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PNG LNG

Papua New Guinea LNG Project

**Angore Well Pads and Access Roads
Resettlement Action Plan**

PGHU-EH-SPZZZ-460003

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ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
CAA	Clan Agency Agreement and Authority to Pay
CLCA	Clan Land Compensation Agreements
CRP	Communal Resource Plan
EHL	Esso Highlands Limited
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ELC	Environmental Law Centre
FN	Family Number
FRV	Full Replacement Value
HGCP	Hides Gas Conditioning Plant
IBD	Interest Bearing Deposit Account
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IPCA	In-Principle Compensation Agreement
KP	Kilometer Point (Hides to landfall at Omati)
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LR	Livelihood Restoration
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PIA	Project Impact Area
PMV	Passenger Motor Vehicle
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNG LNG	Papua New Guinea Liquefied Natural Gas Project
PCS	Pre-Construction Survey
PS	Performance Standard
Q&A	Questions and Answers
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RIT	Resettlement Implementation Team
ROW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SMLI	Social Mapping & Landowner Identification
TSBA	Trade Store Business Agreements
VG	Papua New Guinea Valuer General
VLO	Village Liaison Officer
VST	Video Survey Team

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the PNG LNG Project covering well pads and access roads around the Angore area, east of the Hides Gas Conditioning plant site. The Project interventions in this area consist of the following:

- Brownfield access road—existing 10.3 km road from Idauwi to Angore (4.5 to 6 meters wide);
- Greenfield access road—proposed extension of existing Angore road to the junction of the Well Pad A and B access roads (6.5 meters wide);
- Well Pads A and B access roads—two access roads from the end of the greenfield section to the well pads (1.9 km and 1.5 km in length, respectively, and 6.5 meters wide)
- Well Pad A platform and exclusion zone;
- Well Pad B platform and exclusion zone;
- ROW Access Road – 310 meter long by 12 meter wide access road connecting Well Pad B to the ROW at KP 12;
- Pinnacle quarry – 2.09 ha quarry located along the Well Pad A Access Road; to be used as a source of limestone material for road and well pad construction.

This RAP focuses on physical and economic displacement associated with these project interventions.

Resettlement Goal

The Project's overall resettlement goal is to avoid resettlement where possible, but where unavoidable, to design and implement resettlement in a manner that improves, or at least restores, livelihoods and standards of living of physically and economically displaced persons.

Livelihood Restoration Program

In addition to compensation payments, livelihood restoration programs will be implemented to improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of physically and economically displaced persons. These programs include land-based as well as non-land based activities.

Institutional and Legal Framework

The resettlement process complies with legal requirements and criteria such as the following: those specified in the PNG Oil and Gas Act (O&GA), the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Performance Standards on Social and Environmental Sustainability, and the Lenders Environmental and Social Requirements.

Social, Economic and Cultural Environment

The Huli cultural group inhabits the Angore Well Pads and Access Roads.

Consultation and Disclosure

Consultations with the affected communities and households have been ongoing during 2012. A process of disclosure of documents is in place and will include public dissemination and distribution of this RAP Executive Summary and lodgement of the full RAP on the PNG LNG website (www.pnglng.com). Provision will be made for the requisite RPF period of 14–21 days for community feedback and questions. All agreements and the RAP Executive Summary related to this Angore resettlement program are provided in Huli, Pidgin and English.

Project Impacts

Table 0-1 lists the principal impacts and mitigations associated with the Angore Well Pads and Access Road Resettlement program.

Table 0-1: Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact	Scale	Mitigation – Project Responses
Resettlement impacts – households and structures	58 households physically displaced; 34 households economically displaced; 62 ¹ structures	Package reflects agreed cash compensation and in-kind provisions for affected landowners consistent with the RPF. Landowner acceptance evidenced by signed agreements, copies of which will be lodged with Department of Petroleum and Energy (DPE).
Loss of use of land	Total land loss is 57.29 ha	Compensation for rights to use land will be paid to clan landowners in accordance with the Oil and Gas Act, 1998. A livelihood restoration program will be implemented to assist affected households with restoring or improving livelihoods.
Loss of gardens, trees and crops	Total loss of garden areas is 5.5 ha <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coffee; economic trees (casuarina, black palm, bamboo, etc.); • Garden crops (banana, choko, chili, corn, cucumber, ginger, etc.); • Tree crops (avocado, breadfruit, fig, marita, etc.). 	Compensation at market rates will be paid for tree and crop losses. Temporary rations (or cash conversion of rations, if elected & subject to a means test) will be provided to meet household's subsistence needs until gardens are re-established. A livelihood restoration program will be implemented to assist affected households with restoring or improving livelihoods.
Disruption in social networks	Disruption in social networks is expected to be minimal, as affected households have indicated moves to the same clan land.	Most households will self-relocate to areas in close proximity. Social networks with respect to exchange relations will continue as these are based on kinship, descent, affinity and friendship ties not related per se to specific locales/areas.
Potential Vulnerable	Potentially vulnerable households will be assessed by the Vulnerables Coordinator	Households assessed as vulnerable will qualify for special assistance tailored to their specific needs.
Cultural heritage	7 sites (ritual grounds, graves, spirit sites, etc.)	Compensation will be paid for a range of cultural heritage sites (ESMP Appendix 13, Cultural Heritage Management Plan; PGGP-EH-SPENV-000018-015). Skeletal material to be handled by PNG National Museum. Appropriate rituals to be undertaken by local landowners and caretakers of sites. Chance-find sacred stones and artifacts to be relocated by people themselves. Other material to be lodged with National Museum and overseen by archaeologists as per mitigation measures outlined in Angore Road

¹ In Huli, some people may have more than one house or structure on a piece of land. As such, the total number of impacted structures may be higher than the total number of affected households.

Impact	Scale	Mitigation – Project Responses
		and Angore Well Pads Pre Construction Survey Report (ESMP Appendix 13, Attachment 3: Cultural Heritage Chance Finds Protocol).
Newcomers² and/or speculative structures	118 structures	Nominal payment negotiated with landowners to cover time and effort in erecting a structure; paid upon completion of dismantling.

Eligibility and Entitlements³

Those individual households subject to physical and economic displacement due to loss of houses, land, economic trees, or gardens are eligible to receive damage and deprivation compensation as well as livelihood restoration. Landowner clans will also be entitled to one-off payments and rental payments for damage and deprivation. Compensation will be paid at Full Replacement Value.

Grievance Management Framework

A Project Grievance Mechanism has been implemented to receive, respond to, and address any grievances made to the Project.

Organizational Roles and Responsibilities

Overall responsibility for the planning, implementation, and monitoring of physical and economic displacement rests with the Company as specified in the RPF. The Land and Community Affairs (L&CA) Department of the Company will be undertaking these activities.

Resettlement Implementation Schedule

A schedule of tasks has been developed to plan and implement the major components of resettlement implementation over the fourth quarter 2012 through 2013.

Cost and Budget Estimate

All costs for the Angore Well Pads and Access Road resettlement program will be met by the Project. These are estimated at between US\$2–3.5 million.

² Landowners are erecting structures both prior to the resettlement 'cut-off' date (referred to as 'newcomers'), and/or following the resettlement 'cut-off' date (referred to as 'speculative structures'), often in an effort to obtain additional compensation from the Project. These new structures are distinguishable from pre-existing structures, as they are roughly built, small, and often uninhabitable (see section 2.4.2). The Project recognizes the landowners' rights to freedom of movement, and activities on their own land. For loss of these specific structures the Project has agreed to pay a nominal amount.

³ An Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix is provided in Appendix 1.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report is the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the PNG LNG Project covering the well pads and access roads around the Angore area, east of the Hides Gas Conditioning plant site. The Project interventions in this area consist of the following:

- Brownfield access road—existing 10.3 km road from Idauwi to Angore (4.5 to 6 meters wide);
- Greenfield access road—proposed extension of existing Angore road to the junction of the Well Pad A and B access roads (6.5 meters wide);
- Well Pads A and B access roads—two access roads from the end of the greenfield section to the well pads (1.9 km and 1.5 km in length, respectively, and 6.5 meters wide)
- Well Pad A platform and exclusion zone;
- Well Pad B platform and exclusion zone;
- ROW Access Road – 310 meter long by 12 meter wide access road connecting Well Pad B to the ROW at KP 12;
- Pinnacle quarry – 2.09 ha quarry located along the Well Pad A Access Road; to be used as a source of limestone material for road and well pad construction.

This RAP focuses on physical and economic displacement associated with the Project's current interventions. The Angore Well Pads and Access Roads will be developed concurrently with the onshore pipeline ROW, due to the close proximity and timing of the equipment required for construction. However, the wells will be produced during a later phase of the Project, at which time the necessary infrastructure will also be developed.

Table 1-1 lists the impacted communities, number and type of affected households and areas of land and garden to be accessed associated with this Angore RAP.

Table 1-1: Affected Households and Land Areas Covered by the Angore RAP

Nearby Village	Description of Land Use	Physical Displacement FNs	Economically Displaced FNs	Estimated Newcomer⁴ Houses	Overall Ha (All non-garden land)	Garden Areas (within HA total)
Idauwi, Angore	Brownfield Access	0	0	0	<8.0	0
Angore	Greenfield Access Road	3	17	32	0.85	0.4
Angore	Well Pad A & B Access Roads	55	17	86	5.63	5.1
Angore	Well Pad A & exclusion zone	0	0	0	19.68	0
Angore	Well Pad B & exclusion zone	0	0	0	19.91	0
Angore	Well Pad B to ROW track	0	0	0	1.13	0
Angore	Pinnacle Quarry	0	0	0	2.09	0
TOTALS		58	34	118	57.29	5.5

Figure 1-1 shows the location of the Angore Well Pads and Access Roads in relation to other Project components. Figures 1-2, 1-3, and 1-4 show the Project infrastructure and provide a representative sample of locations of impacted houses and gardens.

⁴ Speculative structures, never occupied, built for the purpose of obtaining Project compensation.

