



EXXONMOBIL PNG LIMITED



PNG LNG Project

KUTUBU TO HIDES (KP0-80) RAP ADDENDUM No.3-1:

Earthquake Associated River Crossing Reinstatement

Areas: KP65.9 Additional Area

PGHU-EH-SPZZZ-490029-03-001

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0	Oct - 2023	Issue for Use	S. Ivahupa	N. Darlow	Kymerlee Cholai (Law)	30 October 2023	Richard Haguai L&CA Superintendent Date 01 November 2023
					Lee Dula (P&GA)	28 October 2023	
					Michael Packer (BPO – Projects)	01 November 2023	
					Gregory Soweni (ERB)	28 October 2023	

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ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	Definition
CAA	Clan Agency Agreement
CA	Community Affairs
CAPR	Compensation Agreement Payment Receipt
CCA	Clan Caretaking Agreement
CPI	Consumer Price Index
EMPNG	ExxonMobil PNG Ltd
EWS	Extra Work-Space
FRV	Full Replacement Value
HGCP	Hides Gas Conditioning Plant
IPCA	In Principle Clan Agreements
KP	Kilometer Point
L&CA	Lands & Community Affairs
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
MEZ	Mainline Exclusion Zone
PCS	Pre-Construction Survey
PNG	Papua New Guinea
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
RVX	River Crossing
TLF	True Left Bank
TRB	True Right Bank
VLO	Village Liaison Officer

1.0 Introduction

This report is an update to the Kutubu to Hides (KP 0–80) RAP Addendum No. 3: Earthquake Associated River Crossing Reinstatement Areas: KP61.8 and KP65.9 and is referred to in full as Sub-Addendum 3-1 to Kutubu to Hides (KP0-KP80) RAP Addendum No. 3 of PGHU-EH-SPZZZ-490029-003 RAP, and herein as the Sub Addendum.

It provides additional details pertaining to resettlement anticipated in the original KP 0-80 RAP Addendum No. 3 and describes further resettlement in four areas near the KP65.9 River crossing:

- EWS No. 1
- EWS No 2
- EWS No. 3 and
- EWS No. 4.

The original Kutubu to Hides (KP 0-80) RAP Addendum No. 3 described in full the Resettlement program for the Earthquake Associated River Crossing Reinstatement Areas at KP65.9 as well as the eligibility and entitlements for displaced households.

2.0 Proposed Activities

Extra workspace is required for the following activities:

- Preparing riprap
- Car park for both machinery and light vehicles
- Extensions for construction of barriers to prevent potential land slips.

At the completion of the reinstatement activities, the car park will be removed and disturbed areas will be reinstated. Further details are provided in Table 1.

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

Work Area	Activity type	Location	Description	Area (ha) / Distance (m)
EWS 1	Extension from previous request to capture slight design change for pipeline stabilization	True Right Bank	Clearing and ground disturbance	426.7 m ²
EWS 2	Construction of barriers and walls to control potential land slips	Access Road	Clearing and ground disturbance	5221.9 m ²
EWS 3	Rip rap processing area and car park	True Left Bank	Clearing and ground disturbance	2902 m ²
EWS 4	Stabilization of slopes to prevent potential landslips	Access Road	Clearing and ground disturbance	529.2m ²

Figure 1 shows the general location identified for the earthquake recovery works at KP65.9 pipeline river crossing while Figure 2 shows the EWS acquired.

All social features that will be displaced as a result of the additional land-take program are shown the Resettlement features maps, Attachments 1 to 4.

