

Esso Highlands Limited



Papua New Guinea LNG Project

**Hides Vehicle Staging Area
Resettlement Action Plan**

PGHU-EH-SPZZZ-410006

CONTENTS

Executive Summary	4
1.0 INTRODUCTION	7
1.1 Resettlement Goal	8
1.2 Sources of Information	8
1.3 Site Selection and Avoiding/Minimizing Resettlement	9
2.0 Social, Economic and Cultural Environment	11
2.1 Population and Clans	11
2.2 Demographics and Household Profile of Directly Affected Population	12
2.3 Social Infrastructure	12
2.3.1 Water and Sanitation	13
2.3.2 Sources of Energy	13
2.4 Structures	14
2.4.1 Types of House: Materials Used, Sizes, etc.	14
2.5 Land Tenure and Land Use	14
2.5.1 Garden Census	14
2.6 Cultural Heritage Sites	14
2.7 Vulnerable Households	14
2.8 Resettlement Sites	14
2.9 Project Knowledge and Attitude to Relocation	16
3.0 CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE	18
3.1 Overview of Consultation and Disclosure	18
3.2 Consultation and Disclosure Methods	18
3.2.1 Regional Stakeholder Issues	19
4.0 PROJECT IMPACTS	20
4.1 Introduction	20
4.2 Cumulative Impacts	21
4.3 Closure and rehabilitation	22
4.4 Eligibility and Entitlements	22
5.0 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM	23
6.0 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK	24
7.0 ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	25
8.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION	26
9.0 RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	27
10.0 COST AND BUDGET ESTIMATE	28

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Eligibility and Entitlements

Appendix 2: Social, Cultural and Economic Characteristics

Appendix 3: Issues Raised At Public Consultation Meetings

FIGURES

Figure 1-1: HVSA and Land Requirements	7
Figure 1-2: HVSA – Distribution of Houses and Gardens	8
Figure 1-3: Alternative Site Options.....	10
Figure 2-1: General Hides Clan Distribution & Locale of HVSA.....	11
Figure 2-2: Social Infrastructure in the Hides Region	13
Figure 2-3: HVSA Resettlement Sites	15
Figure 2-4: HVSA Respondents' Willingness to Self Relocate.....	16
Figure 3-1: HVSA Responses to Question I6	19

TABLES

Table 2-1: HVSA Clan Listing.....	11
Table 2-2: Age Breakdown of HVSA Household Residents.....	12
Table 2-3: Traditional Pit Latrine and Bush Usage at HQ1–3, TB1, Spoil Dump, HVSA, HGCP & Komo Airstrip and Catchment.....	13
Table 3-1: Public Consultation Meeting	18
Table 3-2: Summary of RIT/ELC Household Consultation Interactions	18
Table 3-3: Awareness of the HVSA RAP Consultation Process	19
Table 4-1: Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures.....	20
Table 9-1: HVSA Resettlement Implementation Schedule	27
Table 10-1: Resettlement costs.....	28

APPENDICES FIGURES

Appendix 2 Figure 1: Comparative Employment Levels for HQ1-3, HGCP, HHR, TB1, Spoil Dump, HVSA, Komo and Hides Catchments.....	33
Appendix 2 Figure 2: Income Sources for HGCP, HQ1-3, TB1, Spoil Dump, HVSA, Komo Airstrip and Hides Catchments.....	34
Appendix 2 Figure 3: Average Pigs and Chickens per Household – HQ1-3, HGCP, HHR, TB1, Spoil Dump, HVSA, Hides and Komo Catchments.....	35
Appendix 2 Figure 4: Expenditure Patterns of HQ1-3, HVSA, Spoil Dump and HGCP Residents by Comparison with Komo Airstrip and Hides Catchments.....	36
Appendix 2 Figure 5: Travel Profiles for HQ1-3, KLF, HVSA, HGCP, Spoil Dump and Komo Airstrip and Hides Catchment.....	37
Appendix 2 Figure 6: Comparative Household Assets HQ1-3, HVSA, TB1, HGCP, Spoil Dump, Komo Airstrip and Hides Catchments	38
Appendix 2 Figure 7: Literacy: Illiteracy and Male/Female Illiteracy Rates across Spoil Dump, HGCP, HVSA, TB1, and Komo Resettlement Impacted Areas	39

ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
EHL	Esso Highlands Limited
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ELC	Environmental Law Centre
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FN	Family Number
FRV	Full Replacement Value
HGCP	Hides Gas Conditioning Plant
IBD	Interest Bearing Deposit
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILG	Incorporated Land Group
IPCA	In-Principle Compensation Agreement
Lanco	Landowner Company
LBBSA	License-Based Benefit Sharing Agreement
LLG	Local Level Government
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LR	Livelihood Restoration
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
O&GA	Oil and Gas Act
OIMS	Operations Integrity Management System
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNG LNG	Papua New Guinea Liquefied Natural Gas Project
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RIT	Resettlement Implementation Team
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RTC	Resettlement Team Coordinator
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SMLI	Social Mapping and Landowner Identification
VG	Papua New Guinea Valuer General

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Esso Highlands Limited (Company) proposes to develop the Papua New Guinea Liquefied Natural Gas (PNG LNG) Project (Project) to commercialize gas reserves within the PNG Southern Highlands and Western Provinces.

This Hides Vehicle Staging Area RAP focuses on physical and economic displacement resulting from the construction of a vehicle staging and turning area near the Hides-Komo junction. This report is referenced hereafter as the HVSA RAP. The required area is 1.5 ha and is located on both sides of the existing road. The staging area is required by the Project to manage heavy vehicle access to the HGCP road and to provide a turning area for heavy vehicles approaching from the Komo area. The construction development will be required for a period of two years.

Resettlement Goal

The Project's overall resettlement goal is to minimize 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. This HVSA RAP is consistent with goals, principles and processes described in the Project's October 2009 Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

The intervention at the HVSA involves unavoidable physical resettlement.

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); key PNG National Government institution guidelines; legislation governing both provincial and local governments; and the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Performance Standards on Social and Environmental Sustainability.

Social, Economic and Cultural Environment

The Huli linguo-cultural group inhabit the HVSA as well as the general Hides and Komo catchment areas.

Consultation and Disclosure

Consultations and disclosures regarding the proposed development occurred on 18 August 2011 with follow-up household negotiations in late August and early September.

Communication mediums included written letters, meetings, oral presentations, flip charts, booklets and flyers in English and Pidgin.

A process of disclosure of documents is in place and will include public dissemination and distribution of the HVSA RAP. All agreements are provided in Huli and Pidgin as well as English.

Project Impacts

The list below summarizes the principal impacts:

- 10 households will be physically displaced which includes 11 residential structures;
- 1.5 ha of land consisting of gardens and disturbed forest area;

- The census and survey team examined over 34 garden zones with a total garden area of 1.0 ha and planted with standard crops of the area. Other assets affected included one small market stall, ditches and fences;
- Disruption in social networks is expected to be minimal, as all affected households have indicated in the social survey they will move to sites in close proximity to the HVSA (i.e. within Tepene-Laiyako census unit) and to the same clan land (i.e. Damea) on which they are currently resident. 60% of the physically affected households indicated they would be relocating to their 'father's' land;
- Whilst there are two trade stores and a number of trade stalls along the junction roads, only one trade stall will be impacted by the intervention;
- No community infrastructure will be impacted by the development. Relocatees will however, benefit from the region wide community infrastructure that will eventuate both from the Project discretionary programs and the Government commitments made in the LBBSA;
- There are no cultural heritage sites on the land and any chance finds will be subject to appropriate mitigation measures and programs;
- Regional population increase and influx will arise due to construction activities, improved services and employment opportunities. There is no anticipated occupation of the HVSA though during construction small opportunist trade stalls may arise;
- There is a low risk the HVSA site will attract additional road stalls and other trades that may lead to an increase in social pathologies, as truck drivers will not remain on site for extended periods.
- Households which are especially vulnerable to displacement impacts, e.g., the elderly, disabled or landless, will be identified and provided with special assistance.

Eligibility and Entitlements

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. Landowners will also be entitled to once off payments and rental payments for damage and deprivation. Compensation will be paid at full replacement value.

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.

Grievance Management Framework

A Project Grievance Mechanism has been implemented to receive, respond 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.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Monitoring and evaluation will provide information on whether clan and individual compensation, resettlement and development investments are providing positive benefits, and to indicate the need for corrective action that may be required to achieve Project resettlement goals.

Resettlement Implementation Schedule

A schedule of tasks has been developed to plan and implement the major components of resettlement implementation over the latter quarter of 2011 and 2012.

Cost and Budget Estimate

The budget has been approved by the Company and additional budget provision made for any contingencies. The cost of the HVSA resettlement program is estimated at approximately US\$0.6 million.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Esso Highlands Limited (Company) proposes to develop the Papua New Guinea Liquefied Natural Gas (PNG LNG) Project (Project) to commercialize gas reserves within the PNG Southern Highlands and Western Provinces.

This Hides Vehicle Staging Area (HVSA) RAP focuses on physical and economic displacement resulting from the construction of a vehicle staging and turning area near the Hides-Komo junction. The small complex has a total area of 1.5 ha and consists of a 0.5 ha area on the eastern side and a 1.0 ha area on the western side of the road. The staging area is required by the Project to manage heavy vehicle access to the HGCP road and to provide a turning area for heavy vehicles approaching from the Komo area. The area will be required for the duration of the construction phase of approximately two years. Figure 1-1 illustrates the HVSA site layout and locale.



Figure 1-1: HVSA and Land Requirements

Ten households and 11 residential structures will be physically displaced by the proposed intervention. The total declared and impacted population is 80 persons. Figure 1-2 depicts the location of houses and gardens within the HVSA.

