SAZZZ-000905 for KP63.8 to KP64.3.

⁴ CCAs are non-statutory, non-stewardable agreements between communities and EMPNG and describe arrangements relating to grass-cutting and other maintenance activities undertaken by communities along the pipeline ROW on behalf of EMPNG

⁵ See Figure 2 – Resettlement map

Figure 2 provides details of the affected area and the relationship between affected structures and the proposed Exclusion Zone.

Figure 2: Affected Area - KP63.7 - KP64.8



Cultural, spiritual and oral sites in the affected area were identified during the construction phase. All activities designed to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on these sites have been completed, (Kutubu-Hides (KP0-80) Resettlement Action Plan PGHU-EH-SPZZZ-410029; Kutubu to Hides (KP 0–80) RAP Addendum #1: - document PGHU–EH–SPZZZ–490032).

4.0 Impacts

There will be both economical and physical displacement in the proposed Exclusion Zone. A total of 15 households from 2⁶ clans will be impacted. While most households own food gardens, two out of the 15 also have physical structures that have been identified for compensation and relocation. One is a permanently occupied structure and the other a houseman⁷, both belonging to two separate households. While the houseman is well within the impact area, the permanently occupied structure was identified along the boundaries of the Exclusion Zone and assessed as being within the unsafe zone. Both structures will therefore be removed and the owners compensated appropriately. The permanently occupied structure will receive full resettlement package, including livelihood restoration support (Section 5).

Creation of the Exclusion Zone for repairs and maintenance and, most likely, a reduced area as a permanent Exclusion Zone, will restrict community access to food gardens and potentially other resources, and therefore results in economic displacement. Many gardens are large and well-established; others are fallow gardens which are split between both immediate and extended family members, all of whom are living outside the impact area and have gardens elsewhere.

The areas designated as Camp 6 have no physical or economical features that will require displacement and / or compensation.

Potential impacts and corresponding mitigation measures associated with the activities summarized in Table 1 are outlined in Table 3. Identified impacts are those that are predicted to occur based on results of a preconstruction survey conducted in April 2021 and after the development and adoption of avoidance and mitigation measures.

Table 3: Predicted Residual Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact Area	Description	Resource Use	Post-mitigation (Residual) Impact	Mitigation Measure
Access Road	Footpath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Movement between family households, gardens and main Homa-Paua Road - Noise pollution - Dust pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal disruption to movement Minimal effects from noise and dust Avoidance of safety risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of crossing points for people and livestock where access road impedes movement - Consultation with communities (especially children) to inform them of H&S issues associated with access road and associated traffic - Spotters / Community Safety Monitors will be located at designated spots to ensure safety of community in heavy trafficable areas - Signage for traffic stating 'children and livestock' crossing

⁶ Of the 4 land owning clans, only 1 of the land-owning clan and the land user clan have gardens and or structures in the KP64 Exclusion zone. The other 3 land-owning clans do not own any social features here.

⁷ The houseman is a structure constructed in a new gardening area and used by men folks of the clan for gardening purposes.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Speed limit at this section to be reduced from 30kmph to 20kmph - The old fence for the road will be erected again
Exclusion Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trees - Food gardens - Structures - Water sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Source of materials for constructing houses - Source of Livelihood - Source of drinking water 	No impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation for gardens and structures - Land deprivation payments - Supply of community water structures to communities
KP63.7 – KP64.8	Moro-Homa-Paua Road	<p>Interrupted traffic</p> <p>Noise pollution</p> <p>Dust pollution</p>	<p>Minimal disruption to movement</p> <p>Avoidance of safety risk</p> <p>Minimal effects from noise and dust</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community engagement before actual work starts so community anticipates Project presence in the area - Project speed limit of 45kmph will be adhered to and management procedures put in place including traffic safety programs - Employment of Spotters who will help controlling the traffic - Safety programs with the local communities - Manage work hours: Start and finish times for construction works will be at decent hours - Dust will be managed via road watering

5.0 Eligibility and Entitlements

Tables 4 and 5 summarize the eligibility and entitlements criteria that will apply to affected communities. These tables are based on the eligibility and entitlement criteria detailed in the Land Access, Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Management Plan (Table 4.2), and reproduced in Appendix 1.