Figure 1: Earthquake Recovery Sites for PNG LNG

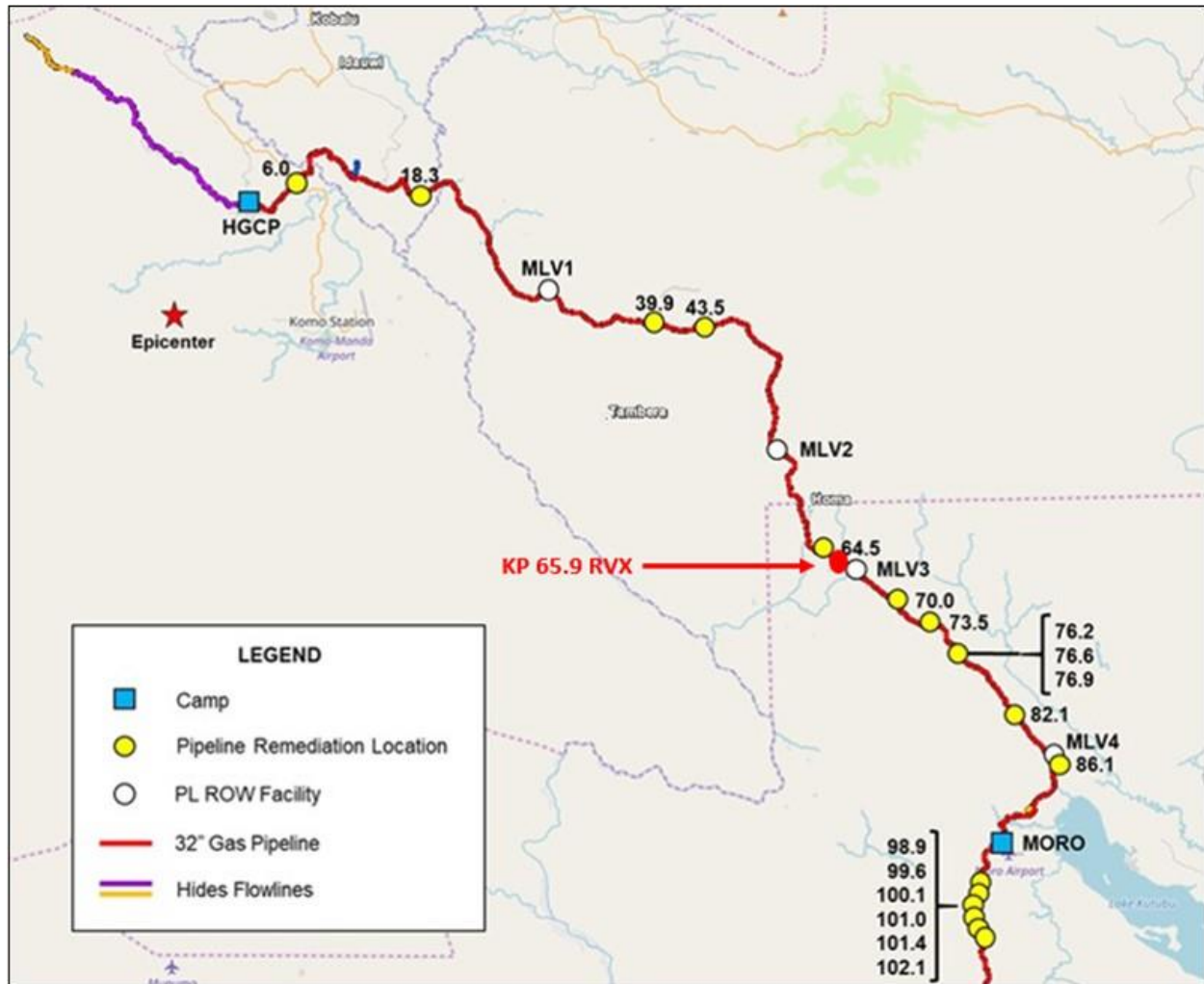
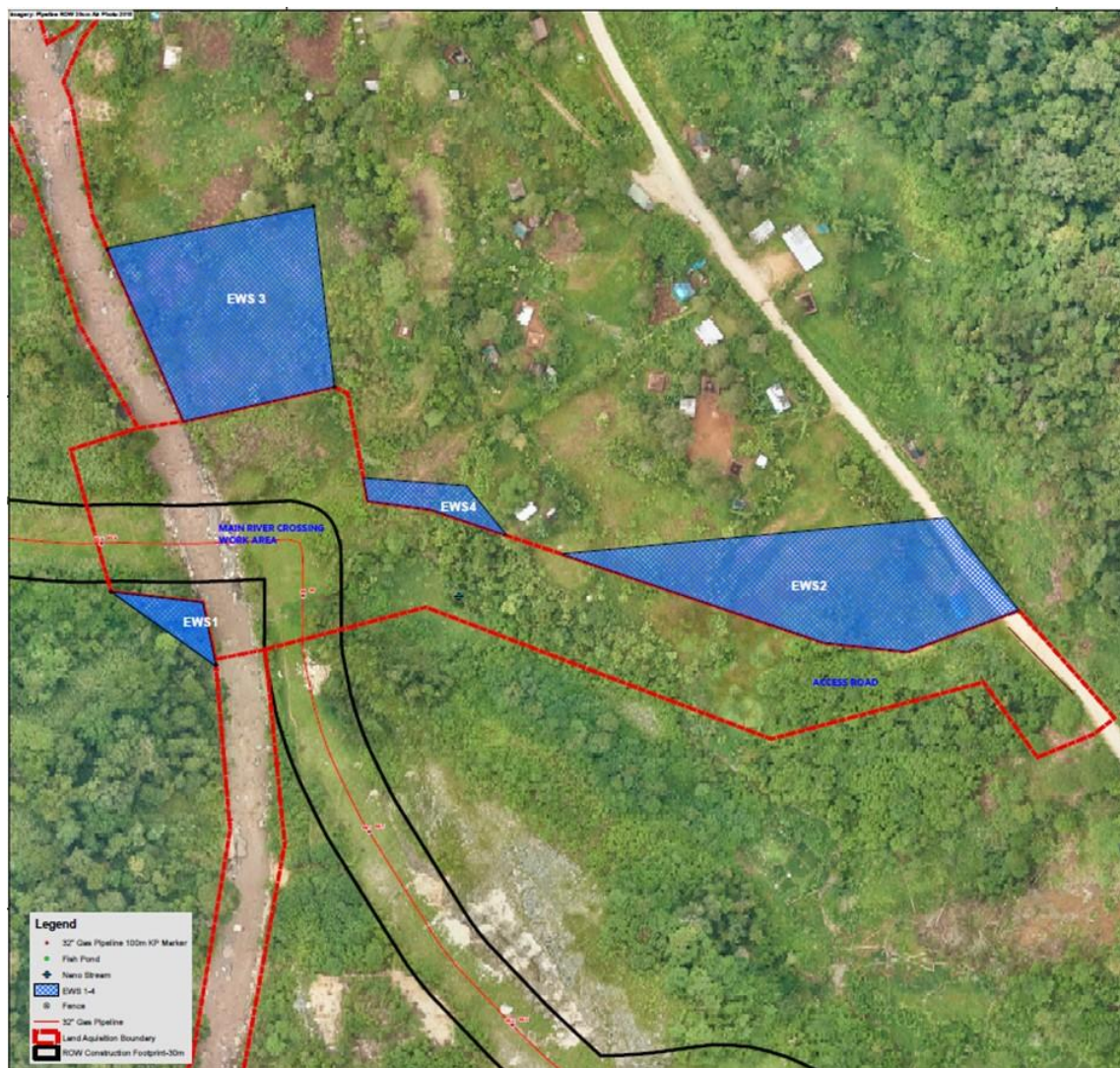


Figure 2: Overview of the KP65.9 RVX Work Areas



3.0 Description of Affected areas

All the activities listed in Table 1 fall within the Paru and Hugu clan land and are covered by IPCA Area 9 – Tubage to Homa, IPCA No.: PGHU-EH-SAZZZ-000905, signed in August 2009.