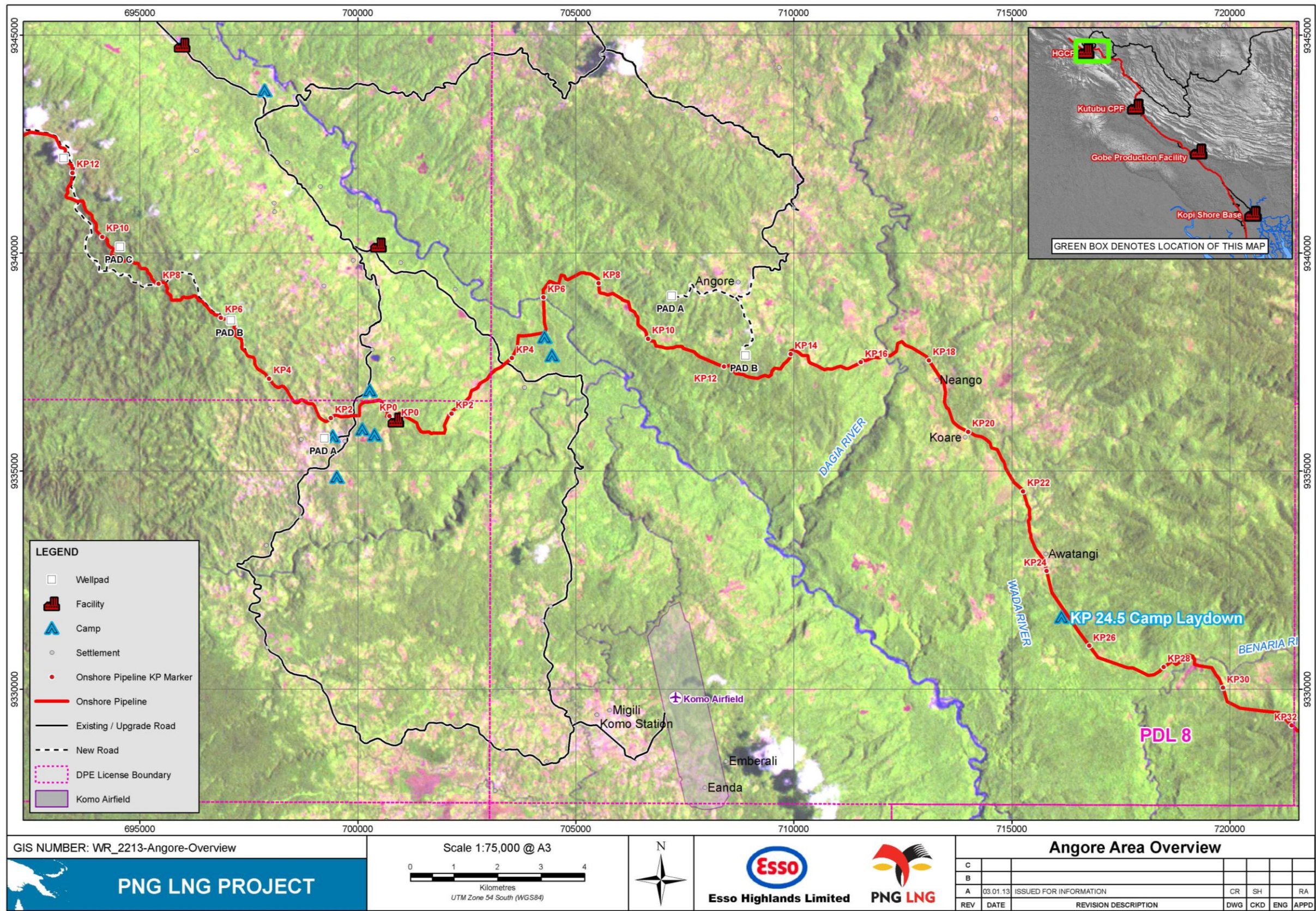
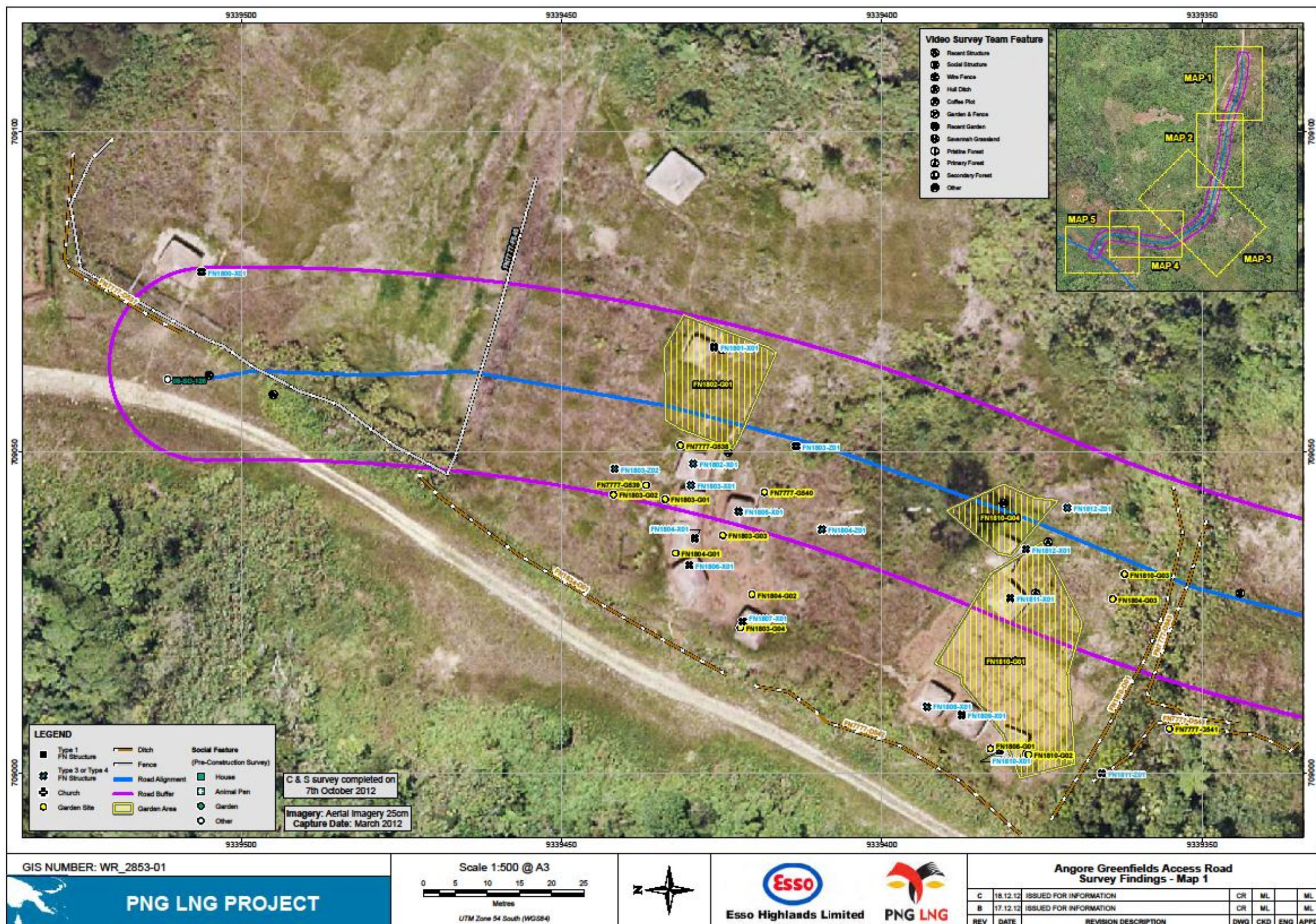


Figure 1-1: General Location of Angore Well Pads and Access Roads





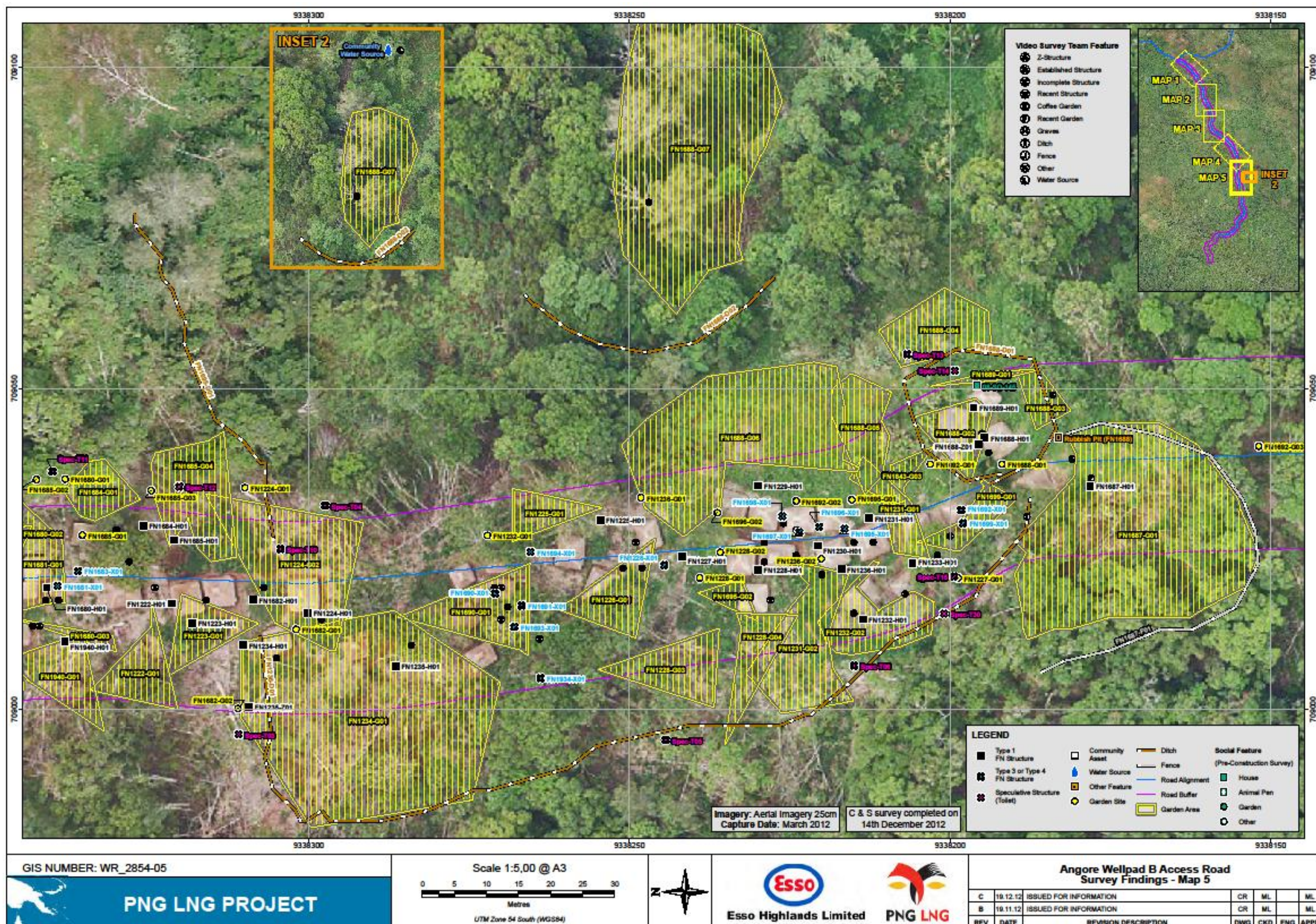


Figure 1-4: Sample Map for Angore Well Pad B Access Road

1.1 Resettlement Goal

The Project's overall resettlement goal is to avoid resettlement where possible, but where unavoidable, to design and implement resettlement in a manner that improves, or at least restores, livelihoods and standards of living of physically and economically displaced persons.