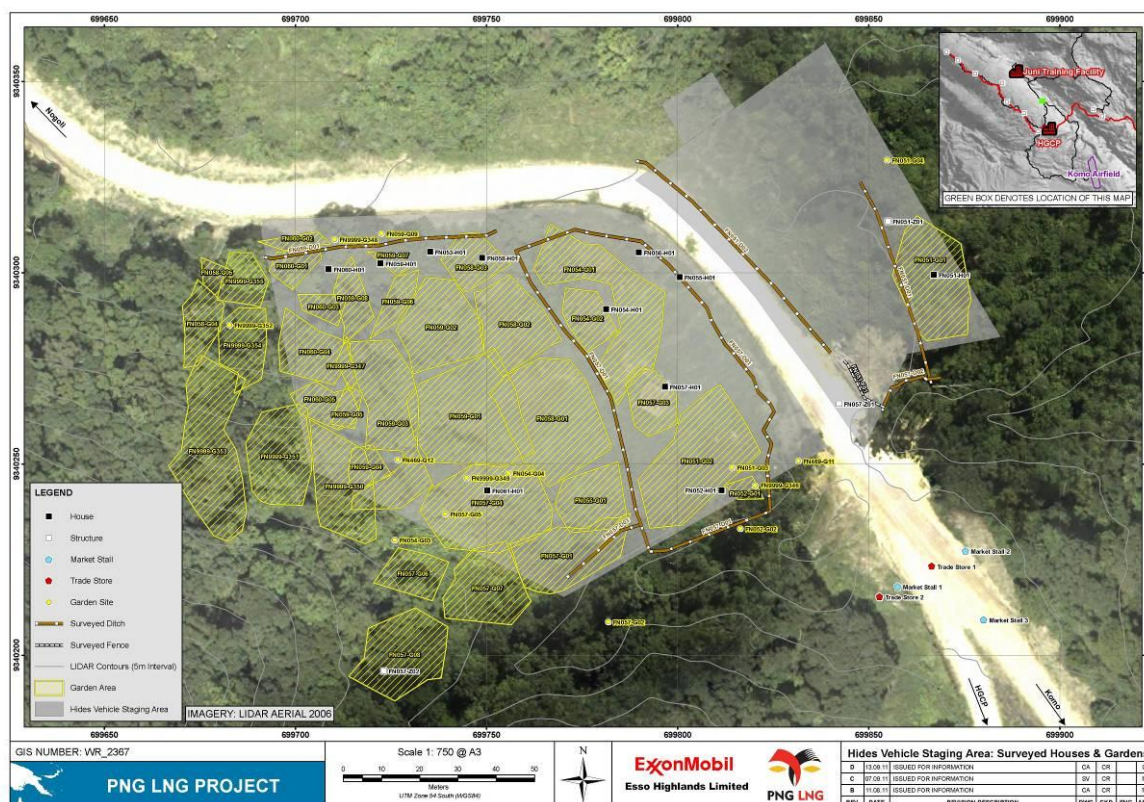


Figure 1-2: HVSA – Distribution of Houses and Gardens

This HVSA RAP outlines measures that will be undertaken to address impacts on individual and communal resources. The construction, logistics and labor activities will comply with the following social and environmental Project plans and protocols:

- Camp Management Plan - PGGP-EH-SPENV-000018-024;
- Community Health & Safety Management Plan PGGP-EH-SPENV-000018-021;
- Community Impacts Management Plan PGGP-EH-SPENV-000018-022;
- Community Infrastructure Management Plan PGGP-EH-SPENV-000018-027;
- Community Engagement Management Plan PGGP-EH-SPENV-000018-026;
- Labor and Worker Conditions Management Plan PGGP-EH-SPENV-000018-023;
- Air Emissions Management Plan – PGGPO-EH-SPENV-000018-004; and
- Noise and Vibration Management Plan – PGGP-EH-SPENV-000018-005.

1.1 Resettlement Goal

The Project's overall resettlement goal is to minimize 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. This HVSA RAP is consistent with goals, principles, and processes described in the Project's October 2009 Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

1.2 Sources of Information

Key sources of RAP information include the following:

Table 1-1: Key Compliance Documents and Information Sources

Document	Reference
PNG Oil and Gas Act	1998/2001
PNG LNG Environmental and Social Management Plans	PGGP-EH-SPENV-000018
PNG LNG Company National Content Plan	PGGP-EH-SPENV-000018-13
PNG LNG Project Resettlement Policy Framework	PGGP-EH-SPENV-000018-030
PNG LNG Environmental Impact Statement	
PNG LNG Social Impact Statement	
International Finance Corporation's Performance Standards on Social & Environmental Sustainability – April 30, 2006	Performance Standard 1 – Social and Environmental Assessment and Management Systems
International Finance Corporation's Performance Standards on Social & Environmental Sustainability – April 30, 2006	Performance Standard 5 – Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
International Finance Corporation's Performance Standards on Social & Environmental Sustainability – April 30, 2006	Performance Standard 4 – Community Health, Safety and Security
International Finance Corporation's Performance Standards on Social & Environmental Sustainability – April 30, 2006	Performance Standard 7 – Indigenous People
PNG – Full Scale Social Mapping & Landowner Identification: studies PRL12 and PDL1	Dr Laurence R Goldman (2008)
Company Best Practice in External Affairs	
Company Land Use Standard	
Company Operations Integrity Management Systems (element of Community Awareness on Property Rights and Resettlement)	
Company Policy on Human Rights	

This HVSA RAP is compliant with all the Lenders Environmental and Social Requirements.

1.3 Site Selection and Avoiding/Minimizing Resettlement

The physical resettlement impact of the HVSA development is assessed as relatively minimal (i.e. some 10 households).

The Project considered an alternative site approximately 1.1 km north of the HVSA locale where the topography is sufficiently flat on both the east and west sides of the road for the economic construction of a turning circle and staging area to be established (Figure 1-3). No other suitable areas occur between the HVSA site and the Tumbi River Bridge, which has limitations for heavy haul vehicles.

Between this alternative site and the bridge, the road falls away steeply, making the land unsuitable for a turning circle. Moreover, on both sides of the road are intensive sweet potato gardens and houses. At this site more resettlement and garden destruction would be required than at the HVSA, where the north side of the road has been previously cleared and flattened to park heavy equipment. The steep upward gradient of the HVSA road means the area of gardens that will be destroyed is less than what would occur at the alternative site.

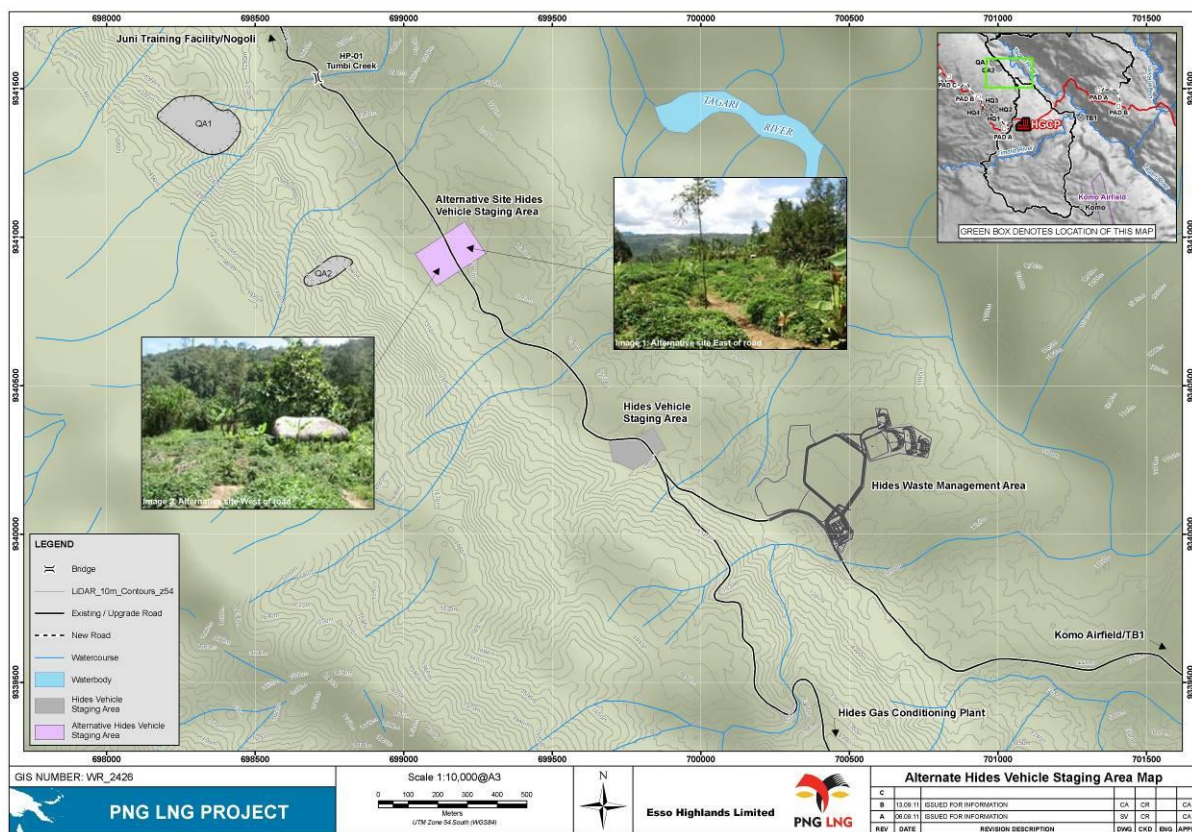


Figure 1-3: Alternative Site Options

2.0 SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Population and Clans

The linguo-cultural group Huli (total population of some 150,000) inhabit the HVSA and surrounding environs.