Table 2 shows the land-owning clans and user clans identified for each of the EWS. Only two clans are impacted.

Table 2: Key landowner, User and Occupancy/Use status of the proposed new land-take

Main Work Area	Impacted Location	Land-owning clans	Land-user clan ¹	Occupancy / Use status
EWS 1	Reinstatement Area	Hugu	Hugu	Legitimate occupancy and user rights
EWS 2	Access Road	Paru	Paru	Legitimate occupancy and user rights
EWS 3	Reinstatement Area	Paru	Paru	Legitimate occupancy and user rights
EWS 4	Access Road	Paru	Paru	Legitimate occupancy and user rights

4.0 Impacts

Three households will be impacted; one will be physically relocated and two will have fallow gardens impacted resulting in economic displacement. The household that will be physically displaced is identified in EWS #3. The physically displaced residential structure is the second residential structure belonging to the same household and is in the area that was the household's former gardening area. The household also has well-established and sustainable gardens in several locations outside the impact area, hence their livelihood will not be significantly impacted.

Land use and the occupancy and use status of the assets and whether resettlement assistance is required for each area are presented in Table 3. Predicted impacts and mitigation measures for communal resources remain the same as reported in Addendum No. 3.

¹ Based on clans of current land users recorded at time of PCS for the new land-take program

Table 3: Land use aspects of proposed impact areas

EWS	Number of Households Impacted	Land use	Background Information	Resettlement assistance	Status of Consultation, Cut-off dates, Assessments, Payments & Relocation
EWS 1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fallow garden 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very old fallow garden within an area extended to capture slight design change of pipeline stabilization. Garden split between extended family members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation tree crops Land deprivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation, cut-off dates and assessments completed. Payments and relocation yet to start
EWS 2	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fallow gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fallow gardens within an extended area for loading and unloading materials and equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for fallow gardens and trees Land deprivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation, cut-off dates and assessments completed. Payments and relocation yet to start
EWS 3	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fallow gardens and newly planted gardens, House gardens, fruit and nut trees, residential and a non-residential structure that was recently constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent occupancy: residential structure owner has maternal landownership rights. Gardens split between immediate and extended families for purpose of compensation payment. Non-residential structure was a recently constructed Houseman 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resettlement package for displaced household Compensation for House man Compensation for gardens and trees Land deprivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation, cut-off dates and assessments completed. Payments and relocation yet to start
EWS 4	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fallow garden, fruit, and nut trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old fallow garden within area extended to stabilize soil on slope that had potential to slip. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for fallow gardens and trees Land deprivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation, cut-off dates and assessments completed. Payments and relocation yet to start

5.0 Eligibility and Entitlements

The household that will be permanently relocated has another residential structure and land outside the proposed impact area where they can move to, but this will not disqualify them from being eligible for a full resettlement package, as detailed. See Table 4 and 5 for the eligibility and entitlements that will apply to the affected households.

Table 4: Physical displacement

Eligibility	Affected Category	Agreement	Assistance / Compensation	Considerations for Implementation
Recognized owner of the asset and structure (as identified in the pre-construction survey undertaken with structure owner in EWS 3).	Type 1 structure (legally occupied residential structure at time of survey)	Resettlement Agreement between EMPNG and the owner of the asset – Standard Structure Agreement.	Between PGK 50828 - 58255	Clearly communicate potential safety risk and that displacement is part of a Community Safety Mitigation program designed to ensure the safety of households during proposed remedial works. Clearly explain this structure is categorized as residential structure where the household occupies it legitimately and that EMPNG has an obligation to assist the family to self-relocate to an area of their selection.
Recognized owner of the asset and structure (as identified in the pre-construction survey undertaken with structure owner in EWS 3)	Type X structure (non-standard structure)	Resettlement Agreement between EMPNG and the owner of the asset (non-standard or non-residential structure)	Between PGK 2500 - 15000	Clearly communicate potential safety risk and that displacement is part of a Community Safety Mitigation program. Clearly explain these structures are categorized as auxiliary structures and items like House man and pig house fall into this category. One-off payments are made for these structures
Recognized owner of the asset and structure (as identified in the pre-construction survey undertaken with structure owner in EWS 3)	Type Z structures (garden houses, chicken houses; cook houses, incomplete structures)	Resettlement Agreement between EMPNG and the owner of the asset (non-standard or auxiliary structure)	Between PGK 500 - 698	

Table 5: Economic displacement

Eligibility	Agreement	Assistance / Compensation	Considerations for Implementation
Recognized owner(s) of the assets/gardens (as identified in the pre-construction survey undertaken with asset/garden owner in respective EWS)	Economic Displacement Agreement between EMPNG and the owner of the economic asset. Compensation will be based on the 2014 Valuer General Rates with CPI increases for 2015 through to 2022	Full Replacement Value (FRV) for crops and trees planted by individuals which are within the impact areas.	One off cash compensation at FRV to individuals or household owners directly Due to safety risks during construction, EMPNG will temporarily lease these areas during the duration of repairs and maintenance and compensate clans through the normal IPCA and CAPR agreements. In return communities will not access these areas for any purpose whilst the repairs and maintenance activities are going on.