Table 4: Physical displacement

Eligibility	Affected Category	Agreement	Assistance / Compensation	Considerations for Implementation
Recognized owner(s) of the assets and structures (identified in the Survey before Cut-off date), and confirmed by PCS in April 2021	Households with an available relocation home	Resettlement Agreement for Standard Structure - Agreement between ExxonMobil PNG Ltd and the Household to be resettled	<p>Housing Part A – Cash Compensation: K15394 linked to signing agreement, dismantling and garden establishment Part B – Deferred Payment. K13386 deposited into an Interest Bearing Deposit or deferred payment for 6 months Part C – Materials in kind payment which includes materials (.e.g. water tank, iron roofing and guttering and other housing materials) plus bank deposit to equal the total value of K26771</p> <p>These rates are based on the rates that were used in Foundation Resettlement with CPI increase for 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, 2019 and 2020</p>	<p>Clearly communicate potential safety risk and that displacement is part of a Community Safety Mitigation initiative</p> <p>Clearly communicate the impact to community on possible safety risks during repair and maintenance work is being undertaken, and for this reason it is important that the community remains clear of the area for two years.</p> <p>Clearly communicate that the area identified is large and is required during the repair and maintenance of the pipeline ROW. At the completion of the works, further assessments will be undertaken by EMPNG engineers. The results of the assessments are expected to confirm that the extent of the Exclusion Zone can be safely reduced, ultimately forming a permanent Exclusion Zone (i.e. one that will remain for the life of the project).</p> <p>Clearly explain these structures are categorized as auxiliary structures and items like chicken houses, cooking structures, partially constructed structures, toilets, Haus wins (meeting structures) and garden houses fall into this category. One-off payments are made for these structures. Emphasis that the structures must be dismantled as they are within exclusion zone which is considered as not safe.</p>
Recognized owner(s) of the assets and structures (as identified in the social surveys undertaken with all structure owners April 2021)	Type X structures or Accessory ⁸ structures (Established cook houses, House man, incomplete structures)	Resettlement Agreement for Non Standard Structure ⁹	K3346.43	<p>Explain that Company has compensation process in this case and it has been determined by assessing the cost of replacing the building materials used in the structure and the cost of</p>

⁸ Accessory structures are items like chicken houses, cooking structures, partially constructed structures, toilets, Haus wins (meeting structures)

Recognized owner(s) of the assets and structures (as identified in the social surveys undertaken with all structure owners April 2021)	Type Y structures (chicken houses; cook houses, incomplete structures)	Resettlement Agreement for Non Standard Structure	250 kina	transporting them to site (as provided during the social survey)
Recognized owner(s) of the assets / structures (as identified in the social surveys undertaken with all structure owners in April 2021)	Type Z structures (toilets, small pig pens)	Resettlement Agreement for Non Standard Structure	100 kina	<p>Engagements to be held with all land-owning clans to advise why compensation will be limited to those who will receive it and that land will be clearly demarcated for each clan and payments made accordingly. Payments will be made in two instalments. The first will cover the initial two-year period and will apply for the temporary Exclusion Zone, while the second will cover the period to the end of the project and will apply to the permanent Exclusion Zone. Land lying outside the permanent Exclusion Zone but within the initial temporary Exclusion Zone will be returned to the community.</p> <p>Company has installed safety warning signage while it continues campaigning safety risk associated with the area to community members</p> <p>Company continues to monitor the area for activity by leveraging community members</p>

Table 5: Economic displacement

Eligibility	Affected Category	Agreement	Considerations for Implementation
Recognized owner(s) of the assets (as identified in the pre-construction surveys undertaken with community and asset owners in April 2021)	Economic Displacement Agreement between EMPNG and the owner of the economic asset. Compensation will be based on the 2014 Valuer General Rates with CPI increases for every year from 2015 to 2021	FRV for crops and trees planted by individuals which are within the area identified as at risk of land slip during repairs and maintenance of the pipeline and for the life of the project.	<p>One off cash compensation at FRV to individuals or household owners directly.</p> <p>Due to safety risks, owners will be advised not to return to the area to harvest crops or collect seeds etc.</p>

All compensation payments under the displacement agreements will be executed in the field or at a location which best suits the landowner, provided it is accessible by EMPNG. There are no banking facilities within the KP64 catchment so whilst Company will provide the opportunity for payments to be made through bank accounts, where this is not possible, payments will be made in cash directly to each household or business owner.

6.0 Livelihood restoration

Those who will be eligible for livelihood restoration support will be identified following the 'Determination of Livelihood Restoration (LR) Receiver' process. It is anticipated that there will be more than 1 household or individuals requiring LR support.