1.2 Sources of Information

Key sources of RAP information include the following:

Table 1-2: Key Compliance Documents and Information Sources

Document	Reference
PNG Oil and Gas Act	1998/2001
PNGLNG Environmental and Social Management Plans	PGGP-EH-SPENV-000018
PNGLNG Company National Content Plan	PGGP-EH-BPZZZ-000013
PNG LNG Project Resettlement Policy Framework	PGGP-EH-SPENV-000018-030
PNGLNG Environmental Impact Statement	
PNGLNG Social Impact Statement	
Pre-Construction Survey Report Angore Road and Angore Well Pads	PGHU-SC-SRZZZ-000055
International Finance Corporation's Performance Standards on Social & Environmental Sustainability – 2006 & 2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance Standard 1 – Social and Environmental Assessment and Management Systems Performance Standard 5 – Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Performance Standard 4 – Community Health, Safety and Security Performance Standard 7 – Indigenous People 	
Full Scale Social Mapping & Landowner Identifications Proposed Hides-Kutubu Gas Pipeline 2001; PRL 11 2008	Dr Goldman
Exxon Mobil Operations Integrity Management Systems (element of Community Awareness on Property Rights and Resettlement)	
Exxon Mobil Framework on Security and Human Rights	
PNG LNG Project EPC5A Onshore Pipeline In-country Contract	A2173038

1.3 Site Selection and Avoiding/Minimizing Resettlement

The brownfield section of the Angore road varies between 4.5 to 6 meters in width, and is already a highly disturbed area due to existing traffic. There are three areas along the brownfield section of the road that will require a wider footprint. The sites for the Angore well pads were selected based on technical feasibility for drilling. In both cases, significant redesign efforts were undertaken to avoid physical and economic displacement.

Several route options were evaluated for the greenfield sections of the road to try to minimize resettlement. The final route was selected to accommodate for the moderate to steep slopes that exist in the area, as well as maintain a safe transportation route for the drilling rig components. At the time of engineering design, the selected area was clear of any houses and gardens. However, following initial walk-throughs and before census and survey activities commenced, houses and gardens appeared along the road route. A redesign of the greenfield road was undertaken to reduce the paved width to no more than 6.5 meters to minimize physical and economic displacement. In many cases, the structures along the road corridor are speculative attempts to receive compensation from the Project.

While the majority of the road will maintain the 6.5-meter width, five locations along the greenfield section have been identified for widening to assist with turning or passing areas, or to manage steep slopes and unstable soil conditions. Often, the Resettlement team encounters cases where households are located outside the area required for construction (i.e., households situated downslope of a steep slope and at risk of potential landslips, recently-built structures associated with existing households being resettled, etc.). Due to these various circumstances, the resettlement scope may encompass more than what is required for construction.

Any future laydown areas required for construction or operational activities will follow the same site selection process as part of the identification methodology.

2.0 RESETTLEMENT COMPENSATION PROCESS

2.1 Types of Agreements

Seven types of agreements (Table 2-1) are used to define various resettlement entitlements or related compensation. The agreements between EHL and each landowner clan, household, or business owner are signed by the landowners and witnessed by the lawyers who are funded by EHL to provide legal services to the landowners (see Section 2.5). Copies of the Agreements are provided in both English and Huli.

Table 2-1: Resettlement Agreements

Agreement Type	Description
Resettlement Housing Agreement	The Household Resettlement Agreement between EHL and the Household to be resettled. The components of the house agreement include: A) Cash Compensation; B) Deferred Payment; C) Replacement Housing Payment for housing material.
Resettlement Trade Business / Trade Store Agreement	The Agreement between EHL and owner of trade store to compensate for replacement of the building and income loss.
Household Inconvenience Agreement	The Agreement between EHL and household to compensate for the inconvenience that may arise as a result of the household being subjected to census and survey, but no longer being required to be resettled.
Trade Store Disruption (or Inconvenience) Agreement	The Agreement between EHL and owner of trade store to compensate for possible disruption of business activities as a result of nearby construction activities, or for the owner of the trade store being subjected to census and survey, but no longer being required to be resettled.
Resettlement Recent Settler/Newcomer Agreement	The Agreement between EHL and Household for those who have recently moved onto a Project site prior to the formal declaration of the cut-of-date.
Agriculture Compensation	The Agreement between EHL and owner of the garden (crops, trees)

Agreement Type	Description
Agreement	for the compensation of loss or damage to the garden.
In-Principle Compensation Agreement (IPCA)	An agreement between the Project and landowner clans to acquire the right to use land and pay compensation rates (according to the Oil and Gas Act) for damage, deprivation, and gravel royalties.

Copies of all agreements, including the IPCAs and CAAs, are lodged with the Project's document control group and provided to the Department of Petroleum and Energy on a quarterly basis.

All payments under the resettlement agreements are executed in the field, or at a location that best suits the landowner, provided it is accessible by EHL. Amounts paid are consistent with the RPF. There are no banking facilities⁵ within the Angore catchment so payments are made in cash directly to each household or business owner.

An Eligibility and Entitlements Matrix, which describes what each category of landowner qualifies for under the Resettlement Program, is provided in Appendix 1.

2.2 IPCA, CLCAs, and Clan Landowner Lists

Table 2-2 identifies the main IPCA agreement which governs the Angore area.

Table 2-2: Angore Area IPCA Agreements

IPCA No.	KPs	Date	Clan Total	Area
11.13	0-16	26/03/10	35	Dagia-HGCP

The Project has also entered into Clan Land Compensation Agreements (CLCA) with impacted clans for compensation under Section 118 of the Oil & Gas Act—land use and enjoyment, surface damage, damage to flora and fauna, gardens and trees, etc. These CLCAs are described in Table 2-3⁶. The Project also signs a Clan Agency Agreement and Authority to Pay (CAA) with each clan, which records the amounts due to the clan for the land required for Project use in the Angore area.

Table 2-3: Number of Clan Land Compensation Agreements—Angore Area

Village	Date	No. of Clans	Area
Idauwi	November 2012	3	Angore Access Road (2.6 Km)
Idauwi	November 2012	2	Angore Access Road (1.3km)
Idauwi-Angore	November 2012	5	Angore Access Road (3.75km)
Idauwi	November 2012	6	Angore Access Road (3km)
Angore	November 2012	6	Well Pads A & B
Angore	November 2012	3	Greenfield Access Roads

⁵ The Project has made every attempt to assist the establishment of banking facilities in the area. Due to a number of factors – security, projected depletion of any deposits, projected profits from banking in the area, mistrust of banks by local landowners, understanding when/how to access money, high bank fees, and general accessibility – potential banking institutions have not yet established facilities in this local area.

⁶ CLCAs for Well Pads and Greenfield Access Roads had yet to be signed at the time of writing.

2.3 Video and Photo Documentation of Project Land Requirements

In 2012 the Project adopted a Video Survey Procedure for each new resettlement impacted area⁷. The process documents the assets, gardens, and improvements, which are then used as a basis for full census and survey identification of legitimately impacted landowners. This adopted documentation protocol protects the interests of principal landowners and the Project from spurious claims.

The recording process is undertaken by a Video Survey Team (VST) comprised of the Resettlement Implementation Team, Environmental Law Centre, and Census & Survey members. The video survey process includes:

- disclosure of intention to undertake video survey, awareness, and consent;
- video footage approximately every 30 meters, including clear areas and pristine forest;
- still photographs with GPS waypoint data for structures and gardens; and
- data management and entry into resettlement corporate memory databases.

The video process also involves Village Liaison Officers and other community representatives to ensure transparency and accuracy. Completion of the survey represents the cut-off date for physical assets and improvements that will be compensated under the Resettlement Program. People moving into the Project area after the disclosure and cut-off date announcement, following the VST and C&S surveys will not be entitled to assistance.

2.4 Rations Cash-Out Option, 'Newcomer' Houses, and Inconvenience Payments

2.4.1 Rations Cash-Out Option

The principle of providing in-kind compensation is adhered to for the majority of impacted households. However, a cash conversion of rations is an option chosen or agreed to by a household where the household is able to demonstrate one of the following:

- the household is able to obtain in-kind crops or foodstuffs from local markets (i.e., markets are accessible and stock staple foods; household members are physically able to get to the market [i.e., not vulnerable]); or
- the household has sufficient productive garden area unaffected by the Project to meet its subsistence needs.

The value of the rations cash-out is assessed by the Rations Team and is based on the number of people in the household, the ages of each individual, and their combined caloric requirement. All gardens are evaluated and alternative sources explored before the rations cash-out option is pursued.

2.4.2 'Newcomer' or Speculative Structures

A structure or garden is classified as a 'newcomer' where there is evidence of recent construction or planting just before the disclosed cut-off date for resettlement. A 'speculative structure' or garden is distinguished from a 'newcomer' garden or structure if it appears after the disclosed cut-off date for resettlement (see Section 2.3).

Such structures are usually small, poorly constructed, lacking the conventional bracing rafters, and with roofs of materials that are still 'green' and inappropriately thatched (see

⁷ The procedure is described in *Land & Community Affairs – Resettlement Video Survey Procedure* PGHU-EH-SPZZZ-000009 (EM 2012).

Figure 2-1). Often, they have never been occupied. Figure 2-2 illustrates multiple newcomer houses in Angore clustered in a manner that is non-customary for Huli. 'Newcomer' gardens lack the 'mounding' patterns usually found for sweet potato and typically include plant seedlings which are incorrectly spaced or shaded, and lacking appropriate ditches, drainage, and planting distances.



Figure 2-1: 'Newcomer' House



Figure 2-2: Newcomer Houses-Angore

At many locations in the Project Impact Area (PIA), the Project has encountered multiple gardens and structures being opportunistically established by 'newcomers' who sometimes have the expectation of receiving benefit packages similar to those for longstanding residents. In some instances, these 'newcomers' have anticipated Project activity in an area, and in other cases people have taken advantage of, or disregarded, disclosed cut-off dates.

The issue of speculative structures and gardens often involves some unusual complexities. Frequently, it occurs as a result of families who have fled the area due to clan fighting, but have engaged 'contractors' to build structures to share in compensation, and/or to serve as reminders of their interest in the land. The Project takes note of these cases, and handles them with some sensitivity.

The Resettlement Implementation Team (RIT) has the responsibility for identifying, paying, and confirming dismantling of the 'newcomer' structures. For 'newcomer' gardens, both RIT and L&CA collaborate to identify and pay the owners of the gardens.

2.4.3 Inconvenience Payments

'Inconvenience' payments are used in situations where households or individual landholders have been identified by Census and Survey (C&S) as being inside the Project Impact Area (such as roads, laydowns, quarries, etc.), but due to re-routes or changes in land use requirements, no longer need to resettle. The compensation is provided to cover any costs incurred for deferred planning or planting of gardens, improvements to houses, etc.

2.5 Resettlement and the Role of ELC

The Environmental Law Centre Ltd (ELC) has been engaged to perform an independent local advocate role. ELC is a PNG national non-profit, public interest environmental law organization whose core mission is to ensure protection of the environment and sustainable management of natural resources in Papua New Guinea. ELC acts as an independent advisor to Project affected households to inform them of their rights, responsibilities, and options concerning the Project resettlement program in the context of both national PNG legislation and LNG Project commitments.