All compensation payments under the displacement agreements will be executed in the field or at a location which best suits the landowner, provided it can be safely accessed by EMPNG. There are banking facilities near these areas so EMPNG will provide the opportunity for payments to be made through bank accounts.

6.0 Livelihood Restoration

All gardens surveyed for the impacted household were either fallow gardens or kitchen gardens (house gardens) and served to provide surplus produce. The main source of produce for the impacted household is from gardens located outside the impact area and provide sufficient quantities of food to meet the household needs. Therefore, no specific Livelihood Restoration program is proposed.

7.0 Entitlement Cut Off Date

EMPNG undertook video and photo documentation of the impact areas being included in the new land-take program and complemented this with pre-construction surveys. The completion date of the pre-construction survey represented the cut-off date for physical assets and improvements that will be compensated under the Resettlement Program and was communicated accordingly within the affected households.

8.0 Consultation & Disclosure

Public disclosures were presented to all affected communities and reinforced during the course of the pre-construction surveys. Messages were delivered in Tok pisin and where further explanation needed was

translated in the local language (Huli). The main points of messages delivered for each EWS requested are presented in Table 4 and the breakdown of the consultation activities is given in Table 5.

Table 6: Key Messages for affected Communities

Key Messages for Affected Community Groups	
EWS 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNG LNG Project has concerns for integrity of the pipeline in this area and therefore the safety and wellbeing of local community who are living and or gardening near the pipeline crossing. • As far as possible, measures are being taken to protect the pipeline from being exposed. • The EWS taken here is for some earthworks on the TRB of the river, downstream from the pipeline crossing, for the purposes of stabilizing the pipeline where it passes under the river.
EWS 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EWS 2 is required to widen proposed 290m long Access Road to create area for unloading materials and constructing drainage along the Access Road.
EWS 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EWS 3 is required to prepare the riprap for installation along the riverbanks and also for car parking area for machinery and vehicles required during construction.
EWS 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During construction, the project has noted that there is a potential for a landslip to occur along the Access Road. This presents a risk to nearby communities and EMPNG activities being conducted in the area. • The EMPNG needs to create benches along the track. These will stabilize the land and minimize the risk of future land slips. • These actions by EMPNG are for the safety of the community, the Company and its contractors and employees.

The public disclosure engagements were brief and based specifically to the EWS that was requested. Concerns raised by the communities were mainly to do with employment opportunities associated with the construction program.

Table 7: Community Consultation Summary

Location	Date	Engagement Topic	Awareness Team	Land owning clans in Attendance	Number of Attendees			
					Male	Female	Children	Total
EWS 1	13 July 2023	River Crossing Reinstatement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Access & Resettlement Community Affairs Third Party Surveyors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hugu, Honge 	15	2	5	22
EWS 2	13 July 2023	Stone/Boulder Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Access & Resettlement Community Affairs Third party Surveyors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paru 	15	2	5	22
EWS 3	18 September 2023	River Crossing Reinstatement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Access & Resettlement Community Affairs Lands Environment, Biodiversity & Cultural Heritage Third Party Surveyors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paru, Honge, Hugu Mee, Gambolo, Webo, Yumbi 	30	10	2	41
EWS 4	14 October 2023	Stone/Boulder Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Access & Resettlement Community Affairs Lands Environment, Biodiversity & Cultural Heritage Third Party Surveyors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paru 	12	1	0	13

9.0 Organizational Roles and Responsibilities

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

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

10.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

Outcome evaluation and monitoring will be undertaken to confirm improvement or at least restoration of the livelihoods and standards of living of impacted households and the improvement of the living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites (Land Access, Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Management Plan (2016)).

Standard of Living (SOL) evaluation and LR monitoring and initial evaluation will be undertaken by EMPNG. The company Resettlement Leads will ensure the household who loses housing has moved its household members and all assets safely to their alternate permanent residential area and that the household has sufficient land to sustain its livelihood. An evaluation of the household SOL and LR will be conducted, to determine if the conditions of their LR is sustained and SOL improved.

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

11.0 Implementation Schedule

A schedule of tasks has been developed to plan and implement the major components of resettlement implementation from October 2023 to June 2024 (Table). All compensation is scheduled for payment by November 2023, with displacements completed by the end of December 2023. Post displacement evaluation program is required for the households that will be physically displaced. If EMPNG becomes aware of any post-displacement issues, for example via the grievance management process, follow-up activities, where applicable, will be addressed, with the expectation that all grievances related to the new land-take will be resolved by May 2023.