Table 2-1 provides a summary of the principal clans¹ recorded for the HVSA; the majority of the impacted landowners are resident on (T)Damea² clan land. Figure 2-1 illustrates the clan-to-land disposition in the general area of the HVSA environs. Although Damea clan is also impacted by the SpineLine intervention adjacent to Well Pad B, the amount of land to be accessed is not unduly large, and it is evident from Figure 2-1 the total amount to be accessed represents only a minor part of the total Damea clan holdings in this environs.

Table 2-1: HVSA Clan Listing

Principal Impacted clan	Census Fieldwork Team	Archaeological Team 2011	Goldman PRL12/PDL1 SMLI 2008	Oil Search L&CA Archive
DAMEA	●	●	●	●

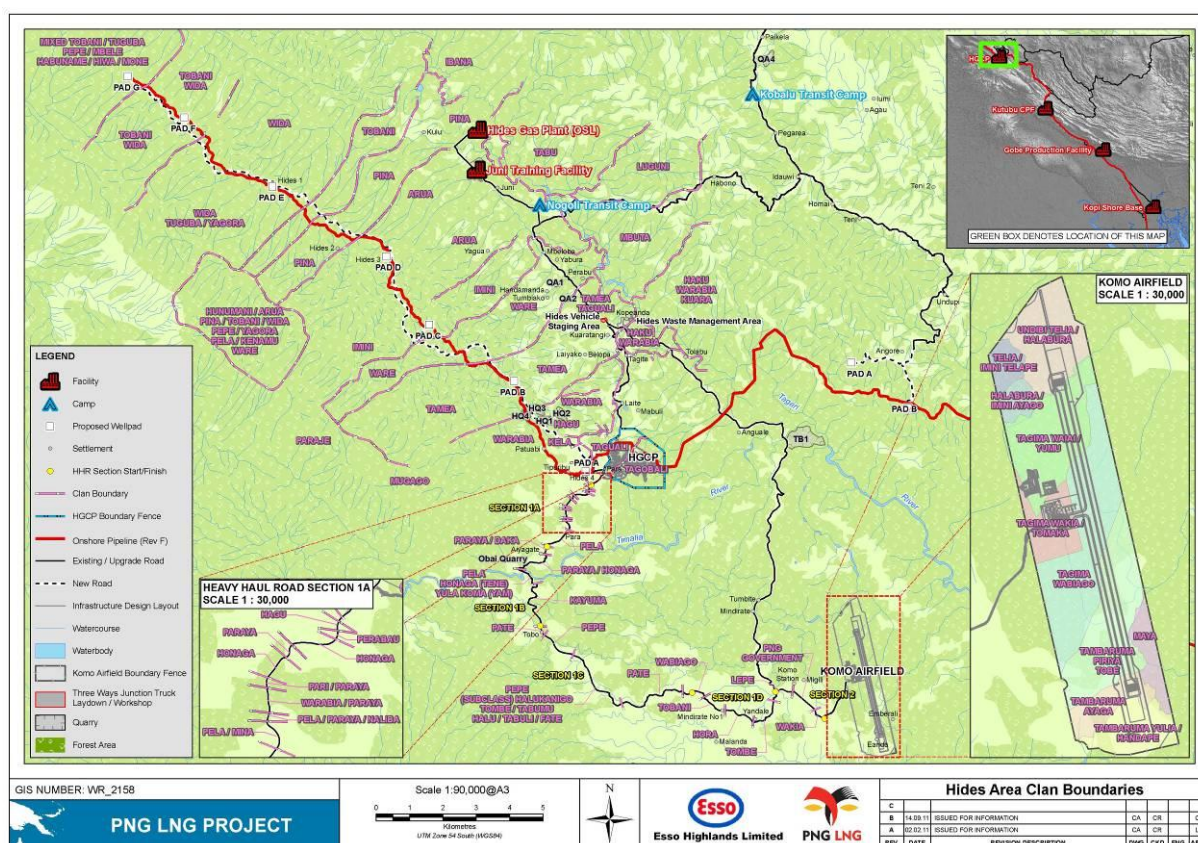


Figure 2-1: General Hides Clan Distribution & Locale of HVSA

In response to Social Survey Question A4 – ‘Have you moved here from somewhere else?’ 80% of the physically impacted households responded in the negative. Of the two remaining

¹ The 10 affected households referenced membership to Damea (90%) and Tobani (10%) clans.

² Given there is no standard Huli orthography, Damea can be rendered as ‘Tamea’ as in Figure 2-1.

households who had moved recently to the site, one was on his mother's land and had been there since 2005, and the other moved in 2010 to seek employment on the Project.

Sixty percent of the residents reported they were living on their 'father's' land, 20% indicated they were on their 'mother's' land, with the remaining 20% either living with affinal relatives or non-relatives.

2.2 Demographics and Household Profile of Directly Affected Population

The census and survey team recorded 11 bush-material structures belonging to the 10 physically impacted family numbers (FNs). Figure 1-2 shows the location of impacted houses and gardens in the proposed HVSA.

A total of 80 household members were listed in the social survey forms yielding an average of 8 persons per household which is somewhat higher than levels recorded for most nearby catchment areas. Thirty-three per cent of household members were absent at the time of the census and survey. The highest percentage of absentees were resident in either Tari or Hagen. Much as was found for the Hides spoil dump area, there are many declared household members who in fact do not reside on any permanent basis at these impacted sites, but whom nevertheless are included by the household respondent as 'members'. The full impact of this categorization will undoubtedly be felt at the time of Project beneficiary identification where all such absentee members will seek inclusion as Project beneficiaries.

The 80 household members were constituted as male (52.5%):female (47.5%). The age breakdown of the people recorded is shown below in Table 2-2:

Table 2-2: Age Breakdown of HVSA Household Residents

Age Range	Total	% of Total
0-5	13	16.25
6-14	24	30.0
15-19	3	3.75
20-55	39	48.75
56+	1	1.25
Total	80	100

Sixty percent of respondents had never married which is broadly consistent with results obtained for the Spine (63.3%), HHR (59%), HGCP (56%), Komo Airstrip (60%) and the more general Hides catchment (55%) noted in the EIS SIA (2009). Appendix 2 contains further detailed characterization of the social and cultural circumstances of the HVSA constituency.

2.3 Social Infrastructure

Figure 2-2 illustrates the distribution of social infrastructure in the area. As previously noted the HVSA development will not disturb present social infrastructure.

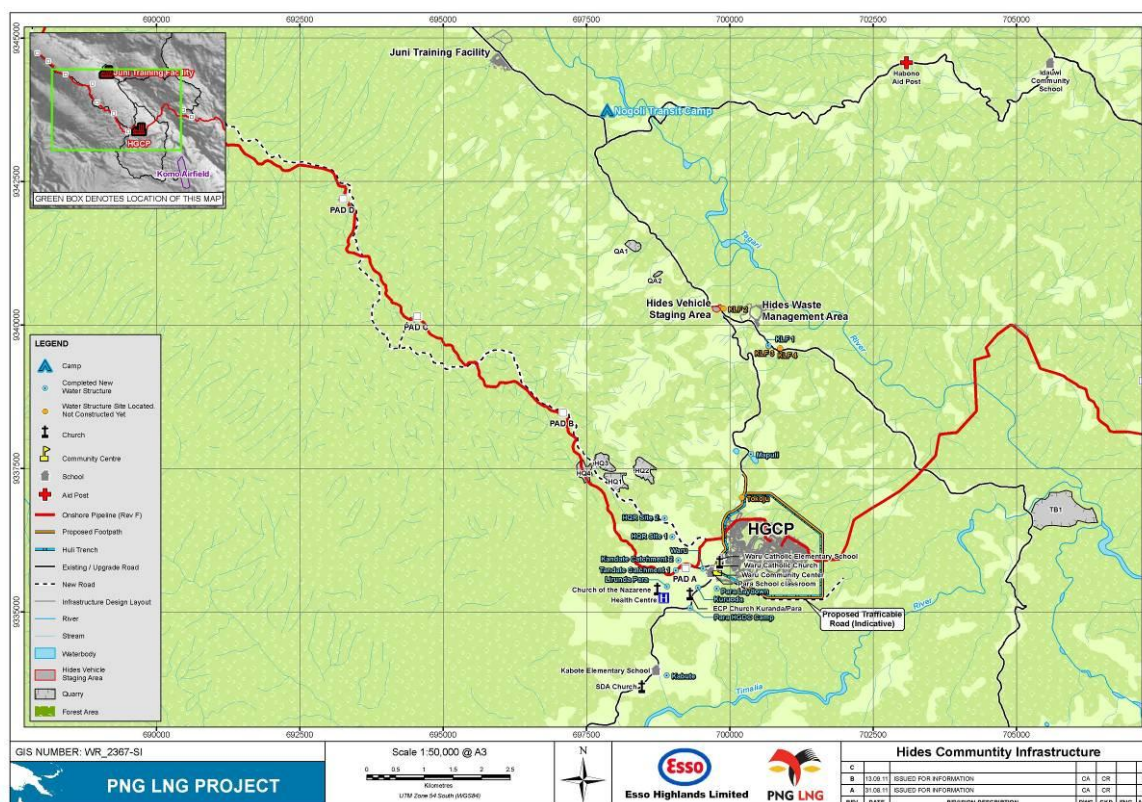


Figure 2-2: Social Infrastructure in the Hides Region

2.3.1 Water and Sanitation

None of the impacted households had water tanks and the majority (100%) of survey respondents indicated they sourced their water from local springs. There were no communal water tanks recorded. Average time to collect and return with water was 29 minutes with a range from 5–120 minutes, which implies that little, or none, was collected on the Staging Area. 70% of those who responded to the enquiry reported that water was available all year round. Access to, and continued and uninterrupted supply of, water were not issues raised by affected landowners in the open survey questions about resettlement concerns.

