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Esso Highlands Limited



Papua New Guinea LNG Project

**Kutubu to Hides (KP 0–80)
Resettlement Action Plan**

PGHU–EH–SPZZZ–490029

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	V
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	8
1.1 Resettlement Goal.....	11
1.2 Sources of Information.....	11
2.0 RESETTLEMENT COMPENSATION PROCESS.....	11
2.1 Types of Agreements.....	11
2.2 IPCA Agreements and Clan Landowner Lists	12
2.3 Video and Photo Documentation of Project Land Requirements.....	13
2.4 Rations Cash-Out Option, ‘Newcomer’ Houses, and Inconvenience Payments ...	13
2.4.1 Rations Cash-Out Option.....	13
2.4.2 ‘Newcomer’ or Speculative Structures	14
2.4.3 Inconvenience Payments	14
2.5 Resettlement and the Role of ELC.....	15
2.6 Compensation and Assistance Advocacy	15
3.0 SOCIAL CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT—CHARACTERIZATION.....	16
3.1 Topography, History and Resource Development.....	16
3.2 Clan Composition and Distribution.....	16
3.3 Demographics and Household Profiles of Resettlement Affected Population.....	17
4.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA	18
4.1 KP 0-80 Catchments.....	18
4.2 Employment Activity and Income Sources	18
4.3 Education Profile	20
4.3.1 Attendance and Educational Attainment	20
4.3.2 Literacy	20
4.4 Vulnerable Households.....	21
4.5 Resettlement Impacts and Mitigations—Local Business Enterprises	21
5.0 OVERVIEW OF RESETTLEMENT AWARENESS	22
5.1 Project Knowledge and Attitude to Relocation	25
6.0 CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE	27
6.1 Stakeholder Engagement	27
6.2 Disclosure Arrangements	29
7.0 PROJECT IMPACTS.....	30
8.0 CLOSURE AND REHABILITATION	31
9.0 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS.....	31
10.0 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM	31
11.0 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK	32

12.0	ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	32
13.0	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	33
14.0	RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	34
15.0	COST AND BUDGET ESTIMATE	34
	APPENDIX 1: ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS.....	35
	APPENDIX 2: VULNERABLES PERSON IMPACT ASSESSMENT RECORD.....	40
	APPENDIX 3: PUBLIC CONSULTATION QUESTION-ANSWER RECORDS FOR KP 0-80 AREA	42

FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Overview Map of KP 0-80 ROW and Social Infrastructure	10
Figure 2-1: 'Newcomer' House	14
Figure 2-2: Established House	14
Figure 4-1: Average Pigs and Chickens per Household for KP 0-80 Catchments..... and HGCP and Homa-Paua 2005.....	19
Figure 4-2: Comparative Household Assets for HGCP, KP 0-80 Catchments, and Homa-Paua (2005)	20
Figure 4-3: Illiteracy and Male/Female Illiteracy Rates across HGCP, KP 0-80 Catchments, and Homa-Paua (2005).....	21
Figure 5-1: Sample Map Showing Relocation Sites and Community Infrastructure in the KP 55-65 Area.....	24
Figure 5-2: Respondents' Willingness to Relocate (KP 0-80 Area).....	26
Figure 5-3: Responses to Question I6 (KP 0-80 Area)	27
Figure 6-1: Frequency of Issues Raised by Public Consultation Attendees	29

TABLES

Table 0-1: Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures.....	vi
Table 1-1: List Affected Households by Area Covered by the Kutubu to Hides (KP 0-80) RAP.....	9
Table 1-2: Key Compliance Documents and Information Sources.....	11
Table 2-1: Resettlement Agreements.....	12
Table 2-2: IPCA Agreements Signed for the KP 0-80 Area	13
Table 3-1: Age Breakdown of KP 0-80 Household Residents.....	17
Table 3-2: Pit Latrine and Bush Usage along HGCP, Angore-Benaria-Yarale, and Homa-Paua Catchments.....	17
Table 4-1: List of Impacted Businesses for KP 0-80 Area	22
Table 5-1: Awareness of the RAP Consultation Process (KP 0-80 Area)	25
Table 6-1: Public Disclosure Meetings for KP 0-80 Area	28
Table 7-1: Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures.....	30

Table 10-1: Schedule of Livelihood Restoration Activities for KP 0-80	32
Table 13-1: Schedule of Monitoring Activities for KP 0-80.....	33
Table 14-1: KP 0-80 RAP Implementation Schedule	34

ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
CAA	Clan Agency Agreement and Authority to Pay
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
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
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
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 onshore pipeline area covering the Kutubu to Hides area (KP 0–80).

The Project interventions along the KP 0–80 corridor consist of the following;

- Proposed gas pipeline ROW (KP 0-80)¹
- Camp options (KP 4.5 and KP 24.5)
- Laydown facilities (KP 4.7, KP 41.5/42.5 and KP 59)
- Quarries (KP 22 and KP 62.5)
- Access Roads (Tagari, near KP 6-8 and Homa, near KP 50-59)
- Various pipeline re-routes (KP 60-62; KP 62-65)

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 KP 0–80 right-of-way area.