Table 8: RAP Implementation Schedule

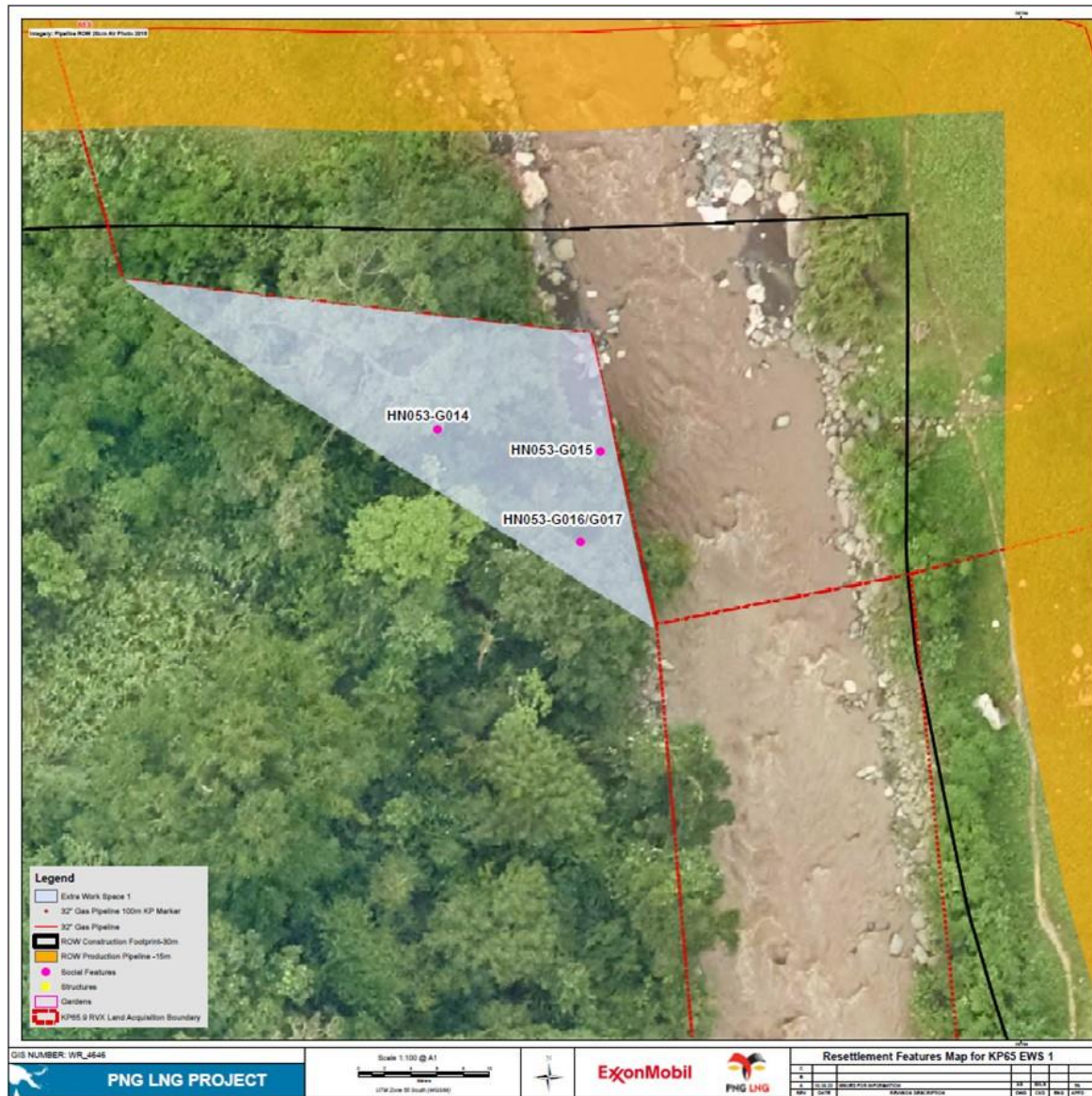
Activity or Task	Actions	2023		2024						Status of Completion
		O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	
Planning	Completion of RAP Addendum									In progress
Approvals	Internal EMPNG Approvals									In progress
	RAP submission to IESC									Completed
Land issues	Confirm relocation sites and any affected water sources									In Progress
Confirm and finalize compensation agreements	Verify inventories of affected land and assets									In progress
	Finalize entitlement contracts									In Progress
Compensation payments and relocations	Electronic payment to individual and relocation									Not yet started
	Monitor payments and household dependent garden displacement									Not yet started
Verification, Monitoring and Evaluation	Standard of living evaluation									Not yet started
	Conduct outcome evaluation and submit report to IESC									Not yet started
	Annual Monitoring report for review and close-up									Not yet started