Table 2-3 indicates that reliance on pit latrines was at levels comparable and consistent with those recorded for most Hides catchments where an averaged 75% of respondents reported using traditional pit latrines.

Table 2-3: Traditional Pit Latrine and Bush Usage at HQ1–3, TB1, Spoil Dump, HVSA, HGCP & Komo Airstrip and Catchment

Ablution Type	Komo Catchment	Komo Airstrip	HGCP	HQ1–3	Spoil Dump	HVSA
Bush	13.60%	8.70%	5.26%	66.67%	75%	30%
Traditional Pit Latrine	73.6%	91.3%	91.2%	33.3%	25%	70%

2.3.2 Sources of Energy

One hundred percent of the HVSA households rely on firewood for fuel and this is typical for much of this rural environment.

2.4 Structures

2.4.1 Types of House: Materials Used, Sizes, etc.

All 11 structures belonging to physically affected landowners were constructed of bush-materials — usually woven cane or split timber slabs with a kunai (imperata grass) thatch roof.

2.5 Land Tenure and Land Use

2.5.1 Garden Census

The Census and Survey Team examined over 34 garden zones with a total area under agriculture of 1.0 ha (see Figure 1-2). The majority of the gardens are planted to sweet potato and included 15,850 crop counts of banana (2,290), corn (1,185), taro (1,745) and pitpit (2,623); 3,621 coffee plantings including trees and seedlings (6); 376 tree crops including marita and fig; 108 economic trees including casuarina (11) and castanopsis (73) and assets such as market stalls (1), ditches, and fences.

The Project has committed to applying FRV rates for all gardens and trees including those that are around the present houses and which are currently being assessed.

2.6 Cultural Heritage Sites

A survey was undertaken of the HVSA on 27 July 2011. Members of Damea clan were interviewed including Councillor Ago Wandira from Laiyako, and Pastor Tongole of the Evangelical Church of PNG (ECPNG). No cultural heritage sites were reported or recorded for the junction complex area.

The Project's cultural heritage programs and protocols address archaeological evidence and secondary burials and ensure that, where appropriate, relocation of ritual items occurs in accordance with Huli custom.

2.7 Vulnerable Households

The Project will assist elderly, young, landless, infirm and disabled people affected by involuntary resettlement to appropriately meet their needs during the physical relocation and reestablishment of houses and gardens.

Although no household heads are vulnerable, categories of potentially vulnerable individuals, within households to be resettled, to be monitored include:

- 1 male over 55; and
- Five households with a total of 13 children between 0–5 years; however, no household had more than three such children.

Environmental Law Center (ELC) maintains a list of vulnerable households and individuals across all resettlement sites, which is used for ongoing monitoring of these households' progress during and post resettlement.

2.8 Resettlement Sites

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?" 60% of respondents said they would relocate to their father's land (51% TB1, 52% KLF, 62% HHR), 20% to their mother's land (30% TB1, 31% KLF), and the remainder split between wife's land (10%), and 'other' (10%). In the context of Huli land tenure custom, these responses encourage one to conclude that the majority of physically affected landowners will have good security of tenure in their chosen relocation locale.

In response to Question I11: "How far is it [preferred relocation site] from your current house?"

- 50% of respondents declared the travel time to the new relocation site was no more than 60 minutes;
- 40% estimated a travelling time of between 1-4 hours; and
- 10% indicated the relocation distance was more than 4 hours.

Ninety percent of the respondents who nominated their relocation locales indicated they would move to the same ward, and 100% of respondents said their nominated relocation locale was Damea clan land. As noted above, in effect these findings indicate that the same security of tenure conditions should prevail post-resettlement as prevailed pre-resettlement. These responses are consistent with the 1-2hr travel time noted for most responses to Question I11 above.

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

- 10% of respondents said they had both a house and garden;
- 80% said land/gardens only; and
- 10% [i.e., 1 respondent] said neither.

These answers appear consistent with responses given to question A9—“Do you or your family have another residence outside HVSA?”—where 80% of affected landowners indicated they had no other physical house or residence.

In practice all households have identified resettlement sites close to their current locations (within 400m), as illustrated in Figure 2-3, confirming that all households have a number of options and similar security of tenure conditions on Damea clan land.

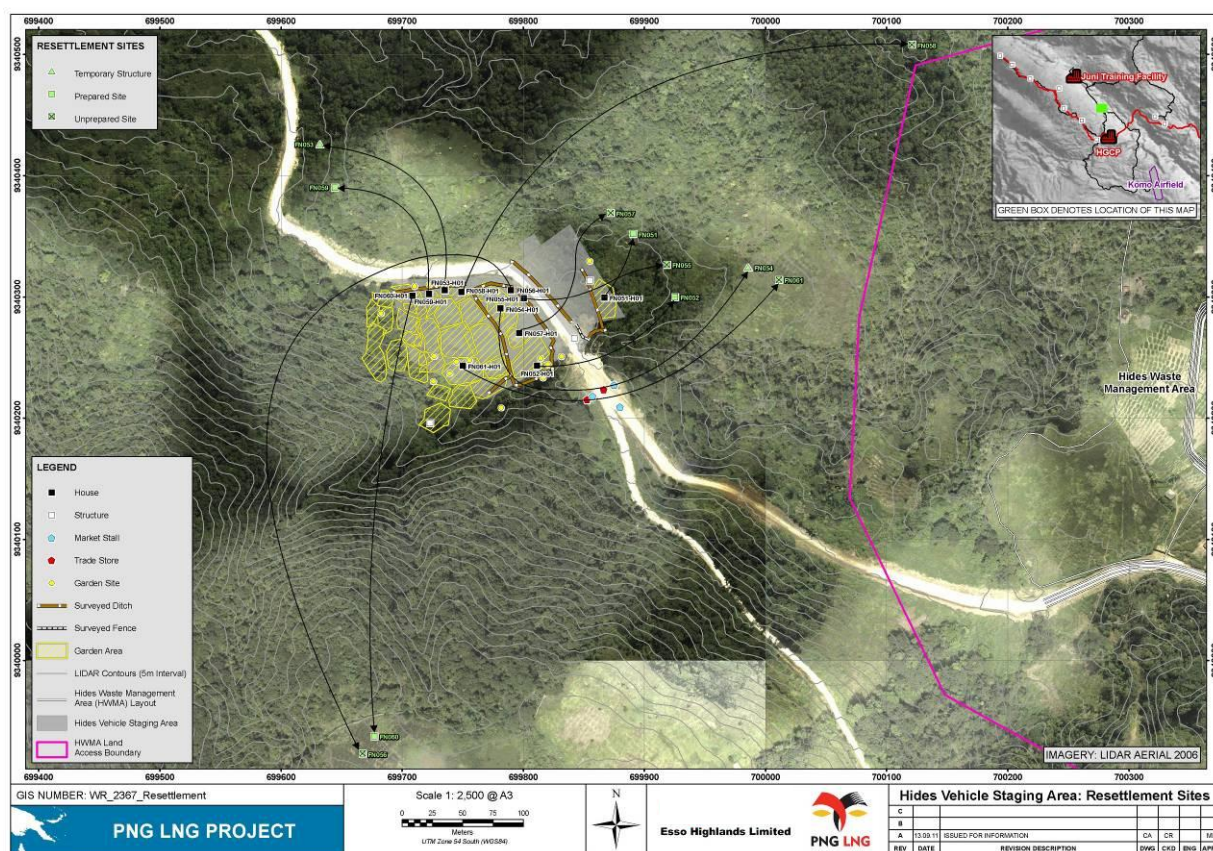


Figure 2-3: HVSA Resettlement Sites

2.9 Project Knowledge and Attitude to Relocation

The resettlement family/house social survey recorded the subjective comments from HVSA affected landowners concerning their attitudes to resettlement.

In response to Question I4: “Are there any aspects of this Resettlement Action Plan that you do not agree with?” the principal (50% of responses) concern of respondents was related to the Interest Bearing Deposit (IBD) compensation arrangements, much as was the case for all recent resettlement affected residents. Most respondents did not want to have any IBD provision as that wanted the cash. One respondent complained about the lack of discussion with landowners, three respondents noted they had not attended the public disclosure and were equally concerned about what they perceived were delays in provision of rations.

In response to the Question I5: “Are you willing to self-relocate?” the overwhelming majority of landowners (see Figure 2-4) were willing to relocate at the time the questionnaire was administered.

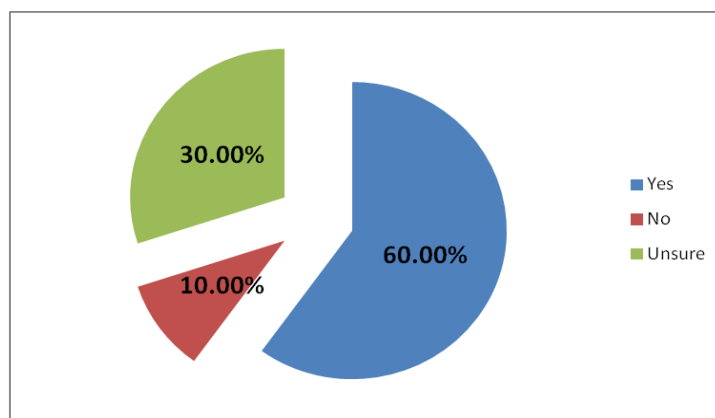


Figure 2-4: HVSA Respondents' Willingness to Self Relocate

In response to the Question I7: “Do you think your life will be better after the relocation?”:

- 70% of respondents were ‘unsure’;
- 20% responded ‘yes’; and
- 10% responded ‘no’.

There is variation across the resettlement impacted catchments in respect to these kinds of attitudes to future welfare and livelihoods. The data here indicates a higher degree of uncertainty about the future which may reflect a lack of understanding or detailed knowledge of the benefits package. The overwhelming (70%) request by landowners for a second round of Disclosure and responses to questions I1, I2 and I3 seems consistent with this explanation.