The LR program is aimed at, at least restoring livelihoods and standard of living of eligible participants. The livelihood restoration program will be based on the program adopted during construction phase of PNG LNG that continues to be successfully implemented throughout the Project impact area. This program consists of:

- An initial LR survey of the new garden sites and detailed discussion with the household. The survey will assess capacity and capability of the members and determine a specific program suited for the household
- Improving productivity through the provision of high producing and more resilient seeds, tubers and seedlings
- Improving agricultural knowledge through the provision of training and mentoring
- Potential provision of limited number of small livestock based on outcome of initial survey

7.0 Entitlement Cut Off Date

EMPNG undertook video and photo documentation of the land being included within the EQR area and complemented this with pre-construction surveys between the 8th and 23rd of April 2021. The completion date of the pre-construction survey represents the cut-off date for physical assets and improvements that will be compensated under the Resettlement Program and was communicated accordingly within the affected communities, as described below.

8.0 Consultation & Disclosure

Two major consultations were undertaken with the community; the first being on 10 January 2019. On this date land-owning clan members of the abandoned Camp 6 area at KP64 were advised that the Project required the area as a laydown site as part of plans its planned pipeline repair and maintenance program. It was also communicated to the land-owning clan that the 800m long access road would also be required for traffic. The second consultation took place on 8 April 2021 when community, landowning clan members of the area defined by KP63.7 – KP64.8, were advised that the Project would require a large area as an

exclusion zone to ensure community safety during the proposed program of works. The community was advised at this time that the proposed works were planned to start in June 2021.

The communities were advised that, for the new land-take, gardens and structures would be identified, recorded and compensated through EMPNG's Resettlement Compensation process.

Following these initial announcements, a series of gardens and structures, both permanent bush structures and auxiliary structures were identified and recorded. Counts of economic assets were made and approved by household representatives. The household representatives also signed the Compensation Claim form advising that their relatives and they are no longer allowed to use the area.

Two main messages disclosed to the communities related to the need for the resettlement activities were safety reasons during repairs and maintenance of the pipeline ROW and then later after repairs and maintenance activities, for the life of the project. Public disclosures for both messages were presented to all affected communities, and reinforced during the course of the pre-construction surveys. Details of the messages delivered to each group are presented in Table 5 and a breakdown of the consultation activities is given in Table 6.

Table 6: Key Messages for Affected Community Groups

Key Messages for Affected Community Groups	
Earthquake Recovery Work and Maintenance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• EMPNG will be conducting earthquake recovery works at KP 63.7 to KP64.8 along the pipeline right of way.• EMPNG engineers have identified areas which requires us to carry out maintenance work to restore the integrity of the pipeline ROW.• This is a maintenance program and not a new pipeline construction work.• The repair work will consist of the following;<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Subsurface French drains to remove excessive water from the ROW and decrease the risk of future landslides– Installing micro-piles by drilling them into the ground to stabilize the pipelines– Reinstatement of the construction footprint including removal of temporary works and reinstatement of proper surface drainage (e.g. berms)• Maintenance team will use moving equipment such as excavators, dozers, trucks, etc.	
Exclusion Zone	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Safety of the communities, environment in which we operate and the integrity of the equipment/pipeline is an absolute priority for EMPNG and the PNG LNG Project.• We have concerns for the safety and well-being of members of the community who are living and / or gardening in the downslope areas from KP63.7 to KP64.8 area.• The February 2018 Earthquake created an area of landslip which is impacting the pipeline and pipeline trench at approximately KP63.7 to KP64.8.	

- You are aware that in 2018, in response to the impacts of the earthquake, Government initiated a relocation of communities and gardens initiative in this area to which EMPNG supported it as a Community Safety Initiative.
- Those who owned structures and gardens were all compensated and told not to return to these areas for their safety and the safety of their families.
- During routine pipeline integrity assessments, our engineers have continued to notice changes in the hillside and concluded that the risk of significant landslip remains for some areas. These areas have been defined as “potential impact areas” and therefore “Exclusion Zones”.
- EMPNG will conduct various consultations with relevant clans/landowners for the areas identified. These consultations include environmental, social and engineering surveys.
- Following the surveys, including pre construction surveys, engineers will be able to define the Exclusion Zone required for the works. This Exclusion Zone will be referred to as the temporary Exclusion Zone. This process is expected to take several weeks.
- The Project will compensate those who meet criteria to compensate structures and gardens falling within the temporary Exclusion Zone via a resettlement package. Newcomers who arrive after today will not be eligible for any compensation or deprivation payments.
- At the conclusion of works, engineering assessments will re-evaluate the boundaries of the temporary Exclusion Zone and define a permanent Exclusion Zone. The permanent Exclusion Zone will remain in place for the duration of the project.
- Deprivation payments will be paid land located within the permanent Exclusion Zone.
- Any specific areas no longer required to be within the permanent Exclusion Zone will be returned to landowners and will not be subject to ongoing deprivation payments.
- If you have any issues during this period, as in the past, register your issues or grievances with our Community Affairs team and VLOs.
- The Independent Advocate is present to ensure legal advice is available to you if needed.
- End of Disclosure, Cut-off dates and declaration of pre-construction survey.