12.0 Resettlement Budget

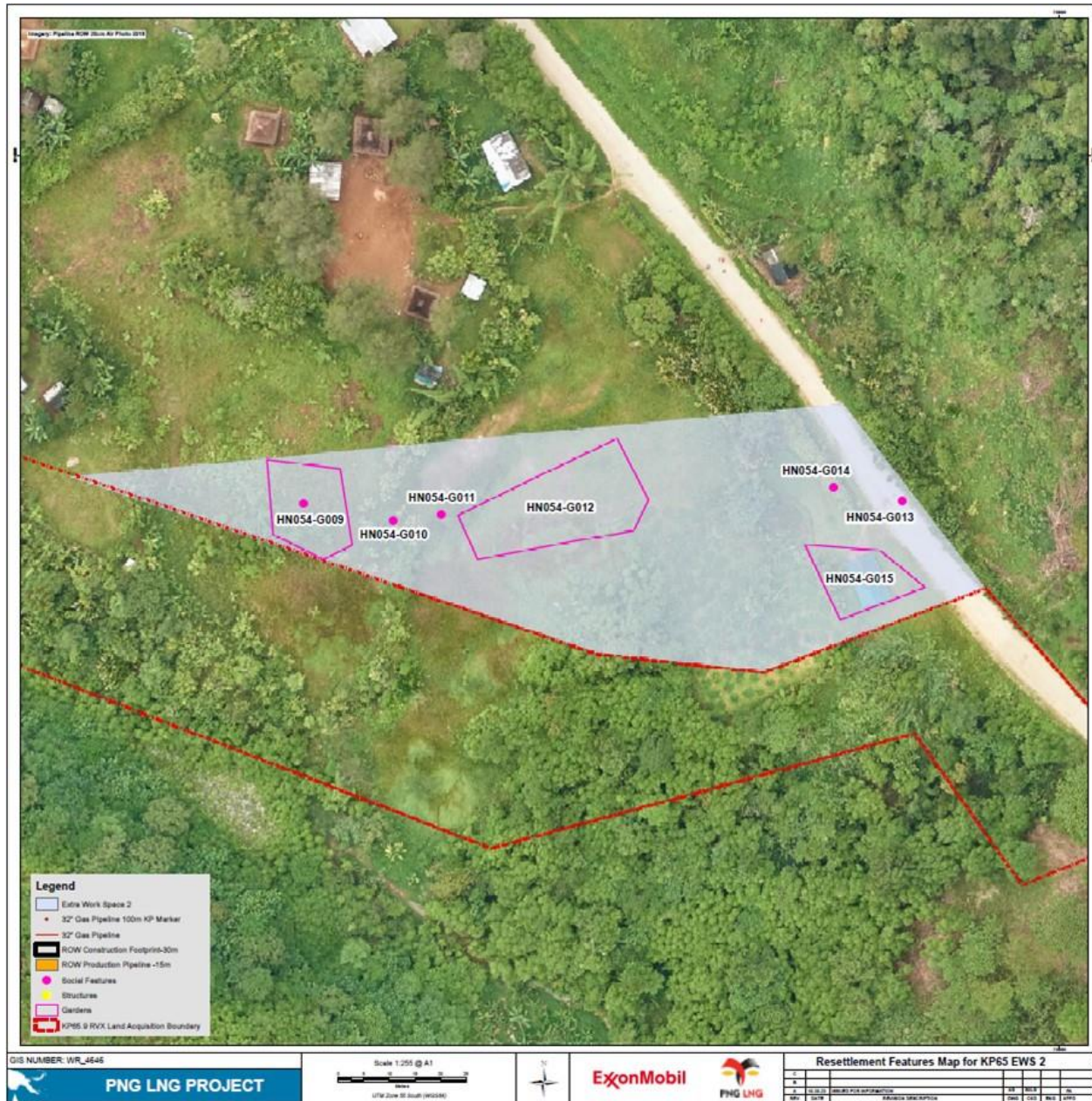
Costs for implementing the resettlement program for the EWS is estimated at approximately US\$22K, including all resettlement-related costs such as ongoing evaluation and stakeholder engagements associated with the activities. Manpower costs are already incorporated into Production budgets.

ATTACHMENTS:

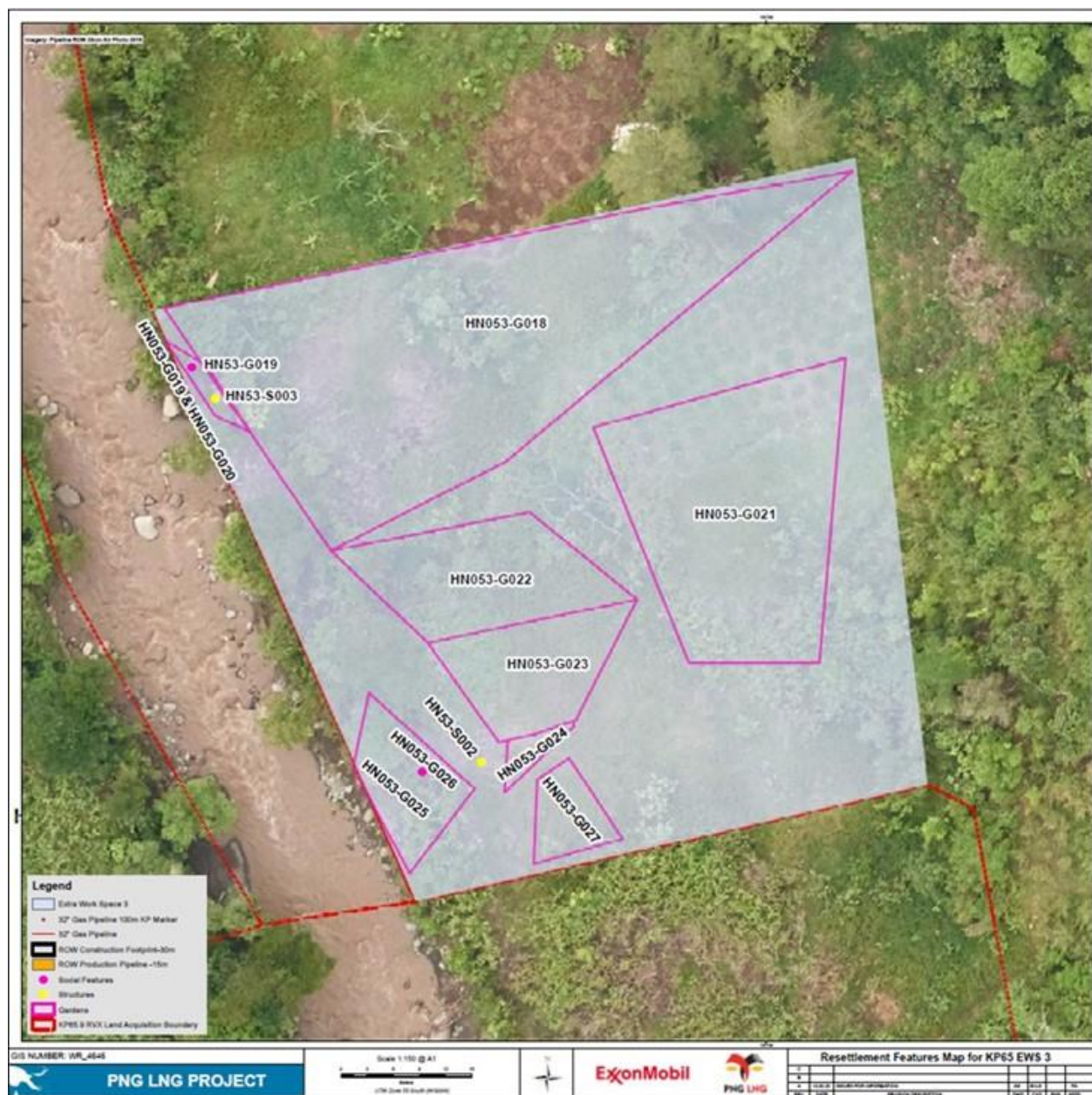
Attachment 1: Resettlement Features Maps for EWS 1