The recorded answers to Question I8: “Do you think there will be any benefits from the relocation?” indicate affected landowners understood the housing package (60% of responses), cash compensation streams (50%), and the potential job opportunities and livelihood support (40%). Some women who answered this question noted their fears that they would get no benefits because the men would ‘swallow them all’.

Other landowner issues were captured in survey Question I13: “Is there anything else you would like to say?” Repeated concerns raised included, but were not limited to, the following:

- Supply of replacement house;
- Additional inconvenience payment for forcing landowners off their land;
- No IBD provision – want cash; and

- Delivery of rations immediately.

These findings are not atypical in the general context of Hides-Komo region resettlement. In the initial phase of disclosure - when these concerns were recorded - landowners voice all of their anxieties. Over the following months they become attenuated as they learn more about the resettlement process and prioritize their demands. In particular, with almost 2 years of resettlement impact in adjacent constituencies, newly affected landowners are wiser as to what they want and what they think they need.

3.0 CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

3.1 Overview of Consultation and Disclosure

An initial resettlement awareness road-show specifically for HVSA landowners was undertaken on 18 August 2011 (Table 3-1). In addition to RIT consultation activities, the ELC has also been involved in support activities. ELC accompanies RIT members during group and household consultation sessions in order to provide legal advice to households as well as to RIT.

Table 3-1: Public Consultation Meeting

Resettlement Awareness							
No	Village	Date	Awareness Team	Male	Female	Children	Total
1	Tepena-Junction	18/08/2011	RIT, L&CA, ELC	24	18	13	55

Appendix 3 includes a summary of issues raised during the disclosure and consultation process. These include issues such as compensation rates, rations, and by far the single most overriding concern was the potential shortage of land for Damea clan members given other relocation site alternatives had also been impacted. This finding accords with answers also given to the social survey Question I6 (see Figure 3-1) where 60% of respondents expressed concern about a shortage of land. However, as noted above, only 1.48 ha of land will be impacted by the HVSA development complex and all households have identified resettlement sites.

3.2 Consultation and Disclosure Methods

Verbal information (during community meetings and household meetings) on the proposed HVSA intervention was supported by various materials concerning the resettlement process:

- “Resettlement Information Booklet for the PNG LNG Project” (written in English, Huli and Pidgin); and
- Flipcharts and A0 vinyl sheets to support verbal presentations during public meetings.

After the first community and consultation meeting the HVSA households were consulted to establish their awareness and understanding of the resettlement process by RIT & ELC as described in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2: Summary of RIT/ELC Household Consultation Interactions

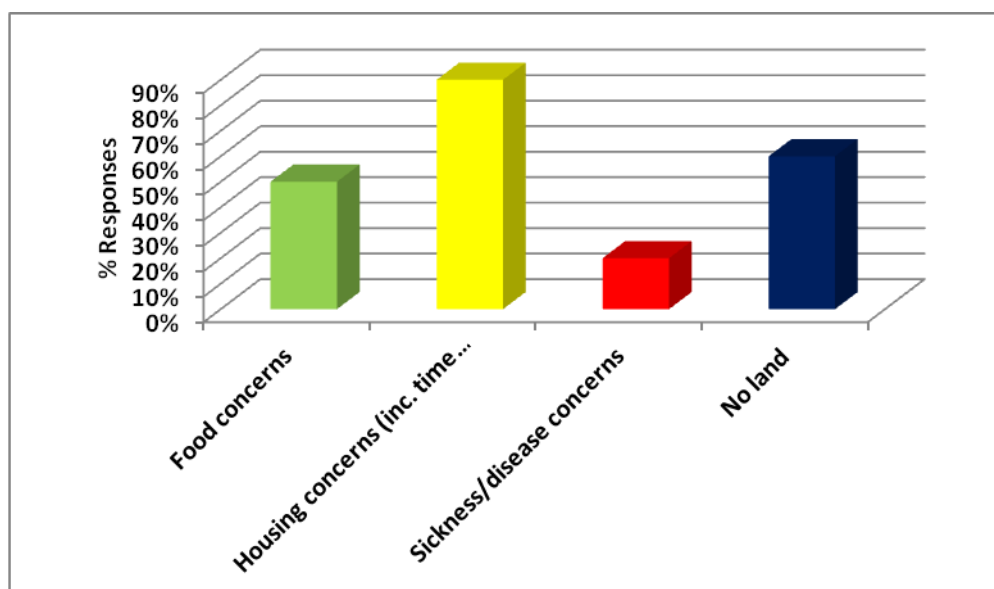
No	Agency	Date	HVSA Households
Meetings			
1	RIT/ELC	27/8/2011	1 Physical Resettlement
2	RIT/ELC	30/8/2011	8 Physical Resettlement
3	RIT/ELC	2/9/2011	1 Physical Resettlement

Survey results to assess feedback on the public disclosure are summarized in Table 3-3:

Table 3-3: Awareness of the HVSA RAP Consultation Process

Question No.	Question Posed	Yes	No	Unsure
I1	Did you attend the road-show presentations of the RAP?	50%	50%	0%
I2	Do you think you understand the Resettlement Action Plan?	30%	40%	30%
I3	Would you like the Project to explain the Resettlement Action Plan to you again?	70%	30%	0%

In response to the open ended Question I6: “What problems do you think relocation will present to you and your family?” we note the continued concerns about provision of replacement houses, rations and perceived shortages of land.

**Figure 3-1: HVSA Responses to Question I6**

3.2.1 Regional Stakeholder Issues

Many of the regional issues, identified in previous RAPs, have now become entrenched grievances which continue to preoccupy resettlement affected landowners. These include: lack of service and community developments; new multiple-site resettlements; delays in the provision of replacement housing in a timely manner; and perceived impacts on water resources.

4.0 PROJECT IMPACTS

4.1 Introduction

Table 4-1 summarizes potential impacts and mitigation measures:

Table 4-1: Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact	Scale	Mitigation – Project Responses
Resettlement impacts – households and structures	10 households will be physically displaced which includes 11 structures.	Package reflects agreed cash and in-kind compensation provisions for affected landowners. Landowner acceptance evidenced and signaled by signed agreements, copy of which will be lodged with Department of Petroleum and Energy (DPE).
Loss of access to land and natural resources (deprivation)	Approximately 1.5 ha	The Company will pay the Landowning clans and individuals compensation at FRV. In compliance with Section 118(2) of the Oil and Gas Act, at equivalent market rates. Three forms of payments will be made: a) Compensation for the use and enjoyment of the surface of the land (annual payment). Current agreed rates are K700/ha for 1.5 ha; b) Compensation for land surface damage (one-off payment of K2,575 for 1.5 ha); and c) Compensation for initial damage to naturally-occurring bush, vegetation, birds, animals or fish (one-off payment of K1030 for 1.5 ha).
Loss of gardens, trees and crops	Sweet potato and 34 garden zones with area of 1.0 ha. 15,850 crop counts including banana (2,290), corn (1,185), taro (1,745) and pitpit (2,623); 3,621 coffee plantings including trees and seedlings; 376 tree crops including marita and fig; 108 economic trees including casuarina (11) and castanopsis (73) and assets such as market stalls(1), ditches, and fences.	Individual landowners are entitled to one-off damage compensation payments. Compensation at the equivalent of market rates will be paid for crop losses, and temporary rations are provided to households resettling to assist with subsistence requirements 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 all affected households will be moving to sites in close proximity to the HVSA on Damea land (Figure 2-3).	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.

Impact	Scale	Mitigation – Project Responses
Vulnerable	1 male over 55. Five households with a total of 13 children between 0-5 years; however, no household had more than three such children.	If households present as genuinely 'land challenged' or 'landless' they will qualify for special assistance. Special assistance will be provided, for example, with transit, house construction etc for these individuals and families.
Impacts on business and employment	1 small market stall (beetle nut stall)	Compensation for loss of market-stall and business income. Project construction and activities are offering employment to affected household members.
Community services and facilities	No community infrastructure will be impacted by the development.	
Cultural Sites	No cultural sites will be impacted.	Compensation schedules for range of cultural heritage sites. 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 Hides Waste Management area Pre Construction Survey Report.
Influx of migrants	Regional population increase and influx will arise due to construction activities, improved services and employment opportunities. There is no anticipated occupation of the HVSA site although small opportunist trade stalls could be established, but there are already two trade stores and three market stalls 50 m south of the site. A concentration of truck drivers could lead to an increase in social pathologies (such as prostitution and alcohol abuse).	Squatter settlements will be difficult to establish in this area as most of the land is under customary ownership so that migrants without close relatives will find it hard to maintain any subsistence livelihood. The Project is currently developing Project Induced In-Migration response plans using a community-based process. The outcomes of these activities will assist in developing an area specific plan for the Hides and Komo areas. It is anticipated that these plans will be implemented by late 2011. The site is managed by the Project to improve traffic flows and thereby reduce truck (and driver) standing time. Social impacts to be managed according to the Management Plans.

4.2 Cumulative Impacts

The HVSA interventions are relatively small (1.5 ha) and discreet and unlikely to add to the cumulative impacts already identified in other project RAPs. Project resettlement experience

to date suggests most affected landowners do self-relocate without undue and adverse impacts on their subsistence livelihoods or access to available land.

The direct impact of the HVSA intervention will be a modest increase in cash compensation to affected landowners from both the rental area and associated damage compensation. This means higher disposable incomes for subsistence, business enterprises and/or leisure activities. The reported use of funds from these cash interventions are captured in the Monitoring and Evaluation assessments (see Section 8.0).