Table 7: Community Consultation Summary

Community Relocation Safety Awareness Disclosure Consultation							
Item #	Location	Date	Awareness Team	Number of Attendees			
				Male	Female	Children	Total
1	Camp 6	10-Jan-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Access & Resettlement • Community Affairs • Lands • Public & Government Affairs • Independent Advocate 	34	6	8	48
2	KP63.7-KP64.8	8-Apr-2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Access & Resettlement • Community Affairs • Lands • Independent Advocate 	47	15	10	72

9.0 Organizational Roles and Responsibilities

Overall responsibility for the planning, implementation and monitoring of physical and economic displacement rests with EMPNG. EMPNG's Lands & Community Affairs (L&CA) group (formerly Public & Government Affairs) has been and will continue to be responsible for these activities.

EMPNG provides impacted households access to an Independent Advocate who acts as an advisor to the households with respect to their rights, responsibilities, and options concerning resettlement, including trespass, in the context of both national PNG legislation and EMPNG plans and provisions. Further details of this role are provided in the Land Access, Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Management Plan (2016), under section 4.2.3 Compensation and Assistance Advocacy.

10.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

As detailed in the PNG LNG Environment and Social Management Plan - Land Access, Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Management Plan - outcome evaluations and monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that the livelihoods and standards of living of impacted households are improved or at least restored and that the living conditions among physically displaced persons are improved through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites.

Standard of Living (SOL) evaluation and LR monitoring and initial evaluation will be undertaken by EMPNG. Since the final determination of third-party suppliers of the LR program has not been completed due to COVID-19-related restrictions, it is expected that EMPNG will lead this program and provide a final report on the sustainability of the resettled households as well as undertake the final household LR evaluation.

Ongoing community engagement will continue via VLOs, supported by the grievance management process. These processes will ensure the management of any emerging issues. L&CA will monitor payments of any compensation or other agreed assistance to ensure they are concluded in a timely manner.

11.0 Implementation Schedule

A schedule of tasks has been developed to plan and implement the major components of resettlement implementation from April - June of 2021 through to 3rd quarter 2021 (Figure 2). All compensation is scheduled for payment before the end of June 2021, with displacements completed also by the end of June 2021. Post displacement evaluation program is required for a household that will be physically displaced while those identified with sustainable gardens and given LR support will undergo 12 months of monitoring and evaluation. If EMPNG becomes aware of any post-displacement issues, for example via the grievance management process, follow-up activities, where applicable, will be addressed, with the expectation that all KP64-related grievances will be resolved by December 2021.

Figure 3: KP64 Earthquake Recovery Implementation Schedule

Activity or Task	Actions	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Comments
Planning	Completion of RAP Addendum									
Approvals	Internal EMPNG Approvals									
	RAP Submission to Lenders									
Land Issues	Confirm relocation sites and any affected water sources									
Confirm and finalize compensation agreements	Verify inventories of affected land and assets									
	Finalize entitlement contracts									
Compensation payments and relocations	Electronic payment to individuals and relocation									
	Monitor payments and household dependent garden displacement									
Livelihood restoration support	Secure supplies of planting materials and livestock									
	Distribution of plants and stock									
Monitoring and Evaluation	Standard of living evaluation									
	1/2 Livelihood restoration evaluation									
	2/2 Livelihood restoration evaluation									By Jun 2022
Outcome Evaluation	Conduct outcome evaluation and submit report in IESC									By Dec 2021
	Annual Monitoring report for review and close-up									