ELC performs this role of local advocate 365 days a year and has done so since the commencement of Project resettlement in May 2009. Their specific roles and functions include the following tasks:

- witnessing all public disclosure and consultation activities, video team recordings, and signing of IPCAs and CAAs;
- providing advice to affected host communities;
- witnessing the pre-agreement and final agreement household negotiation processes, and signing the final documents;
- holding follow-up consultations with individuals and households in the post-agreement phase;
- providing feedback to both RIT and L&CA on special cases concerning appeals, principles, and outstanding claims;
- providing legal advice in the wording of agreements (e.g., Table) and advice to the RIT and L&CA teams; and
- ensuring distribution of RAP, CRP, and other Resettlement documents as per the RPF.

ELC's role includes ensuring that all agreements are entered into with the free, prior and informed consultation of the participants. This is consistent with the requirements of IFC Performance Standard 7 Indigenous Peoples. It also provides assurance with respect to the PNG Fairness of Transaction Act, 1993.

2.6 Compensation and Assistance Advocacy

The Project will provide the services of a compensation advisor, who will advise affected people on money management matters including the following:

- Financial forward planning;
- Investment options;
- Expansion or 'start-up' business ventures; and
- Training and employment opportunities.

3.0 SOCIAL CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT—CHARACTERIZATION

3.1 Topography, History and Resource Development

The landscape of the Angore Road survey area is generally undulating with moderate to steep slopes, particularly beyond the limits of the existing road. The soils are predominantly deep and volcanic in origin, with few limestone features present except in the vicinity of Well Pad A. The vegetation along the existing road typically consists of weeds and cultivated land, reflecting the relatively high population density that is present in the area.

The general area is occupied by the Huli ethnic group who number some 150,000 speakers. Endemic fighting in the area is partially attributable to conflicting claims over development benefits unrelated to the PNG LNG Project. Fighting in the Angore area in 2004–5 resulted in multiple deaths and forced out-migration by resident clan segments (e.g., Bai, Halapura and Undupi) to other locales such as Anguale, Dauli, Hides and Komo. The majority of these people—mainly from Bai and Halapura—are continuing to live in Dauli and Anguale and have only returned to Angore to build houses on the land they abandoned during the fight. To ensure the rightful landowners were present during the resettlement surveys, the Project facilitated transportation of those landowners from outlying areas to Angore, and supplied rations for those whose gardens were inaccessible during the survey period. Compensation

between the warring clans has not been settled at the time of writing. The Project is aware of these sensitive issues and is working to facilitate resolution of these historical conflicts by facilitating meetings between the landowners and the Government, and helping to establish a Peace and Good Order committee. The Peace and Good Order Committee will be responsible for mediating peace between the warring clans, once compensation is sought from the Government and there is willingness for normalcy to return to the area.

3.2 Clan Composition and Distribution

Table 3-1 provides a listing of the principle landowning clans affected by the proposed Angore interventions, as identified by the Clan Agency Agreement, the PCS report and the Social Mapping & Landowner Identification study undertaken in 2001.

Table 3-1: Angore Clan Listing

Clans from CAA	Clans from PCS	Clans from SMLI	Corresponding SMLI Map Ref (Goldman 2001) for Figure 3-1
Pi		Pi	80
Aroma	Aroma	Aroma	20
Yula	Yula	Yula	37
Bebe	Bebe	Bebe	29
Tagobali	Tagobali	Tagobali	8
UU	UU	UU	32
Dabu	Dabu	Dabu	23
Teni	Teni	Teni	15-19
Imaga	Imaga	Undupi (sub-clan)	25
Dimalia	Dimalia		
Telia		Undupi (sub-clan)	25
Halebura	Halebura	Undupi (sub-clan)	25
Yaluma	Yaluma		
	Yumu	Yumu	69
	Bai	Bai	67
	Tuleni		
	Undupi	Undupi	25

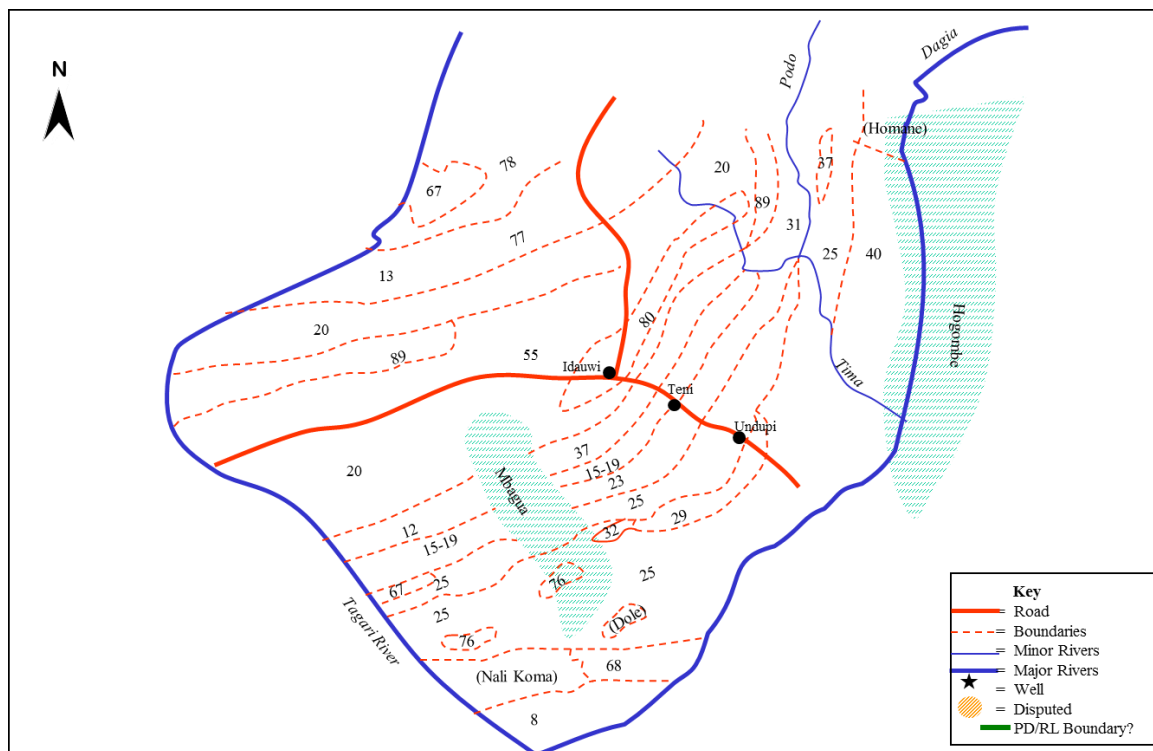


Figure 3-1: Social Mapping & Landowner Identification Results (Goldman 2001)

3.3 Cultural Heritage Sites

Cultural heritage surveys were undertaken between 19 August and 13 November, 2011. Whilst a total of 92 sites were identified within the enlarged survey area by the PCS, only the few locales described in Table 3-2 will be impacted.

Table 3-2: Cultural Heritage Sites Angore

Locale	ID	Cultural Heritage/ Spiritual Sites	Comment
Existing Angore road	ID058-B	Potential burial site	Unverified to date and requires further research to determine type and location
	08-CH-083	Cemetery of Bai clan (500 m ²), sits on a ridgeline and cannot be avoided	Pursuant to Mitigation Measure 237 of Company's Cultural Heritage Management Plan, burial sites shall be moved prior to disturbance. Company shall obtain consent from landowner/clan representative for the relocation. Upon request of landowner/clan representative, Company shall undertake the burial relocation.
Angore road extension	08-CH-068	Fighting ditch and wall	Consent not yet obtained
	08-CH-069	Fighting ditch and wall extends for 70m	Pursuant to Mitigation Measure 237 of Company's Cultural Heritage Management Plan, Company shall consult with landowner/clan representative to determine the appropriate mitigation measure(s) (e.g., spirit moving ceremony, compensation for destruction).
	08-CH-072	Previous <i>liruanda</i> and church site	
	08-CH-073	Former ceremonial dance ground <i>malihama</i>	
	08-CH-084	Former men's house	

Figure 3-2 provides a map of the distribution of these sites.





Figure 3-3: Bai clan cemetery (08-CH-083)



Figure 3-4: Skulls and Homa mali (08-CH-083)

The Project's cultural heritage programs and protocols (e.g., Mitigation Measure 237 of Cultural Heritage Management Plan) have been developed to deal with both archaeological evidence and secondary burials and to ensure that, where appropriate, relocation of ritual items occurs in accordance with local custom. The Project's preferred management approach for known cultural heritage sites is avoidance. For sites that cannot be avoided however, appropriate management measures may include sample salvage-excavation and/or salvage through surface collections, compensation and other measures as required and in consultation with affected project landowners. Figures 3-3 and 3-4 show one of the cultural heritage sites located in the Angore Well Pads and Access Roads area.

3.4 Impacts to Creeks and Access Tracks

Table 3-3 lists social impacts other than land, garden, ditches or houses dealt with elsewhere in this report.

Table 3-3: Impacts on Tracks and Creeks by Angore Project Interventions

Locale	ID(s)	Affected Site	Comment/Mitigation
Existing Angore road and road extension	08-SO-018; 08-SO-108; 08-SO-122; 08-SO-139	Access Tracks	Project will publicly notify landowners of any activity, restricted access, and duration of intervention. Project will maintain access ways for pedestrians during construction, and implement traffic control/safety measures. Where loss of access is unavoidable alternative access tracks will be found.
Existing Angore road and road extension	08-SO-100 (also 08-GT-042)	Japalia Creek is about 5 m wide and flows from northwest to southeast. Not a primary water source and other alternative streams available. Loss of use of water source.	Sediment control measures (e.g., silt fences) shall be installed to trap mobilized sediments and ensure that no loose spoil is pushed into this creek. Spoil and topsoil material shall not be stockpiled directly adjacent to the edge of this watercourse (approximately 10 m separation is to be maintained). Excess spoil and sidecasting

Locale	ID(s)	Affected Site	Comment/Mitigation
	08-SO-123 (also 08-GT-039 and 08-CH-060)	Tubaga Creek – water source owned by Tagobali clan	material shall not be deposited directly into this watercourse. Company's Erosion and Sediment Control Plan in place Measure A66. Water Management Plan Measure A-15 notification prior to construction; establishment of water quality protocols.
	09-SO-106 (also 09-GT-087)	Kogiba Creek, Owned by Pai Piri Sub Clan. The creek is 3 m to 4 m wide and flows from northeast to southwest.	
Existing Angore road and road extension	08-SO-126 (also 08-GT-038)	Clear meeting place (<i>hama</i>) – no longer in use and has a steel fence around it (90m x 70m)	Company Land and Community Affairs shall undertake required activities/ceremony and if required calculate and pay the appropriate level of community compensation.