4.3 Closure and rehabilitation

The HVSA site will be used for approximately two years after which it will be closed and rehabilitated. Decommissioning responsibilities are detailed in the Project's Environmental Management Plan. Re-vegetation and land rehabilitation programs will be implemented on the HVSA site 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. Preliminary indications are that the community may prefer to keep the site as a market and community area.

4.4 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 HVSA communities for statutory damage and deprivation compensation. 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.

5.0 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM

A livelihoods restoration program will be implemented for affected HVSA families as detailed in the HGCP RAP (Section 8)³.

³ Hides Gas Conditioning Plant Resettlement Action Plan, May 2010 Revised November 2010.

6.0 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The resettlement process for the HVSA 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 Grievance Procedure to be adopted for the HVSA is defined in the RFP. The Project will disclose information about the Grievance Procedure to the affected HVSA communities, interested persons and organizations. The transparency and fairness of the process will be explained through both verbal (via regular stakeholder meetings) and written updates (such as newsletters, website, and posters).

7.0 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 10.

8.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system provides Project management, and directly affected persons, households and communities, with timely, concise, indicative information on whether compensation, resettlement and related development investments are on track and achieving Project goals. The Resettlement Team Coordinator (RTC), supported by the Field Implementation Coordinators, will coordinate M&E internal and external implementation.

Further details of the monitoring process to be implemented can be obtained from the HGCP RAP (Section 11).

9.0 RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Table 9-1 sets out the tasks required in order to implement the HVSA resettlement program:

Table 9-1: HVSA Resettlement Implementation Schedule

Activity or Task	Actions	2011					2012+	
		A	S	O	N	D	J	F+
Planning	Completion of RAP							
Approvals	Internal EHL approval of the RAP							
	RAP Submission to Lenders							
	RAP Summary to community							
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							
Graves, spiritual & other cultural sites	Relocate / recover (provision)							
Livelihood Restoration	Provide livelihood restoration program to affected families							
	Non-agric training and agribusiness programs							
	Distribution of rations							
Verification and monitoring	Design & implementation of monitoring and evaluation system (ending August 2013)							
	Local advocacy & compensation advisors							
	Internal monitoring							
	External evaluation (including completion audit)							

10.0 COST AND BUDGET ESTIMATE

Budget provision of US\$ 0.6 million is included for forest damage and deprivation costs to clans, as well as losses associated with individual gardens and trees and other social infrastructure. The landowning clans will also receive an annual rental payment of K700/ha⁴.

Table 10-1: Resettlement costs

Item	Total US\$ (million)
Asset and garden compensation ⁵	0.35
Livelihood and other assistance	0.18
Community development projects	0.04
Other	0.02
IPCA payments (rounded)	0.00
Total	0.59

⁴ All IPCA payments will be reviewed to confirm equivalence to FRV.

⁵ Tree and garden crop compensation payments will reflect FRV.

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 K51,000 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: Replacement Housing ⁶ : K30,000 for replacement housing materials with the option of K20,000 in building materials and approved construction labor and K10,000 in deferred payment. 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.	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
		Provided to all households: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition rations for nine 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 advise on investment and business options. 	

⁶ Alternative housing delivery options are being evaluated.

Eligibility	Affected Category	Assistance/Compensation	Considerations for Implementation
	Category 2 Households with no available relocation land	Support will be provided for finding suitable land for relocation Otherwise as for Category 1	As for Category 1
2. Land Deprivation			
Recognized landowners	Clans or other groups (e.g. ILGs) with rightful recognized claim to communal land	The Damea Clan own the land within HVSA. 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: 1.5 ha	The Company will pay Landowners at a rate per year (currently negotiated at K700 but to be verified against 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: approximately 1.5 ha	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 at K2,575, to be verified against 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: 1.5 ha	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 at K1,030, to be verified against market rates) for each hectare of land on which the Company damages the natural bush.

Eligibility	Affected Category	Assistance/Compensation	Considerations for Implementation
	Individual/ household landowners for garden land	Annual payment for land deprivation as per guidelines set out in the IPCA (as above 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.).
		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.
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/ household landowners for garden land	Cash or in-kind compensation 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.	Clearly inform about site development and relocation schedules. Cash compensation at FRV. Cost at replacement of trees considering “lost production” at full replacement value. Once-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

Eligibility	Affected Category	Assistance/Compensation	Considerations for Implementation
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.
			<p>“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.</p> <p>One-off payment or compensation at agreed intervals to individual/household owner directly. This will be done publicly.</p> <p>Economic and livelihood restoration programs will have provisions directly targeting affected individuals/households.</p> <p>Compensation provided at or prior to the moment when access to land/resource takes effect.</p> <p>If access to land and resources is permanent due to distant relocation, Land Deprivation compensation will apply.</p>

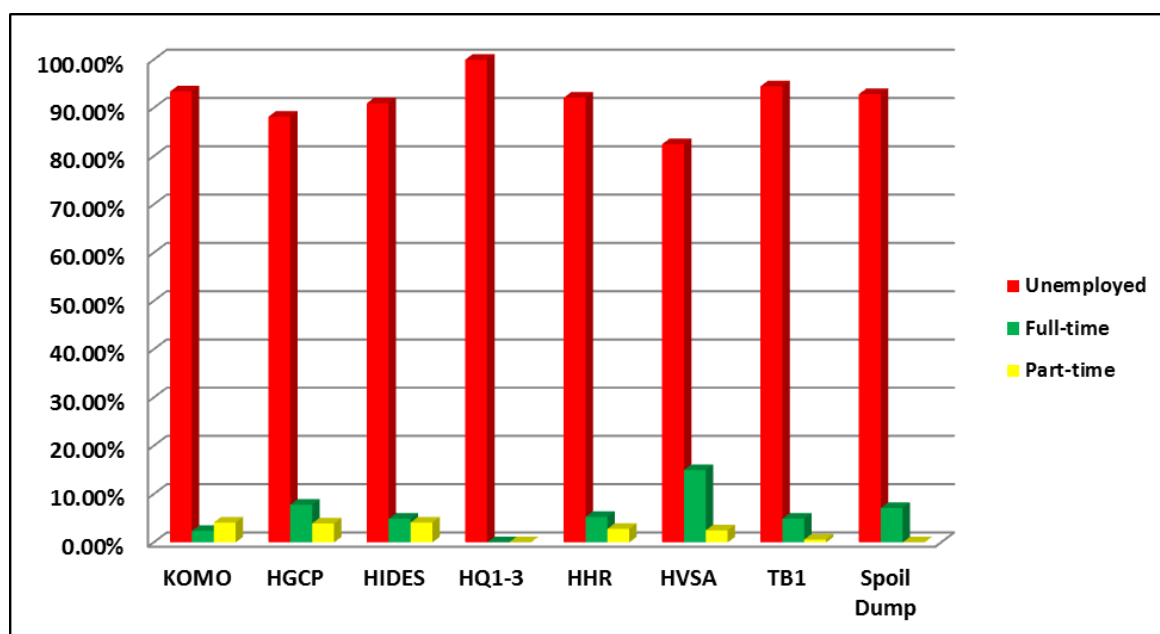
APPENDIX 2: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

Employment Activity and Income Sources

The HVSA social census recorded 83% of people had no form of paid employment. The majority of HVSA landowners are engaged in subsistence horticulture so these recorded levels of unemployment do not carry the same implications, values or consequences conventionally associated with industrialized societies. Most people in Huli produce to eat not sell.

All employed individuals were males with twelve (15%) in full-time employment and two (2.5%) holding part-time work. These paid employees had jobs as a driver, laborer, security, road spotters, survey and clerical assistants. Encouragingly, the bulk of employers were Project associated: CCJV, MCJV, HGDC, and Spiecapag.

Appendix 2 Figure 1 indicates that across the resettlement impacted areas, levels of paid employment appear to show little variation. Whilst in this regard the HVSA profile matches many of the resettlement impacted catchments in Hides and Komo, the number of employed in this catchment is marginally better than elsewhere.

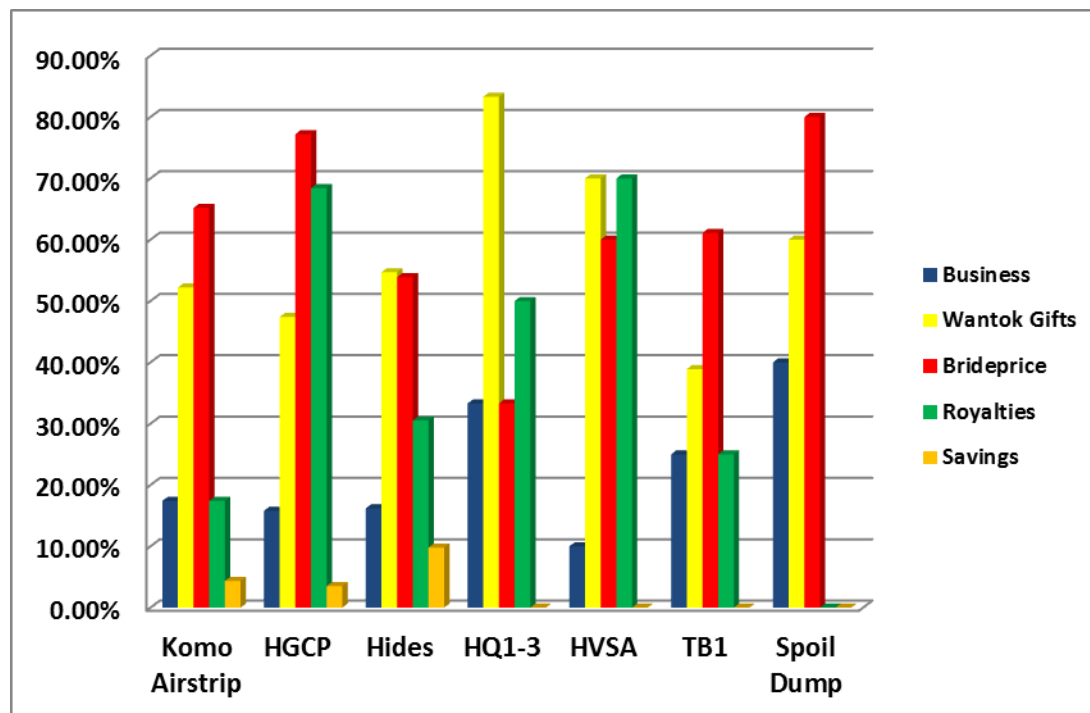


Appendix 2 Figure 1: Comparative Employment Levels for HQ1-3, HGCP, HHR, TB1, Spoil Dump, HVSA, Komo and Hides Catchments

Longitudinal data from all previous petroleum and gas SIA surveys indicated that bride-price, local subsistence activity including fishing and cash cropping, and exchange (e.g., wantok gifts) continue to represent the vitality of the traditional economy in the financial lives of the populace. One respondent has ownership interests in a trade store, one in a road-stall, one in roadside darts business, and one in cigarette and buai sales. Whilst we have indicated above that one market-stall will be impacted, all of these businesses will be able to either relocate adjacent to their present locales and/or continue to trade by the roadsides outside the HVSA.