Consultation and Disclosure

Consultations with the affected communities and households have been ongoing through 2011–2012. A process of disclosure of documents is in place and will include public dissemination and distribution of this RAP Executive Summary and lodgment 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 resettlement program for KP 0–80 are provided in Huli, Pidgin, and English.

Project Impacts

Table 0-1 lists the principal impacts and mitigations associated with the Resettlement program between KP 0-80.

¹ Whilst the HGCP falls within the KP 0 area it is not included in this RAP; rather, it is covered separately in the Hides Gas Conditioning Plant RAP.

Table 0-1: Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact	Scale	Mitigation – Project Responses
Resettlement impacts – households and structures	93 households physically displaced (147 structures) ² ; 154 households economically displaced.	Package reflects agreed cash and in-kind compensation 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 479.1 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 30.1 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 within 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	98 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 Survey Report (ESMP Appendix 13, Attachment 3: Cultural Heritage Chance Finds Protocol).

² 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.

Loss of Businesses	17 businesses: 14 trade stores, 2 snooker, 1 video; and 3 fishponds	Compensation is paid for loss of physical trade store and disruption to or loss of potential future income
Newcomers³ / Loss of speculative structures	Approximately 400 structures	Nominal payment negotiated with landowners to cover time and effort in erecting a structure; paid upon completion of dismantling.

Eligibility and Entitlements⁴

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 KP 0–80 resettlement program will be met by the Project. These are estimated at between US\$3.5–5 million.

³ 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.

⁴ 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 onshore pipeline area covering Kutubu to Hides (KP 0–80). The Project interventions along the KP 0–80 corridor consist of the following:

- Proposed gas pipeline ROW (KP 0–80)⁵
- Camp options (KP 4.5 and KP 24.5)
- Laydown facilities (KP 4.7, KP 41.5/42.5, and KP 59)
- Quarries (KP 22 and KP 62.5)
- Access Roads (Tagari, near KP 6-8 and Homa, near 50–59)
- Various pipeline re-routes (KP 60–62; KP 62–65)

This RAP focuses on physical and economic displacement associated with the Project interventions. Table 1-1 lists the impacted communities, number and type of affected households, and areas of land and garden to be accessed.

Figure 1-1 illustrates the aforementioned Project infrastructure and location of social services such as health, education and religious institutions.

⁵ Whilst the HGCP falls within the KP 0 area it is not included in this RAP; rather, it is covered separately in the Hides Gas Conditioning Plant RAP.

Table 1-1: List Affected Households by Area Covered by the Kutubu to Hides (KP 0-80) RAP

KPs	Nearby Village	Description of Land Use	Physical Displacement FNs	Economically Displaced FNs	Estimated Newcomer Houses ⁶	Overall Ha (All non-garden land)	Garden Areas (within HA total)
0-5	Anguale	ROW	16	32	36	15.2	6.3
5-9	Tagari	ROW/Access Road/Laydown	0	0	38	33.4	-
9-20	Angore	ROW	19	0	225	117.8	-
20-34	Awatangi	ROW/Campsite	3	41	48	60.8	6.0
34-50	Benaria	ROW/Campsite	1	8	52	96.8	0.9
50-65	Homa/Paua	ROW/Laydown	54	63	17	81.1	15.2
65–80	Paua/Kutubu	ROW	0	10	0	74.0	1.7
Total			93	154	416	479.1	30.1

⁶ Speculative structures, never occupied, built for the purpose of obtaining Project compensation.