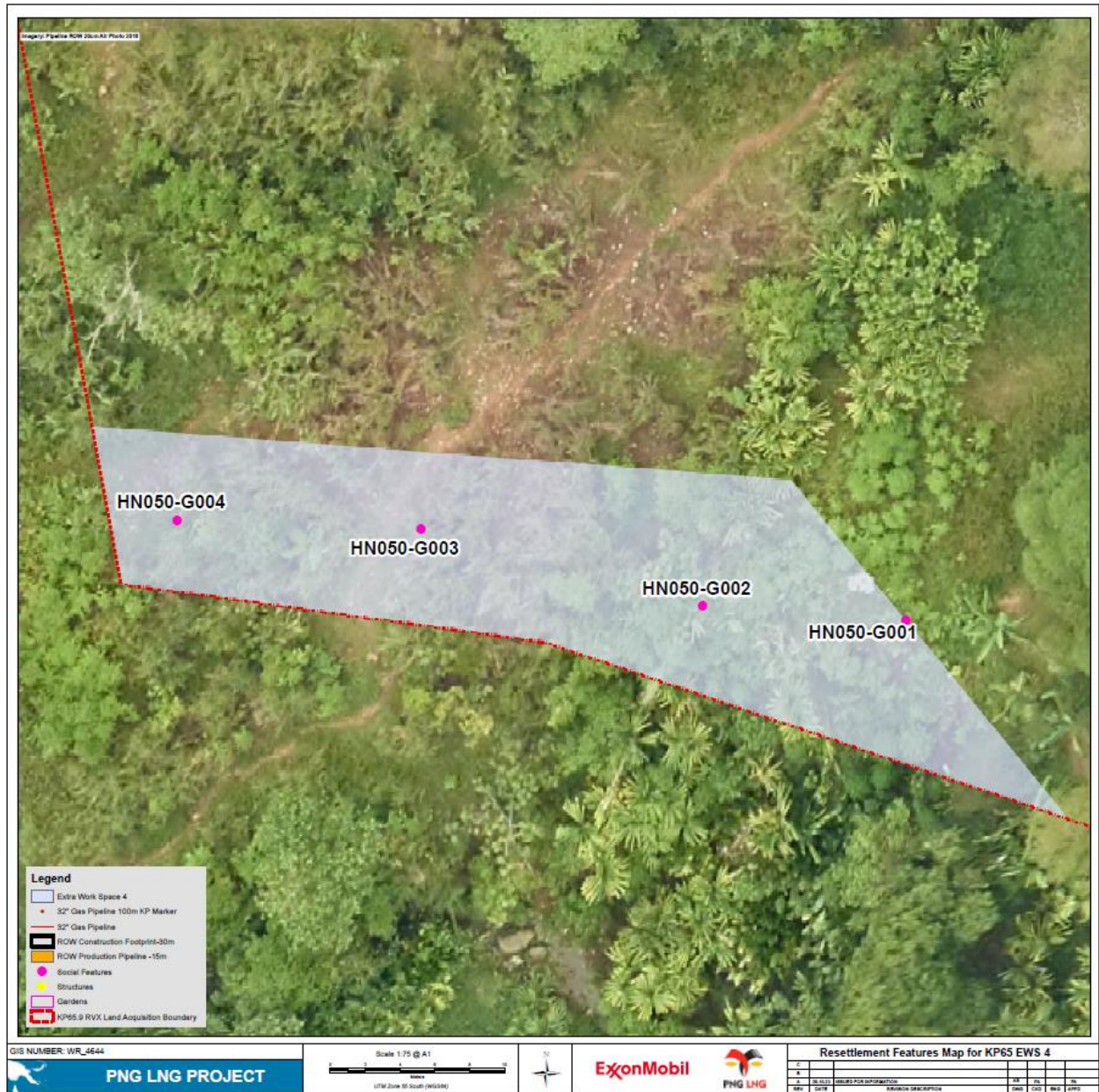
Attachment 2: Resettlement Features Map for EWS 2