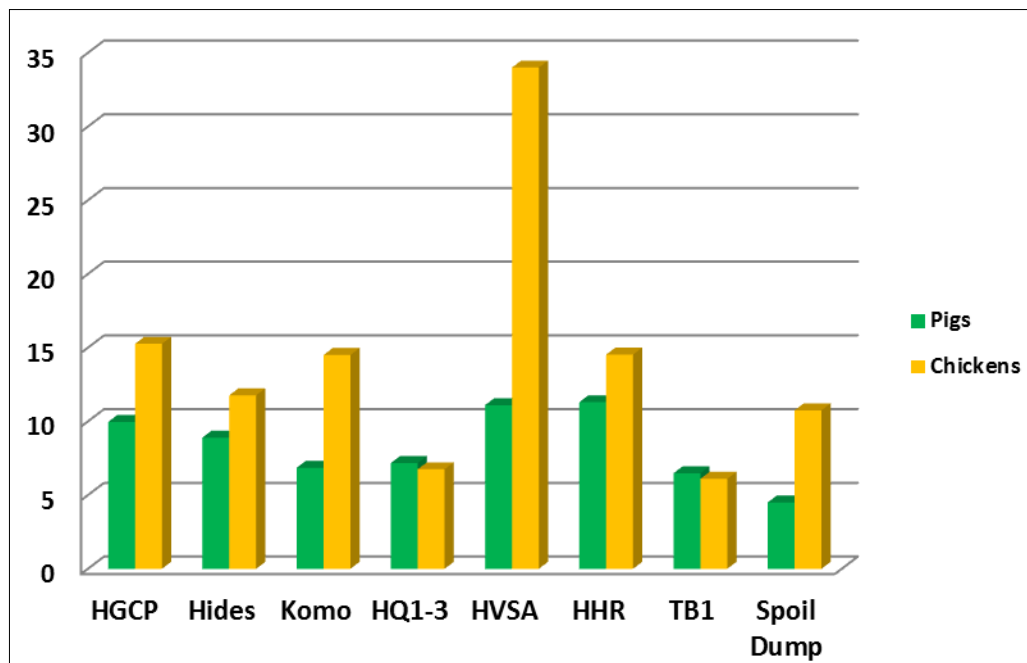
Appendix 2 Figure 2 sets out the principal income sources for the affected HVSA residents and compares this with the results for other resettlement impacted constituencies. The profile is broadly continuous with other impacted resettlement areas. We note the total absence of income from savings but that most people are in receipt of royalties from the Hides Gas-to-Electricity project. Whilst the business income profile is a little lower than average this appears counterbalanced by the higher than average employment level.

Seven (78%) people declared income from the sale of coffee, nine (100%) from food crops, and three from business interests described above.



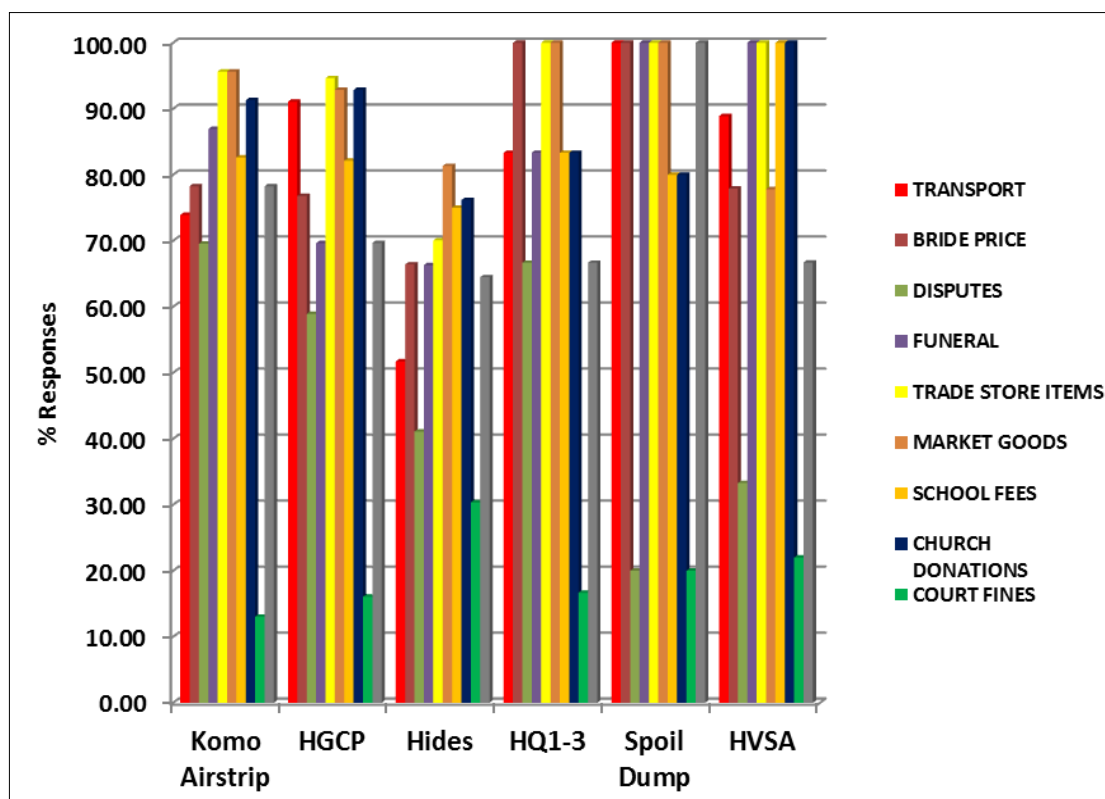
Appendix 2 Figure 2: Income Sources for HGCP, HQ1-3, TB1, Spoil Dump, HVSA, Komo Airstrip and Hides Catchments

Appendix 2 Figure 3 indicates the average family holdings of pigs and chickens. With particular regard to holdings of poultry, HVSA households declared almost 2.5 times more stock than any other impacted catchment which is consistent with the noted trend of Huli households to increasingly invest more resources in livestock rather than agriculture.



Appendix 2 Figure 3: Average Pigs and Chickens per Household – HQ1-3, HGCP, HHR, TB1, Spoil Dump, HVSA, Hides and Komo Catchments

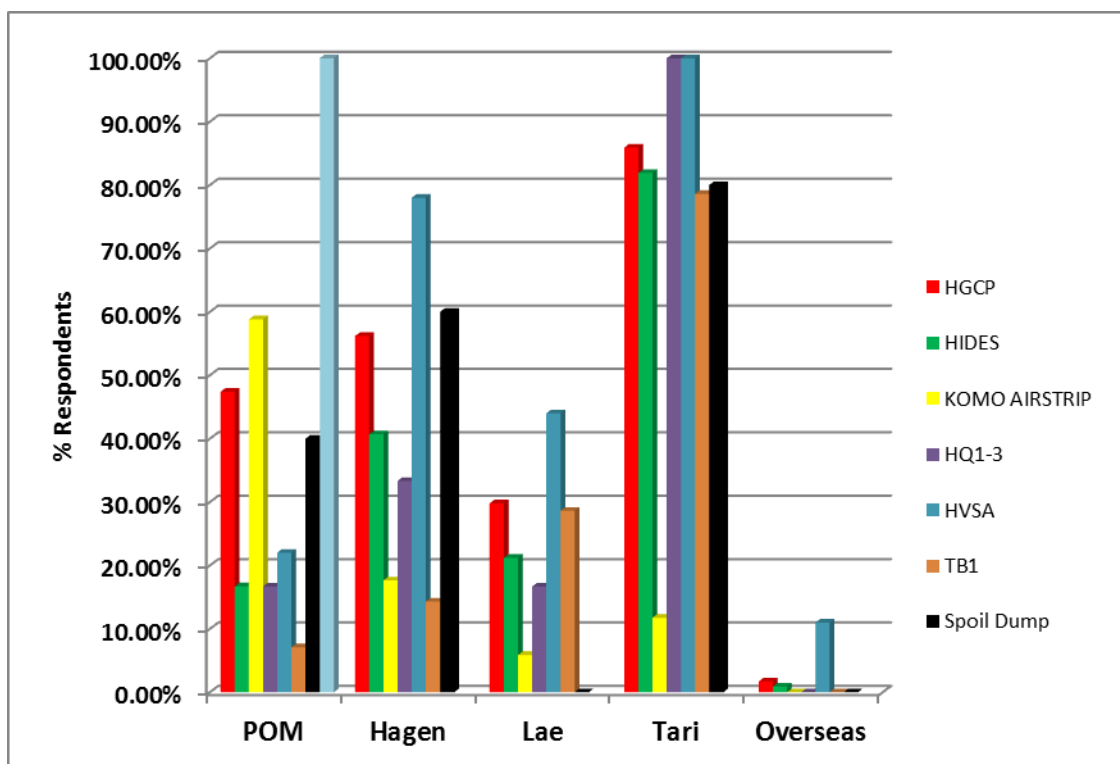
The patterns of expenditure (Appendix 2 Figure 4) recorded point to the continuity of traditional modes of social exchange through bride-price, wantok gifts, and funeral donations. The profiles of expenditure are very similar in relative distribution between categories across most other resettlement catchments and consistent with findings for the Spoil Dump and other Hides areas.