Measures will be taken to ensure the local communities continue to have access to clean drinking water and ablutions throughout the construction period. Surveys of existing water sources will be conducted across the Angore area and users of those water sources identified. Should impacts to the water source occur, however, the Project will immediately survey the impacted area and persons, and provide water tarpaulins to serve as a temporary solution until the primary water source is reinstated.

To manage the safety of pedestrians along the access roads during construction, the Project will utilize a combination of mitigation measures that may include, but may not be limited to, the use of spotters at various points along the road; 'safe havens' spaced at regular intervals along the road, which will allow pedestrians to step off the road onto a platform to move away from traffic; and footpaths where the existing road is wide enough for a separate walkway.

3.5 Demographics and Household Profiles of Resettlement Affected Population

The Census and Survey Team recorded 57 bush-material houses and five semi-permanent structures belonging to 58⁸ households. A total of 435 household members were listed in the social survey forms yielding an average of 7.5 persons per household. Fifty-two per cent of household members were absent at the time of the census and survey, which is consistent with the levels recorded elsewhere in adjacent resettlement affected places (e.g., 55% for the pipeline from KP 0-80). The age breakdown of the affected people within the Angore RAP area is shown in Table 3-4.

⁸ In Huli, some people may have more than one house or structure on a piece of land. As such, the total number of impacted structures may be higher than the total number of affected households.

Table 3-4: Age Breakdown of Angore Household Residents

Age Range	Total	% of Total
0–5	68	16
6–14	115	26
15–19	55	13
20–55	170	39
56+	27	6
Total	435	100

Sixty-four per cent of respondents had never married, which is again broadly consistent with results obtained for most resettlement affected catchments.

The households reported obtaining all of their drinking water from local rivers, springs and streams; there were no household or communal water tanks recorded in the survey. Average time to collect and return with water was 17.4 minutes, with a declared range from 3–120 minutes. By comparison with other catchments, Angore households appear to have good access to water with 72% of respondents reporting that water was available all year round.

Table 3-5 indicates over 75% of people rely on traditional or improved pit latrines as opposed to ablutions in the bush, which is higher than the findings for the households along pipeline ROW in the neighboring area (just over 50% for Angore-Benaria-Yarale).

Table 3-5: Pit Latrine and Bush Usage along HGCP, Angore-Benaria-Yarale, and Angore Well Pads & Access Roads

Ablution Type	HGCP	Angore-Benaria-Yarale	Angore Well Pads & Access Roads
Bush	5.3	44.4	21.7
Traditional Pit Latrine	91.2	50.0	70
Improved Pit Latrine	3.5	5.5	8.3

4.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

4.1 Employment Activity and Income Sources

The census revealed that 96% of people had no form of paid employment. This is consistent with the majority of households being engaged in subsistence horticulture where people produce to eat, not sell.

Of those who were employed, 2.6% had full-time jobs and were exclusively male. Those employees had jobs as drivers, security personnel, riggers, chain saw operators, and line cutters. Employers included construction companies for Project work and local lancos.

The staple sources of income—bride price, royalties and *wantok* gifts/loans—continue to underwrite the local and customary economies of Angore. Only one person reported any income from a local business (sole ownership of a PMV), and only one respondent declared royalty/equity income from the Hides-to-Porgera gas project.

Figure 4-1 indicates average family holdings of pigs and chickens. Levels of poultry ownership are higher than the average for Angore-Benaria-Yarale ROW and comparable to those recorded for HGCP.

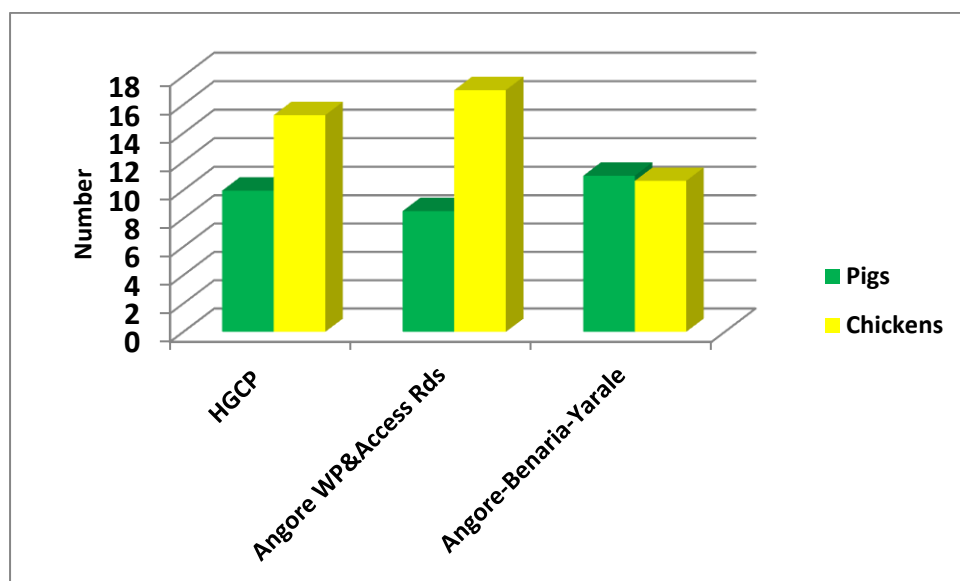


Figure 4-1: Average Pigs and Chickens per Household for HGCP, Angore-Benaria-Yarale and Angore Well Pads & Access Roads

Declared patterns of expenditure showed little variation across this region. More than 96% of respondents reported purchases from local trade stores, with the now entrenched pattern of buying fresh vegetables, meat, and fruit from markets; and canned drinks, rice and tinned goods from trade stores.

Figure 4-2 shows reported ownership for a range of household assets. There is now very little difference across resettlement impacted catchments in ownership of mobile phones even after only 18 months of availability. Ownership of most other items is at levels consistent with a typical rural profile in Huli.

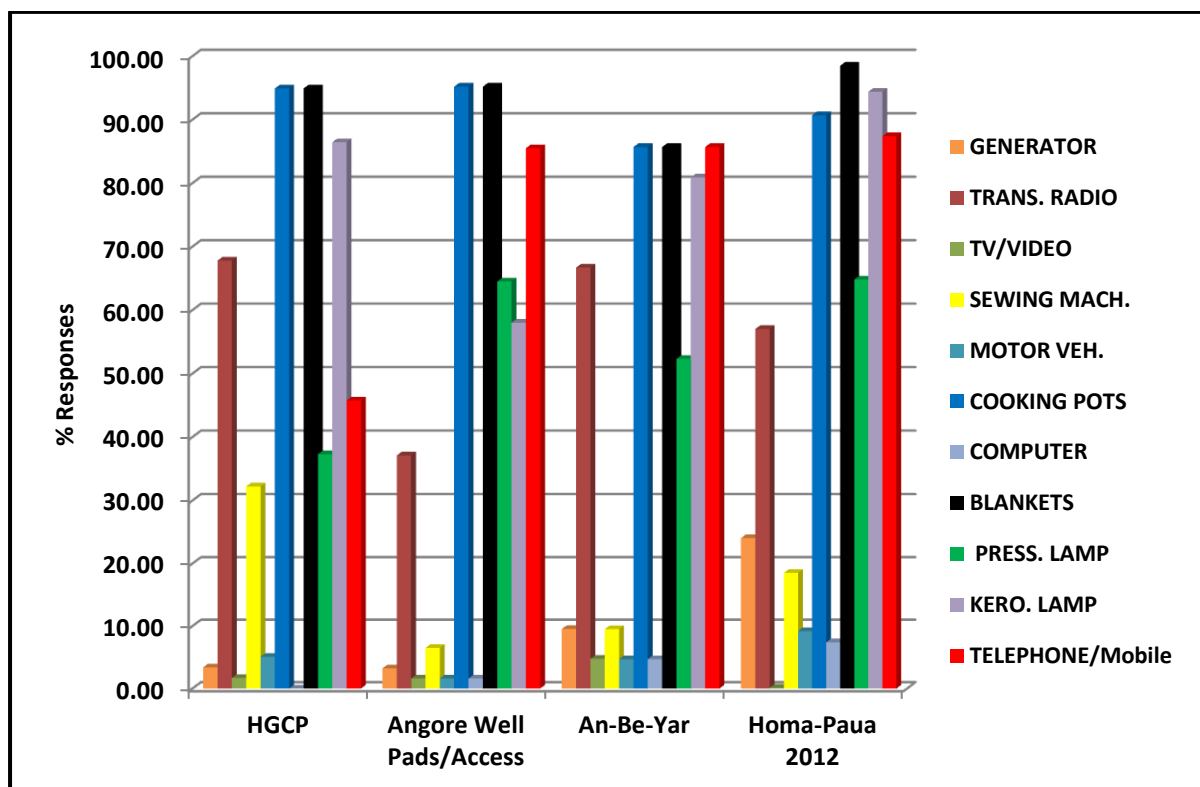


Figure 4-2: Comparative Household Assets for HGCP, Homa-Paua (2012), Angore-Benaria-Yarale9, and Angore Well Pads & Access Roads

4.2 Education Profile

4.2.1 Attendance and Educational Attainment

The Angore social survey indicates 29% of school-age children were attending school (46% for KP0-80). This relatively low level, however, is consistent with the finding that only 23% of children in the Angore-Benaria-Yarale catchment attend school.

Sixty-nine per cent of persons in the Angore catchment aged 15 and over had no formal education. As found in most other Huli catchments, more women (77%) than men (62%) reported no formal education. Only one individual reported attaining education after grade 12, which is among the lowest levels reported for other resettlement catchments.

In relation to the Social Survey Question C3—*‘What are the main reasons children do not attend school?’* responses included: distance (41%), lack of school fees (26%), lack of interest (6.5%) and security concerns (28%). In an area subject to past tribal conflict the concerns about security are naturally heightened.

4.2.2 Literacy

Figure 4-3 shows similar levels of literacy across the Angore Well Pads and Access Roads area and the Angore-Benaria-Yarale area along the pipeline right-of-way, compared to those recorded in the relatively advantaged areas of HGCP and Homa-Paua.

⁹ In some of the charts, such as Figure 11, the Angore-Benaria-Yarale catchment along the onshore pipeline right-of-way is represented as An-Be-Yar.