Attachment 3: Resettlement Features for EWS 3



Attachment 4: Resettlement Features for EWS 4



Attachment 5: Engagement Report with Household to be Physically Household



Stakeholder Engagement Report	
ENGAGEMENT DETAILS	
Title	KP65 EWS#3 PCS: Improvements Assessments MORO-HN053-S003 Pongale Tawe's Residential Structure
Date	19/09/2023
Project area	PNG -> PNG LNG (Foundation) -> ROW -> Moro
Purpose	Compliance
Method	In-person engagements -> One on one meeting
Responsible person	Sharryl Ivahupa
Contact inquiry / topic	Resettlement
Location	Papua New Guinea -> Hela Province -> Komo/Magarima District -> Hulia Rural LLG -> Homa Pawa
Easting	734397
Northings	9317935
Description	<p>At time of PCS, a residential structure was noted to be within the extra work space #3 that was requested for by projects.</p> <p>Upon the team enquiring ownership of the structure, Pongale Tawe, who is also known as Rodney or Ronny Tawa claimed ownership. Infact the crops in fallow gardens that were counted nearby belonged to his family members and in the earlier PCS, there was a Houseman not far from here that was displaced that belonged to Pongale. This residential structure was not displaced as it was outside the area requested by the project in the September 2022 PCS.</p> <p>The structure was old but there was evidence of the structure been inhabited. There were beddings, cooking utensils, fire place and clear indication of family living in the structure.</p> <p>Pongale explained to the PCS team that this was his residential structure near most of his gardens that were now going towards the end of their harvest period. The structure is his alternate accommodation constructed for the convenience of having easy access to the food gardens.</p> <p>Pongale said he also has several other gardens that were further downstream both on the eastern (True Left Bank - TLB) and (True Right Bank - TRB) and he has plans to construct a house at these locations for the convenience of his wife and children, who will live there and look after their gardens.</p> <p>Pongale also said his relationship to the land was through matrilineal land ownership, that his mother and Paru, the father of the Paru brothers (Minape, Huguba, Ngija) were siblings so he has the right to be living and farming on the land. However, his cousin brothers through patrilineal ownership do have the right to tell him to move off the land.</p>
TEAM ATTENDEES	
Attendee	
Joshua Poasu	
Lisa Sumuri	
Pepen Kuku	
Roman Payango	
Sine Girimai	

Attachment 6: Engagement Report with Household – Alternate gardening locations and residential area



Stakeholder Engagement Report	
ENGAGEMENT DETAILS	
Title	KP65 EWS#3 PCS: Improvements Assessments MORO-HN053-S003 Pongale Tawe's Residential Structure
Date	19/09/2023
Project area	PNG -> PNG LNG (Foundation) -> ROW -> Moro
Purpose	Compliance
Method	In-person engagements -> One on one meeting
Responsible person	Sharryl Ivahupa
Contact inquiry / topic	Resettlement
Location	Papua New Guinea -> Hela Province -> Komo/Magarima District -> Hulia Rural LLG -> Homa Pawa
Eastings	734397
Northings	9317935
Description	<p>At time of PCS, a residential structure was noted to be within the extra workspace #3 that was requested for by projects.</p> <p>Upon the team enquiring ownership of the structure, Pongale Tawe, who is also known as Rodney or Ronny Tawa claimed ownership. Infact the crops in fallow gardens that were counted nearby belonged to his family members and in the earlier PCS, there was a Houseman not far from here that was displaced that belonged to Pongale. This residential structure was not displaced as it was outside the area requested by the project in the September 2022 PCS.</p> <p>The structure was old but there was evidence of the structure been inhabited. There were beddings, cooking utensils, fireplace and clear indication of family living in the structure.</p> <p>Pongale explained to the PCS team that this was his residential structure near most of his gardens that were now going towards the end of their harvest period. The structure is his alternate accommodation constructed for the convenience of having easy access to the food gardens.</p> <p>Pongale said he also has several other gardens that were further downstream both on the eastern (True Left Bank - TLB) and (True Right Bank - TRB) and he has plans to construct a house at these locations for the convenience of his wife and children, who will live there and look after their gardens.</p> <p>Pongale also said his relationship to the land was through matrilineal land ownership, that his mother and Paru, the father of the Paru brothers (Minape, Huguba, Ngija) were</p>

	siblings so he has the right to be living and farming on the land. However, his cousin brothers through patrilineal ownership do have the right to tell him to move off the land.		
TEAM ATTENDEES			
Attendee			
Joshua Poasu			
Lisa Sumuri			
Pepen Kuku			
Roman Payango			
Sine Girimai			
STAKEHOLDER ATTENDEES			
Attendee			
Habe Pongale			
James Huks (Hugs Kabono)			
Mary Pongale			
Nancy Pongale			
Nica James			
Pongale Tawe (Rodney, Ronny)			
ENTITY ATTENDEES			
Attendee			
ADVOCATES AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES			
Attendee			
Construction Environment and Archeology Specialist			
Project Engineers			
VILLAGE ATTENDEES			
Attendee			
ACTIONS			
Description	Status	Responsibility	Due Date
Lisa, please upload any information that could have been left out from the interview with Pongale and household	Open	Lisa Sumuri	20/10/2023
GRIEVANCES			
Description	Grievant	Statement	Date of alleged occurrence