Appendix 2 Figure 4: Expenditure Patterns of HQ1-3, HVSA, Spoil Dump and HGCP Residents by Comparison with Komo Airstrip and Hides Catchments

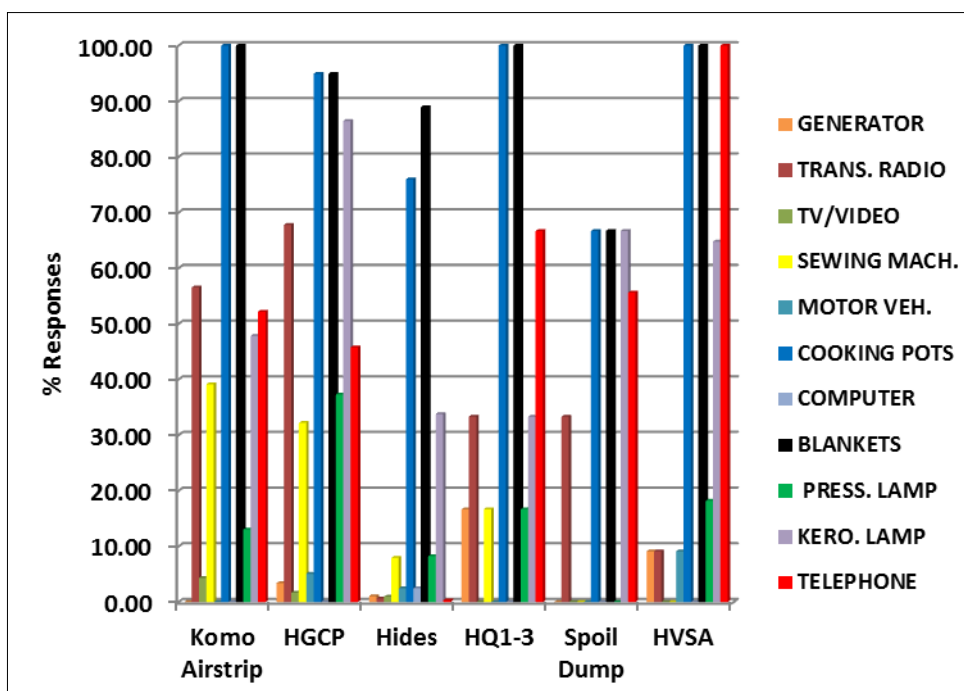
As noted in other adjacent area RAPs, household item purchases such as biscuits (100%), rice (100%), soap (80%) tinned fish (100%) and canned drinks (40%) are bought mainly from trade stores. Vegetables (50%), fruit (80%) and buai (70%) were purchased mainly from local markets at the HVSA site.

Travel profiles for HVSA households (Appendix 2 Figure 5) appear mostly consistent with those for HQ1-3 catchment. All respondents to the question had travelled to Tari, many to Lae and fewer to more remote destinations. Overseas travel was limited to one respondent.



Appendix 2 Figure 5: Travel Profiles for HQ1-3, KLF, HVSA, HGCP, Spoil Dump and Komo Airstrip and Hides Catchment

Appendix 2 Figure 6 shows the comparative levels of reported ownership for a range of household assets. The relative levels and distribution of responses was not atypical for the region; the ownership levels for generator, motor vehicle and radio represented a single individual respondent in each case. We note the continued high level of mobile phone ownership and ubiquitous household items such as blankets and steel cooking pots.



Appendix 2 Figure 6: Comparative Household Assets HQ1-3, HVSA, TB1, HGCP, Spoil Dump, Komo Airstrip and Hides Catchments

Education Profile

School Attendance

The HVSA social survey indicates 63% of school-age children were attending school with 75% of eligible males in attendance and 50% of eligible females. This gender discrepancy is the typical profile for Huli catchments where female attendance and duration of achievement are invariably lower than that of males due largely to the pressure families exert on females to marry early and become caregivers to children.

Of the responses recorded for lack of school attendance parents noted the following rationales: 'no school fees' (50%), and 'lack of interest' (50%).

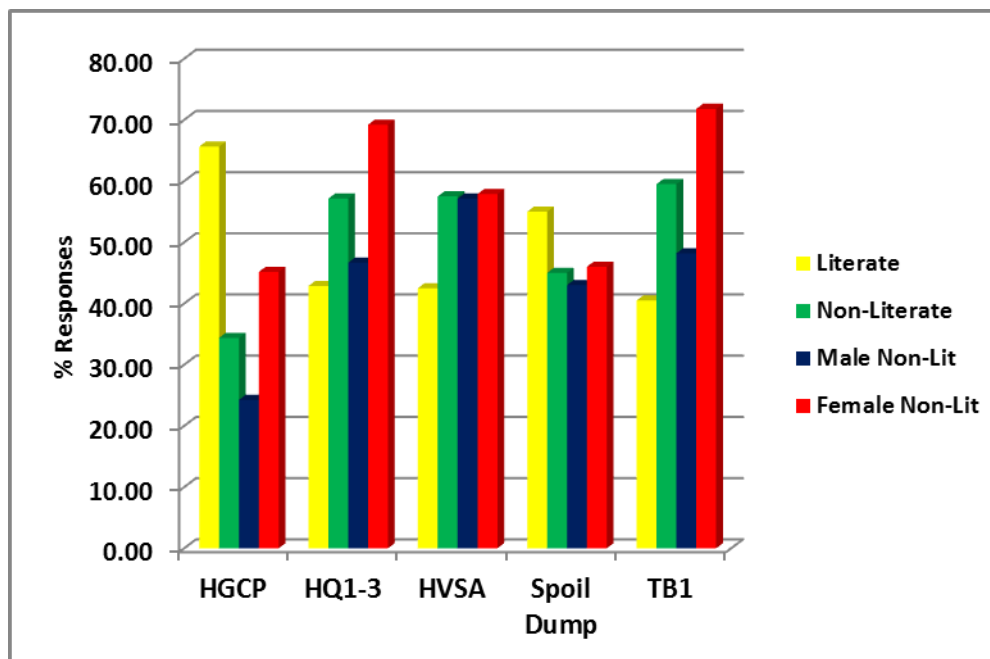
Educational Attainment

Sixty per cent of persons aged 15 and over reputedly had no formal education. As found in most other areas there was a statistical disparity between the genders in that fewer women (74%) than men (47%) reported having formal education. This is consistent with the gender nuanced findings on school attendance discussed above.

Only 2.5% of HVSA residents aged 15 and over (and these were all male) claimed they had achieved Grade 10. No respondents reported attainment of a vocational certificate or Diploma.

Literacy

Illiteracy rates for 15+ years were 58% which is consistent with the general area level: TB1 (60%), HQ1-3 (55%), Komo Airstrip (45%) and the wider Komo catchment (50%). There was little discernible difference in reported levels between males and females (see Appendix 2 Figure 7).



Appendix 2 Figure 7: Literacy: Illiteracy and Male/Female Illiteracy Rates across Spoil Dump, HGCP, HVSA, TB1, and Komo Resettlement Impacted Areas

APPENDIX 3: ISSUES RAISED AT PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Summary of HVSA Issues raised at Public Consultation

Question/Issue	Answer	Subject Category	Follow-up Required	Recommended Action
Concern raised that the land that will be given up was the only land they have, other land being on the mountain and not ideal for cultivation and resettlement. Thus we must be given same Resettlement Package as KLF & KAF (K51,000).	The different packages explained again and rationale based on land mass affected. RIT would return with management decisions.	Land and Resettlement Package	Management to decide on size of package.	Feedback to community asap on package quantum, and size of land to be accessed.
Can the Company purchase another land for them to resettle?	No. This would not provide any security of tenure to relocatees but only lead to problems down the track.	Land	None	None
Can we re-use the land after the Project ends?	The land will be returned to the landowners and will be rehabilitated in accordance with Environmental plans and conditions described in the EIS.	Land	More awareness on post-Project plans.	Community awareness follow-up required.
Can RIT sort out all the outstanding things at Hides 4 before starting work at Tepena-3 Way Junction?	Many of the issues are unrelated to the Project and 'owned' by other stakeholders. The Project cannot deal with such 'outside' problems but represents the views of landowners to these agencies where possible.	Social Issues	None	None
All affected households have seen the style of house and progress in the HGCP and KLF, and are not very happy about the package.	Project is aware of the problems experienced and is responding with more flexible arrangements whereby people build and provide their own dwellings.	Houses	None	None
We want 12 months rations if we have to move to new areas because we will have to cut new bushes and make new gardens which takes more time for the soil to be ready for gardening	Rations, as in other areas, are given for 6-9 months and Project tries to treat everyone same.	Rations	None	None
Summed up all the concerns that were raised so far such as incomplete houses at Hides 4, problems people were having with IBD and scarcity of land. Most of their lands were taken up by company for the seven (7) Project related activities. Among them are Well Pad (B), KLF, SpineLine, and Tamea Quarry & HVSA.	We will form a HVSA committee and work through these issues with this representative body. Where there is genuine hardship these cases will be dealt with on a 'needs' basis.	Land	Committee formation.	Action committee formation immediately.