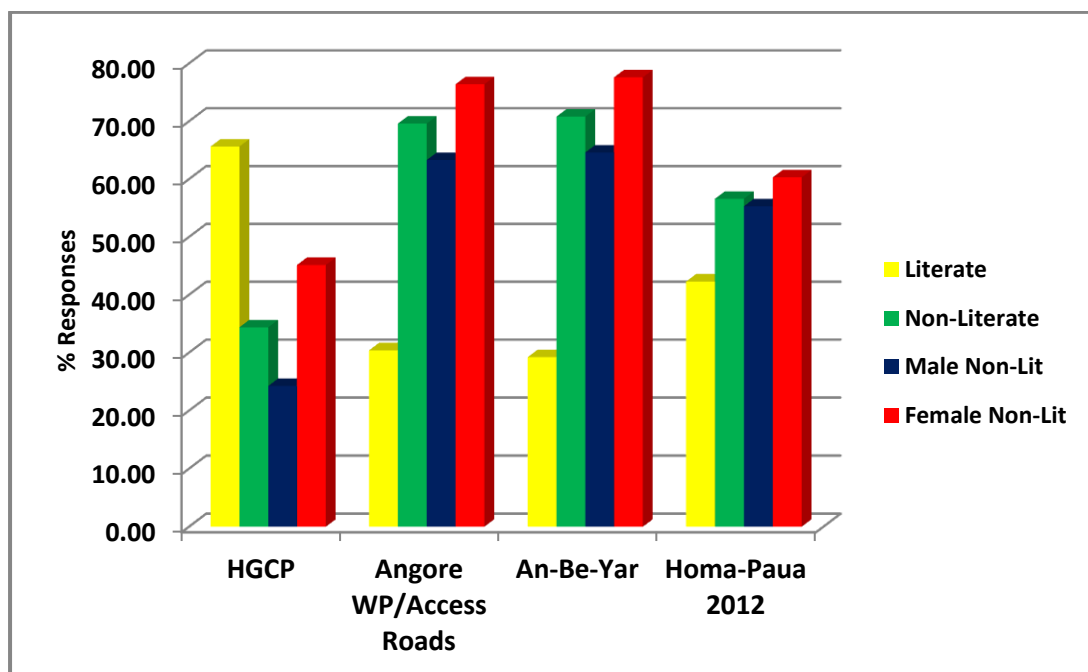


Figure 4-3: Illiteracy and Male/Female Illiteracy Rates across HGCP, Homa-Paua (2012), Angore-Benaria-Yarale, Angore Well Pads & Access Roads

4.3 Vulnerable Households

The Resettlement team has a dedicated Vulnerables Coordinator who undertakes screening of potentially vulnerable individuals and families. Where warranted, in consultation with the individual or family, the Coordinator identifies assistance tailored to their specific circumstances. A register of vulnerable households and individuals across all resettlement sites is maintained. This is used as the basis for ongoing monitoring of these households' progress during the post- resettlement phase.

Five potentially vulnerable persons will be assessed in the Angore Well Pads and Access Roads area. An impact assessment is undertaken for these individuals utilizing a pro-forma assessment record. Each case is considered individually and assistance rendered in agreement with that affected resettlement person/household.

5.0 OVERVIEW OF RESETTLEMENT AWARENESS

In this section, a brief summary of some of the principal findings from the social survey analyses are provided.

In response to Social Survey Question A4—*"Have you moved here from somewhere else?"* 24% of the physically impacted households responded they had moved as a result of fighting in the Benaria and Angore areas. Sixty per cent of the residents reported being principal landowners and living on their father's land; 12% were living on affinal land; and 12% on their mother's land. All the physically displaced households had security of tenure in their present residences.

The resettlement social survey and census solicits responses from affected landowners in respect to the relocation process and likely resettlement sites. To the survey Question I10 *"What is your relationship to this [relocation] land?"* 59% of respondents said they would

relocate to their father's land, 19% to their mother's land, and 22% would go to a husband's or wife's land.

In most instances (>75%), respondents who nominated their relocation locales indicated they would move to the same clan land as their existing residence. These responses suggest that the majority of physically affected landowners will have good security of tenure in their chosen relocation locale¹⁰.

In response to Question I11: *"How far is the [preferred relocation site] from your current house?"*¹¹ respondents provided estimated walking times¹² from their present residences:

- 50% of respondents declared the travel time to the new relocation site was no more than 60 minutes,
- 20% estimated a travelling time of between 1–2 hours,
- 20% estimates a travelling time of between 2–3 hours; and
- 10% indicated the relocation distance was more than 5 hours.

In conjunction with the findings described above, there appears a good prospect that post-resettlement security of tenure conditions will not be too different from the prevailing pre-resettlement *status quo*, and that the relocation locales will not be unacceptably far from present residential locales.

With respect to Question I12: *"What do you own there [intended relocation locale]?"*

- 38% of respondents said they had a house and garden
- 0% said a house only
- 52% said land/gardens
- 10% had neither.

The results of such social survey questions indicate that most Huli have houses and/or gardens in other locales. Whilst these alternative declared residences and/or interests may not be the intended relocation locale, those respondents who stated they had no other relocation options or who initially expressed unwillingness to move, were clearly in the minority. These findings are consistent across all Project resettlement affected catchments.

5.1 Project Knowledge and Attitude to Relocation

In response to Question I1: *"Did you attend the road-show about the Resettlement Action Plan?"* 60% of respondents said 'Yes' (Table 5-1), which suggests the consultation and disclosure teams gained reasonable exposure with their public awareness efforts.

¹⁰ This observation is qualified by the understanding that 'moving to a father's land' and 'moving to one's clan land' is not necessarily the same since one's father may have lived or be living on **his** mother's land.

¹¹ At the time of writing, GPS surveys of relocation locales had not been completed, but these estimates are encouraging to the extent that the majority of relocatees would appear to have selected sites perhaps no more than 1-3 km distance from their present residence.

¹² For Huli, everyday activities are not always timed in hours or minutes, but rather according to the general time of day or height of the sun. For this reason these estimates of distance/time should be treated with caution.

Table 5-1: Awareness of the RAP Consultation Process (Angore)

Question No.	Question Posed	Yes	No	Unsure
I1	Did you attend the road-show presentations of the RAP?	60%	40%	0%
I2	Do you think you understand the Resettlement Action Plan?	34%	32%	34%
I3	Would you like the Project to explain the Resettlement Action Plan to you again?	62%	22%	16%

There was clearly some reservation about how well the Resettlement Program was understood as shown in the responses to Question I2: *“Do you think you understand the RAP?”* where an equal percentage of respondents said they were ‘Unsure’ as those who responded ‘Yes’. Similarly, the 62% of ‘Yes’ responses to Question I3: *“Would you like the project to re-explain the RAP to you?”* indicates a need for continuing education and disclosure by ELC and RIT across the impacted areas.

Twenty-five per cent of respondents cited disagreement with the ‘Interest Bearing Deposit’ arrangements in response to Question I4: *“Are there any aspects of this Resettlement Action Plan that you do not agree with?”* which is consistent with the sentiments expressed elsewhere that landowners prefer direct payment in cash. Other issues that respondents included in their answers were concerns about bridges, water supplies, and general uncertainty about the future.

In response to the Question I5: *“Are you willing to self-relocate?”* Figure 5-1 indicates 76% of the surveyed Angore landowners were willing to relocate (63% for KP0-80), whilst only 7% responded ‘No’. Fewer respondents answered with uncertainty than along the Angore-Benaria-Yarale pipeline ROW area, perhaps indicating that a measure of involuntary displacement is accepted as an inevitable by-product of this development.

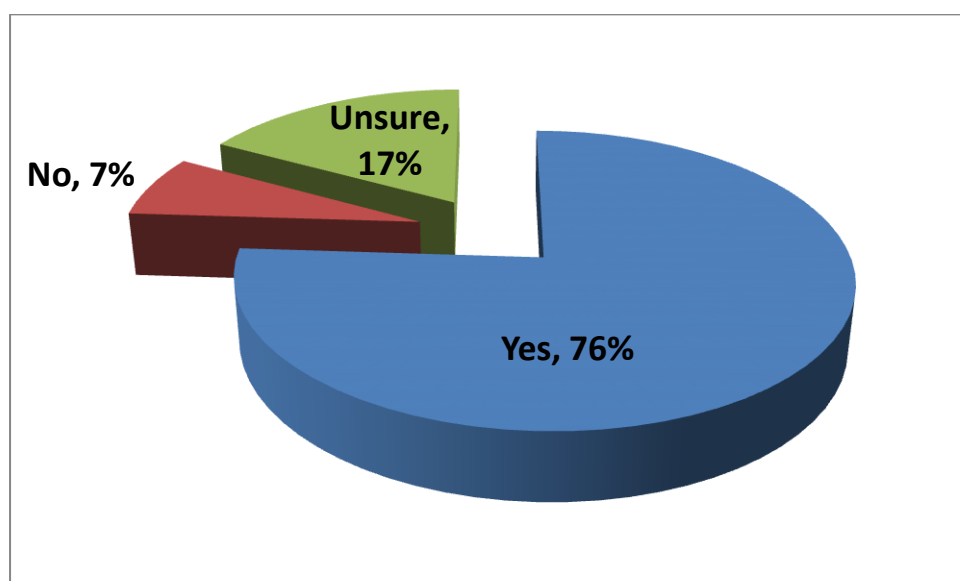


Figure 5-1: Respondents' Willingness to Relocate (Angore Well Pads & Access Roads)

The RAP social questionnaire also attempted to elicit from respondents their projections about life post-relocation. In response to the Question I7: *“Do you think your life will be better after the relocation?”*

- 33% of respondents were ‘unsure’ (KP0-80: 58%);
- 62% responded ‘yes’ (KP0-80: 15%); and
- 5% responded ‘no’ (KP0-80: 26%).

The comparison with responses given in the Hides-Kutubu pipeline ROW (KP 0-80) area suggests lower levels of disenchantment with Resettlement in this Angore catchment, or at least a more optimistic outlook for the future.

Further understanding of the relocatees’ attitudes towards resettlement can be seen from the recorded answers to Question I8: *“Do you think there will be any benefits from the relocation?”*, Twenty-five per cent of responses identified the housing package and cash compensation as positive benefits, 29% identified provision of services and employment, and 18% of responses given identified provision of rations and livelihood assistance as beneficial.

Other landowner issues were captured in survey Question I13: *“Is there anything else you would like to say?”* where the major concern was that all the due compensation should be paid in cash without any IBD provision. There were also numerous requests for personal water tanks and provision of food rations. Appendix 2 contains a detailed description of voiced landowner concerns across the Angore area.

In response to the open-ended Question I6: *“What problems do you think relocation will present to you and your family?”* 26% of respondents expressed anxieties about food provisions, 38% of responses were about replacement housing and the time it would take to rebuild, 7% related to water issues, and a further 7% declared they had no alternative or available land.

6.0 CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

6.1 Stakeholder Engagement

The Resettlement program utilizes a standard set of procedures for public consultation and disclosure that have evolved over the last three years since inception of the Project intervention. A full team of RIT, L&CA, and ELC schedule in advance a community meeting in a public place to explain the proposal. Verbal information (during community meetings and household meetings) is supported by various materials concerning the resettlement process:

- “Resettlement Information Booklet for the PNG LNG Project” (written in English, Huli and Pidgin).
- Flipcharts and A0 vinyl sheets to support verbal presentations during public meetings.
- Video-taping of the entire proceedings (see Section 2.3)

Attendance figures are captured for each community meeting, and a Question/Answer session follows the presentation (see Appendix 2). After this initial consultation meeting, affected households are further consulted by the C&S team (who administer a social survey) to assess awareness and understanding of the resettlement process. The survey results containing feedback from the public disclosure are then summarized and analyzed for use in

the RAP. Throughout the process, ELC plays an active monitoring and review role as an impartial observer.