12.0 Resettlement Budget

All resettlement costs for the Earthquake program are sourced from the Earthquake Repair Special budget. Costs are estimated at approximately US\$20k for all P&GA (and therefore now L&CA) activities including resettlement compensation, ongoing evaluation and ongoing stakeholder engagements associated with the associated activities. Man power costs are already incorporated into Production budgets.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Remediation Eligibility and Entitlements Criteria (Source: Land Access, Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan, 2016)

ELIGIBILITY CATEGORY	DAMAGE OR LOSS	REFERENCE	COMPENSATION/ASSISTANCE/SUPPORT
Recognised landowner for garden land	Loss of use of land as a result of deprivation to landowners by the Project.	<i>Oil and Gas Act 1998</i> s.118(2)(a)	Compensation paid at agreed intervals directly and publicly to landowner.
Recognised owner of construction such as a house	Loss of man-made constructions such as houses and fences.	<i>Oil and Gas Act 1998</i> s.118 (2) (b) (i)	Compensation for replacement of house, fences etc.
Recognised landowner for garden land	Damage to land surface.	<i>Oil and Gas Act 1998</i> s.118(2)(b)(i)	Project compensation at Valuer General rates for garden contents.
Recognised owner of economic trees	Damage to any trees of economic value.	<i>Oil and Gas Act 1998</i> s.118 (2)(b)(ii)	Cash (Valuer General rates) as and when damage occurs, paid publicly by the Project to the owner.
Recognised owner	Injury to domestic animals.	<i>Oil and Gas Act 1998</i> s.118(2)(b)(ii)	Cash, as and when damage/injury occurs, to owner by the Project.
Lawful owners and rightful occupiers (or parties determined to have such interest) of improvements whether landowners or not	Damage to improvements.	<i>Oil and Gas Act 1998</i> s.118	Cash, once-off, by the Project to the owner of the improvement.
Persons recognised as landowners of land to which access is severed	Severed access to land.	<i>Oil and Gas Act 1998</i> s.118 (2)c	Compensation paid by the Project at agreed intervals until severed access ceases.
Persons recognised as landowners along easement	Easements.	<i>Oil and Gas Act 1998</i> s.118 (2)(d)	Compensation paid at agreed intervals by the Project in public to owner.
Households whose water supply is damaged (specific importance of water for sago processing)	Water damage.	<i>Environment Act 2000</i> s.87 (2) (d)	Cash paid by the Project as and when damage is deemed to be directly attributable to Project operations; where damage is continuous, a permanent alternative supply may need to be provided.
Householders with house on land (including absentee landowners)	Loss of dwelling and associated assets including	<i>Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and</i>	Options for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part A: An amount as agreed by negotiation within 15 days of signing

ELIGIBILITY CATEGORY	DAMAGE OR LOSS	REFERENCE	COMPENSATION/ASSISTANCE/SUPPORT
	agricultural assets where applicable.	<i>Involuntary Resettlement (IFC, 2006)</i>	<p>the Resettlement Agreement; further amount after the household has dismantled their houses/structures and moved to a new location recorded by the Resettlement Team; and further amount after the household gardens are well established at the new location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part B: Deferred payment, if required • Part C: An amount for replacement housing, made once a new house is constructed at the relocated site, the household has a water source available, and has established food gardens • Transit assistance, if required • Transition rations, if required • Livelihood restoration measures • Access without financial penalty to old house materials • Provision of garden tools, if required • Provision of Compensation Advisor to assist and advise on investment and business options, if required
Households with no houses but gardens inside (including absentee landowners) the Project area	Loss of gardens and associated assets where applicable.	<i>Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (IFC, 2006)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay compensation at full replacement value for loss of crops • Livelihood restoration measures directed at establishing and maintaining subsistence patterns – seeds, two garden cycle assistance; training • Provision of garden tools, if required • Provision of Compensation Advisor to assist and advise on investment and business options
Vulnerable individuals and groups including aged, young, infirmed and disabled	N/A	<i>Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (IFC, 2006)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance as appropriate to allow people with special vulnerabilities to fully participate in resettlement activities
Individuals, households, businesses	Loss of income resulting from loss of employment and/or business.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of business income compensation • Loss of employment income compensation • Provision for training programs
Community Based Organisation and/or	Relocation of community structures e.g.	<i>Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full replacement and construction by the Project OR

ELIGIBILITY CATEGORY	DAMAGE LOSS OR	REFERENCE	COMPENSATION/ASSISTANCE/ SUPPORT
community (where applicable)	churches, schools, etc.	<i>Resettlement (IFC, 2006)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Full replacement compensation and constructed by community