Table 6-1 provides an indicative overview of the consultations undertaken within the specified dates, with consultations continuing at the time of writing.

Table 6-1: Public Disclosure Meetings for Angore Well Pads & Access Roads

Locale	Date	Area	Number of Attendees			
			Male	Female	Children	Total ¹³
Angore	30/7/2012; 2-30/8/2012	Well Pad A/B/Brownfield Video Survey	--	--	--	~30
Angore	10/8/2012	Well Pad B Video Survey	--	--	--	~5
Angore	18/8/2012	Video Team Disclosure Angore Well Pads	64	34	37	135
Angore	23/8/2012	Angore area & pipeline	53	20	20	93
Tabaya Te	25/8/2012	Angore ROW	45	30	18	93
Kandiawi / Undupi	27/8/2012	Angore Access Road (Brownfield) & ROW	120	60	20	200
Angore	4,8,9,15,20/10/2012	Greenfield and Brownfield Access	--	--	--	~50
Angore	5/11/2012	Well Pad A, Greenfield Access	13	2	0	15

The ELC interactions and detailed notes on community issues captured some expressed concerns amongst Angore Well Pad and Access Road landowners. Table 6-2 lists those issues and the Project's proposed action to mitigate the issues.

Table 6-2: Issues Raised by Angore Community and Project Actions to Address

Issue	Project Measure to Address Issue
Concern about safety in and around the school located at corner of Angore and Tari roads due to increased heavy traffic and requested realignment of road.	To manage the safety of pedestrians along the access roads during construction, the Project will utilize a combination of mitigation measures that may include, but may not be limited to, the use of spotters at various points along the road; 'safe havens' spaced at regular intervals along the road, which will allow pedestrians to step off the road onto a platform to move away from traffic; and footpaths where the existing road is wide enough for a separate walkway.
Employment—locals from Angore should be given preference over others and Project should	The Project's Business Development officers are working with the landowners and local lancos to

¹³ Many community members walk alongside the video team during the video surveys. While a detailed count of attendees was not recorded for a few of the areas listed in the table, these occasions are listed to demonstrate the various opportunities that the community has to engage with the Resettlement team and ask questions, as is often the case.

maximize business opportunities for local lanco through their lanco (ACL).	address business development opportunities. The Project will employ locals from Angore, where possible (i.e., unskilled labor).
Community projects—building of markets, infrastructure maintenance.	The Project will construct <i>haus wins</i> (community meeting houses) and will maintain the road during construction.
Presence of DPE in the project area—to facilitate the incorporation of the land groups and advise on the national content plan.	The Project cannot influence the DPE, but will raise the community's request for DPE involvement with the appropriate DPE contact(s).
UBBSA/LBBSA—most claimed that the agreements were rushed, no proper consultation conducted and many were ignorant of the LBBSA provisions and review periods.	The UBBSA/LBBSA are agreements between the communities and the Government. The Project can facilitate getting copies of the agreements upon request.
The majority of landowners wanted the existing road to be widened to 30m when construction works begin to develop the Angore access road.	The Project's goal is to avoid Resettlement, and widening of the existing road would increase the Resettlement impact to the community.
Lack of fair in-take of students from the Angore area into the Juni Training Facility.	The in-take of students for the Juni Training Facility will consist of a mixture of students from the various PDLs in the Project Impact Area.
Lack of equal opportunity given by HGDC for participation by other landowner groups within the Project area.	The Project has full-time Business Development Advisors addressing local business development opportunities.



**Figure 6-1: Disclosure in Angore
(18/8/2012)**



**Figure 6-2: Disclosure in Kandiwai
(27/8/2012)**

6.2 DISCLOSURE ARRANGEMENTS

The following arrangements are in place for public disclosures:

- The full Angore Well Pads and Access Road Resettlement Action Plan will be available to the public on the PNG LNG Web Site (http://www.pnglng.com/commitment/resettlement_action_plans.htm);
- The Executive Summary of this report will be translated into Pidgin and Huli, and along with the English language version printed copies distributed within the affected community by the RIT team. Copies of such RAPs are also provided to local centers, such as schools.
- Executive summaries of any other resettlement-related reports, such as subsequent appendices, are also translated and distributed within the affected host communities.

7.0 PROJECT IMPACTS

A summary of Project impacts for Angore Well Pads and Access Roads is provided in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1: Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact	Scale	Mitigation – Project Responses
Resettlement impacts – households and structures	58 households physically displaced; 34 households economically displaced; 62 ¹⁴ structures.	Package reflects agreed cash compensation and in-kind provisions for affected landowners consistent with the RPF. Landowner acceptance evidenced by signed agreements, copies of which will be lodged with Department of Petroleum and Energy (DPE).
Loss of use of land	Total land loss is 57.29 ha	Compensation for rights to use land will be paid to clan landowners in accordance with the Oil and Gas Act, 1998. A livelihood restoration program will be implemented to assist affected households with restoring or improving livelihoods.
Loss of gardens, trees and crops	Total loss of garden areas is 5.5 ha <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coffee; economic trees (casuarina, black palm, bamboo, etc.); • Garden crops (banana, choko, chili, corn, cucumber, ginger, etc.); • Tree crops (avocado, breadfruit, fig, marita, etc.). 	Compensation at market rates will be paid for tree and crop losses. Temporary rations (or cash conversion of rations, if elected & subject to a means test) will be provided to meet household's subsistence needs until gardens are re-established. A livelihood restoration program will be implemented to assist affected households with restoring or improving livelihoods.
Disruption in social networks	Disruption in social networks is expected to be minimal, as affected households have indicated moves to the same clan land.	Most households will self-relocate to areas in close proximity. Social networks with respect to exchange relations will continue as these are based on kinship, descent, affinity and friendship ties not related per se to specific locales/areas.
Potential Vulnerable	Potentially vulnerable households will be assessed by the Vulnerables Coordinator	Households assessed as vulnerable will qualify for special assistance tailored to their specific needs.
Cultural heritage	7 sites (ritual grounds, graves, spirit sites, etc.)	Compensation will be paid for a range of cultural heritage sites (ESMP Appendix 13, Cultural Heritage Management Plan; PGGP-EH-SPENV-000018-015). Skeletal material to be handled by PNG National Museum. Appropriate rituals to be undertaken by local landowners and caretakers of sites. Chance-find sacred stones and artifacts to be relocated by people themselves. Other material to be lodged with National Museum and overseen by archaeologists as per mitigation measures outlined in the Angore Road and Angore Well Pads Pre Construction

¹⁴ In Huli, some people may have more than one house or structure on a piece of land. As such, the total number of impacted structures may be higher than the total number of affected households.

Impact	Scale	Mitigation – Project Responses
		Survey Report (ESMP Appendix 13, Attachment 3: Cultural Heritage Chance Finds Protocol).
Newcomers¹⁵ and/or speculative structures	118 structures	Nominal payment negotiated with landowners to cover time and effort in erecting a structure; paid upon completion of dismantling.

8.0 CLOSURE AND REHABILITATION

The Angore Well Pad and Access Road interventions will be used for the duration of construction and continuing into production, which is planned for a future phase of the Project. Decommissioning responsibilities are detailed in the Project's Environmental Management Plan. Re-vegetation and land rehabilitation programs will be implemented to return the land to its pre-Project vegetative state where feasible. Consultations will be held with the affected households and clan leaders to establish their preferences for rehabilitation, prior to implementation, taking account of the necessary environmental requirements.

9.0 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

The RPF provides a full schedule of eligibility criteria for compensation and entitlements that will be adopted for the Project. Appendix 1 summarizes eligibility and entitlements relevant to the Angore Well Pad and Access Road communities. Damage and deprivation payments will have regard for the customary classification of landowners, landholders, and land users with respect to their tenurial status and portfolio of land rights and responsibilities.

10.0 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM

A livelihood restoration program will be implemented for affected families in the Angore area. The constituent programs will follow a similar format to those delivered in the Hides and Komo areas. Table 10-1 Table 1 describes these activities and provides a provisional schedule for their implementation.

Table 10-1: Schedule of Livelihood Restoration Activities for Angore

SCHEDULE	2012				2013				2014				2015			
Livelihood Restoration Programs	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Angore																
Food Garden Surveys																
Drum Oven Distribution / Training																
Agriculture Training / Seedling Distribution																
Livestock Distribution / training																

¹⁵ Landowners are erecting structures both prior to the resettlement 'cut-off' date (referred to as 'newcomers'), and/or following the resettlement 'cut-off' date (referred to as 'speculative structures'), often in an effort to obtain additional compensation from the Project. These new structures are distinguishable from pre-existing structures, as they are roughly built, small, and often uninhabitable (see section 2.4.2). The Project recognizes the landowners' rights to freedom of movement and activity on their own land. For loss of these specific structures the Project has agreed to pay a nominal amount.

11.0 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The resettlement process for the Angore landowners will consider grievances through the Grievance Procedure which will apply across all Project activities. The Grievance Procedure is available to people affected by displacement, other local populations residing in the Project Impact Area, and other stakeholders directly affected by the Project.

The Angore communities are informed about the Project Grievance Procedure at all stages of resettlement consultation and agreements signing. These disclosures include distribution of the Resettlement Action Plan Booklet in English, Pidgin & Huli, which outlines the Grievance Procedure. Subsequent household discussions by RIT and ELC will further reinforce avenues for making a complaint and the Grievance Procedure. The procedure is also outlined in regular stakeholder meetings and written updates (such as newsletters, website, and posters).

12.0 ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Company is responsible for overall resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring as per the RPF. It is implemented by the Land and Community Affairs Department. Overall organizational details are described in the HGCP RAP (Section 9).

13.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Requirements for internal and external resettlement monitoring are defined in the RPF. Internal monitoring for resettlement activities defined in this RAP will be undertaken in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 13-1.

Table 13-1: Schedule of Monitoring Activities for Angore

SCHEDULE	2012				2013				2014				2015			
Monitoring and Evaluation	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Angore																
Biannual Monitoring (Rapid Sampling)																
Household Monitoring Surveys																
Trade Store Goods Prices Surveys																

14.0 RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Table 14-1 sets out the tasks required in order to implement the resettlement program for the Angore Well Pads and Access Roads area.

Table 14-1: Angore Well Pads and Access Roads Implementation Schedule

Activity or Task	Actions	2012		2013				
		N	D	J	F	M	A	M+
Planning	Completion of Angore RAP							
Approvals	Internal EHL approval of the RAP							
	RAP Submission to Lenders							
	RAP Summary to community and feedback to ELC & RIT							
Land Issues	Confirm resettlement sites & any impacted water sources (provision)							
Confirm and finalize compensation agreements	Final identification of vulnerable households							
	Verify inventories of affected land and assets (incl. special valuations)							
	Finalize any entitlement contracts							
Compensation payments & relocation	Cash payments to individuals & relocation							
	Housing package, distribution materials or cash component/restitution							
Livelihood Restoration	Provide livelihood restoration program to affected families							
	Non-agricultural training and agribusiness programs							
	Distribution of rations							
Verification and monitoring	Design & implementation of monitoring and evaluation system							
	Local advocacy & compensation advisors							
	Internal monitoring							
	External evaluation (including completion audit)							

15.0 COST AND BUDGET ESTIMATE

All funds for the cost of the Angore Well Pads and Access Roads resettlement program have been made available by the Project, which is estimated to be between US\$2–3.5 million.

APPENDIX 1: ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

Eligibility	Affected Category	Assistance/Compensation	Considerations for Implementation
1. Houses and other Fixed Assets (Physical Relocation) - Resettlement Assistance Package			
Recognized owners of the assets and structures (identified in the Surveys by the cut-off date)	Category 1 Households with an available relocation home	Housing: The housing package totals K41,000 consisting of 4 parts: Part A: Cash Compensation: K11,500 with payments linked to signing of agreement, dismantling and garden establishment. Part B: Deferred Payment: K10,000 deposit into an Interest Bearing Deposit or deferred payment for 6 months. Part C: The Company will pay the Household K20,000 for replacement housing. This payment will not be made until a new house is constructed at the relocated site; the FN has clean water available and has established food gardens.	Clearly inform about site development and relocation schedules Consultation to determine list of options for materials, goods and equipment Delivery of in-kind packages will be negotiated upon agreement and delivery will commence at the time of relocation
		Part D: Supplementary Package: Payment of K10,000 for structures of second or subsequent wives, or unmarried adult sons or daughters where they occupy separate structures and are recognized as a separate economic unit.	
		Provided to all households: Transition rations for six months. Livelihood restoration measures directed at establishing and maintaining subsistence patterns. Access without financial penalty to old house materials. Provision of 4 sets of garden tools and malaria nets to family members. Provision of Compensation Advisor to assist and advice on investment and business options.	Rations may be cashed out if: (a) the household is able to obtain in-kind crops or foodstuffs from local markets (i.e., markets are accessible and stock staple foods, and the household members are physically able to get to the market [i.e., not vulnerable]); or (b) the household has sufficient productive garden area unaffected by the Project to meet its subsistence needs
		Vulnerable individuals and groups including aged, young, infirm and disabled will obtain the following: Assisted transit; Provision of enhanced house facilities on request and after consultation; and Other assistance on request and after consideration.	Identify all vulnerable households and the nature of vulnerability prior to resettlement, and monitor closely during implementation to ensure effective.
	Category 2 Households that claim no available relocation land	Same as for Category 1 Resettlement compensation package sufficient to allow households to purchase or rent land through customary practices.	As for Category 1
	Newcomer households	Nominal payment; negotiated with landowners	Payment provided upon RIT verification of dismantled structure

Eligibility	Affected Category	Assistance/Compensation	Considerations for Implementation
2. Land Deprivation			
Recognized landowners	Clans or other groups (e.g. ILGs) with rightful recognized claim to communal land	Annual payment for land deprivation as per guidelines set out in IPCA, includes compensation for use of, and damage to surface land, as described below:	Clearly inform about site development and relocation schedules. Clearly inform affected group authorities about site development and land allocation schedules and regulations. Compensation paid at agreed intervals directly and publicly to landowner.
		1. Compensation for the use and enjoyment of the surface of the land	The Company will pay Landowners at a rate per year (currently negotiated according to market rates) for each hectare of land occupied (but not otherwise damaged) by the Company for depriving Landowner(s) of the use of the surface of the land, for cutting Landowner(s) off from other parts of their land, and for any loss or restriction of rights of way, in compliance with Section 118(2).
		2. Compensation for land surface damage	If the surface of any land of the Landowner(s) is damaged by the Company, the Company will make a one-off compensation payment (currently negotiated according to market rates) to the Landowner(s) for each hectare of the land surface which is damaged by the Company.
		3. Compensation for initial damage to naturally occurring bush, vegetation, birds, animals or fish	The Company will make a single payment to the Landowner(s) for any damage on their land to the natural bush, birds, and fish (currently negotiated according to market rates) for each hectare of land on which the Company damages the natural bush.
	Individual/household landowners for garden land	Annual payment for land deprivation as per guidelines set out in the IPCA, if land individually owned. Compensation for loss of crops and other assets as per Damage to Trees and Crops below. Livelihood restoration measures as above. Provision of Compensation Advisor.	As above for clan land. (Note that there is no privately registered land in the Project area.)
3. Damage to Trees and Crops			
Recognized land and resource users and owners	Clans or other groups with rightful recognized claim to communal land	Cash compensation based on FRV for trees naturally seeded in affected area Payments also for ditches, fences and drainage improvements.	Clearly inform about site development and relocation schedules. One-off compensation to community (landowners group) directly and publicly to landowner.
	Individual/	Cash or in-kind compensation at	Clearly inform about site

Eligibility	Affected Category	Assistance/Compensation	Considerations for Implementation
	household landowners for garden land	FRV for affected area for crops and trees planted by individuals (excluding mature crops that can be harvested). Assistance to restore the livelihoods through economic restoration programs.	development and relocation schedules. Cash compensation at FRV. Cost at replacement of trees considering "lost production" at Full Replacement Value. One-off compensation or at agreed intervals to individual/household owners directly and publicly. Compensation will include land and resources not affected by the Project but that will not be accessible due to relocation of owners to distant locations. (see reference below: Reduced Access to Land and Resources).
			Economic and livelihood restoration programs will have provisions directly targeting affected individuals/households. Provide compensation at or prior to the moment when the land/resource stops being available to the owner
4. Reduced access to Land and Resources			
Persons recognized as landowners of land to which access is reduced	Individual/household landowners and land users with reduced access to land due to Project activities	Cash or in-kind compensation at agreed intervals until reduction in access ceases. Assistance to restore the livelihoods through economic restoration programs.	Clearly inform about site development and relocation schedules. Cash compensation at FRV.
			"Lost production" compensation will be considered for compensation. This means that if there is interrupted access to land during construction for a short time then affected people will be eligible for compensation for lost production – i.e. what they could have grown or done with the land had they had access. One-off payment or compensation at agreed intervals to individual/household owner directly. This will be done publicly. Economic and livelihood restoration programs will have provisions directly targeting affected individuals/households. Compensation provided at or prior to the moment when access to land/resource takes effect. If access to land and resources is permanent due to distant relocation, Land Deprivation compensation will apply.
Persons recognized as landowners or	Households and individuals affected by	Inconvenience Payments	'Inconvenience' payments are used in situations where households or individual

Eligibility	Affected Category	Assistance/Compensation	Considerations for Implementation
land users previously subject to C&S	changed land access requirements		landowners have been identified by Census and Survey (C&S) as being inside the ROW (or Project areas such as laydowns, quarries, etc.), but due to re-routes or changes in land requirements, no longer need to resettle. The compensation is provided to cover any costs incurred for deferred planning or planting of gardens, improvements to houses, etc.

APPENDIX 2: PUBLIC CONSULTATION QUESTION-ANSWER RECORDS ANGORE WELL PADS & ACCESS ROADS

Question/Issue	Answer	Subject Category	Follow-up Required	Recommended Action
18/8/2012 – Video Survey				
Water sources in areas have not been accounted for at lower areas, because the video only surveyed the ridge areas and not below the ridge	Many of the queries you raised are related to CA issues and we are planning to carry out this awareness meeting at a later date by L&CA integrated Team and the community	Water pollution	L&CA will address issue during their awareness	Awareness needed from the experiences at Komo and Hides 4 areas; people are concerned about how the water issues are going to be addressed if the water sources are destroyed
Graves- there are still more graves yet to be counted as I do not accept the video surveys finding and the figures given	Video survey is the vital phase of doing resettlement. The video team only survey structures within the alignment given by the company. Whatever is outside as you have stated will be dealt with once construction begun and will impact it.	Cultural sites	L&CA will address issue during their awareness	There are graves without monuments which possibly indicate multiple bodies buried in the site.
Food crops are brought in from other areas and will take them time to grow new ones.	Concerns noted and will be passed on to LR team	Food supply	Livelihood restoration team to assess situation	Sweet potatoes take longer to mature, so possibly assist in providing improved planting materials and training for the community
Houses have already been built whether it is big or small; it should be regarded as a house, because people have fled the area because of tribal fights and have returned to rebuild their lives	Concern is noted by RIT	Newcomer houses	Categorizing of the different types of houses has to be made clear to the community.	Ensure awareness regarding newcomer houses
Water pollution will be an issue if the company doesn't work within its' alignment. This has to be minimized to prevent the issues to escalate.	Concern is noted by RIT	Water Pollution	To be addressed by L&CA during the community awareness	Water quality baseline studies required
Assessments need to be done as soon as possible so we can get paid and go to our new areas to build	We want to prevent new structures from being built after the video has gone through the area and we	Compensation	Assessments for the improvements have to be	RIT to process

Question/Issue	Answer	Subject Category	Follow-up Required	Recommended Action
our houses. Once you want to come you must come in quick without delay.	will organize compensation as soon as we can		undertaken soon after the video survey disclosure is completed	
Labor hire and transport must be within Angore only and nowhere else.	Concern has been noted and will be addressed by L&CA during the community awareness meeting	Employment	Business development officer to follow up	Requirement that priority preferences for employment and business opportunities has to be given to Angore people
25/8/2012 – Tabaya Te				
When the gas is extracted from our land, will it turn into a desert?	Nothing will happen to your land, because the gas is extracted 2-3 km underground, trees and crops are grown on the surface, which will not be affected in any way, except by the land clearing for roads, wellpads, etc.	Construction	None	More technical feedback and awareness to people
When the gas is sold what benefits will be given to the LOs'	The benefits will come in the form of royalties/equities and distributed to the landowners by the government	Benefits	None	ELC to follow-up with awareness and information
Since the landowners are shareholders in the project and want to fully participate as well, is there a way where we can buy into the shipping transport used to transport the gas?	We do not have an answer to this question but will refer it to management and provide feedback	Local Business	Refer to project management	Feedback answer to community
The people would want to participate in small sustainable business like; tire repairs, petrol stations, etc., how can we get involved in such activities?	A business development officer is available to discuss such options and will work with you to explore the opportunities	Local Business	BD officer to address	BD officer to follow-up
Will there be any facility for Angore like the other PDL areas	No facility such as an airport or conditioning plant is planned for Angore at this time	Construction	None	None
Some of those who fled the area have returned recently and built houses, while some of us remained until today; what happens to the genuine occupants of the land	This will be determined after the video survey team has gone through the area and identified social features within the project alignment, it is only then it will either be recorded and given to the C&S team to come in and do the assessments	Landowners	L&CA, RIT to provide further awareness	L&CA, RIT and ELC