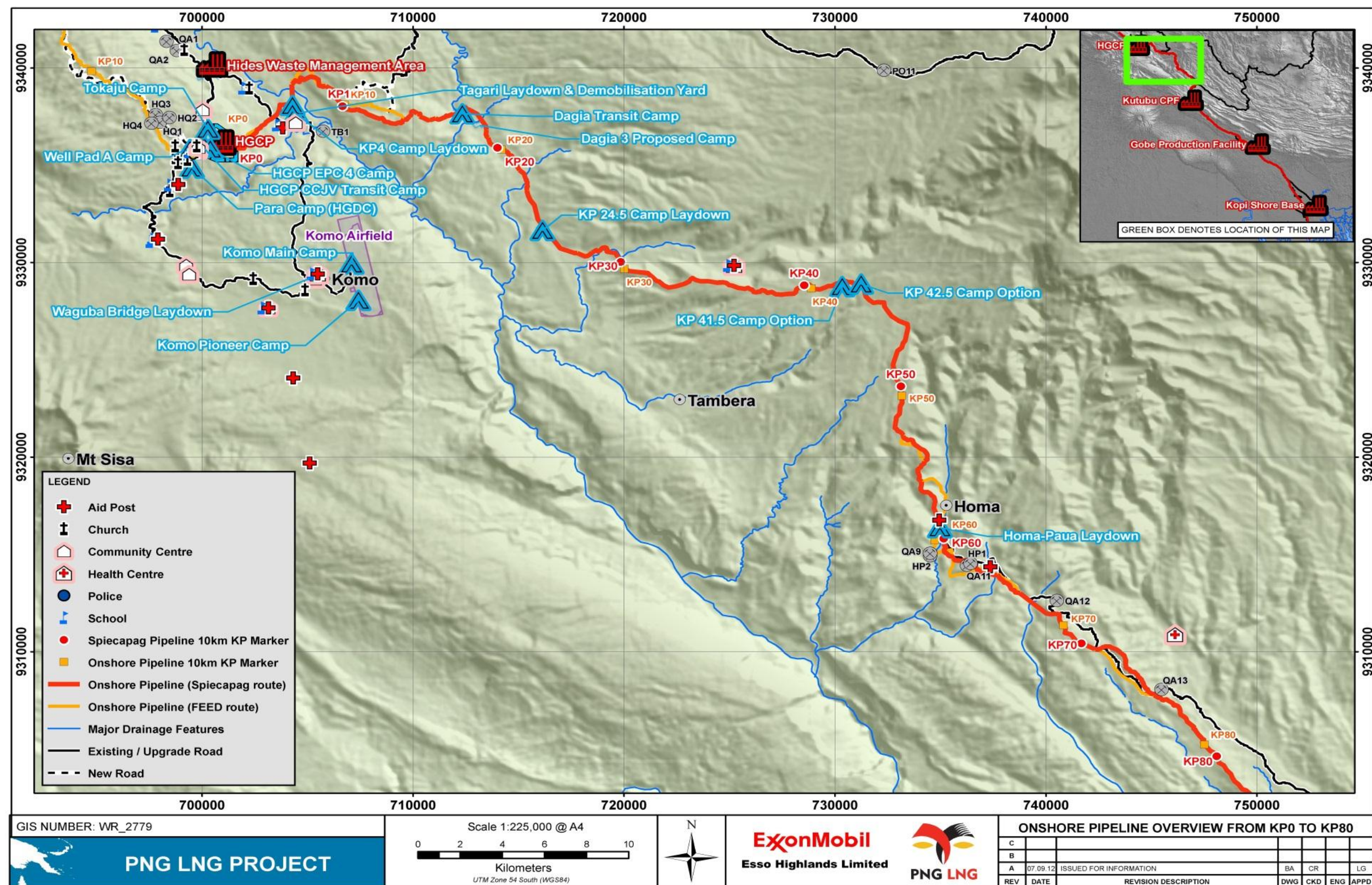


Figure 1-1: Overview Map of KP 0-80 ROW and Social Infrastructure

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 Reports for KP 0 to 80 and associated infrastructure	Various
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

2.0 RESETTLEMENT COMPENSATION PROCESS

2.1 Types of Agreements

Seven types of agreement (Table 2-1) are used to define differing 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 Agreement	The Agreement between EHL and owner of the garden (crops, trees) 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 facilities⁷ along the KP 0–80 corridor 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 Agreements and Clan Landowner Lists

Table 2-2 identifies the three main IPCA agreements that govern the areas between KP 0–80. There are also subsidiary IPCA agreements that are signed for related land areas such as laydown, quarries, campsites, and access roads.

⁷ 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, projects 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 yet to establish facilities in the local area to date.

Table 2-2: IPCA Agreements Signed for the KP 0-80 Area

IPCA No.	KPs	Date	Clan Total	Area
11.13	0-16	26/03/10	35	HGCP-Dagia
10.01	16-58	29/05/10	565 ⁸	Dagia River-Homa
9.1	58-83	30/08/09	23	Homa-Tubage Junction

2.3 Video and Photo Documentation of Project Land Requirements

In 2012 the Project adopted a Video Survey Procedure for each new resettlement impacted area⁹. 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.

⁸ There were actually 524 separately named group units. Many of the signatories gave names which were sub-clans or lineages. Research to date has estimated there are no more than 400 separately named clans in the Huli area. The number of units is further swelled by clear differences in name spelling used by recorders.

⁹ The procedure is described in *Land & Community Affairs – Resettlement Video Survey Procedure* PGHU-EH-SPZZZ-000009 (EM 2012).

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 (see Figure 2-1), lacking the conventional bracing rafters (see Figure 2-2), and with roofs of materials that are still 'green' and inappropriately thatched. Often, they have never been occupied. '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: Established House

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 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.

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 2-1) 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, for example:

- 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 general area is occupied by the Huli ethnic group who number some 150,000 speakers. First contact in Huli occurred in 1934 by the Fox brothers, followed by the famous Hides and O'Malley (1935–36) patrols. The first hydrocarbon development was the Hides field, discovered in 1987 by British Petroleum, which in 1991, supplied a 60MW power station for the Porgera gold mine. Further discoveries of gas were made at Angore. In 1996 the Moran¹⁰ oil field was discovered and commercial oil started flowing from an extended well test of Moran oil field for processing in Kutubu facilities in January 1998. Subsequent to this, Moran was established as a full-field development and registered as PDL5. The North West Moran 1 well was drilled in neighboring License PPL 219 in Graticular Block 1933 during 2003, and subsequently developed as NW Moran PDL6 project.

These petroleum projects have influenced the relative socio-economic status of populations along KP 0-80. The Moran area (corresponding to KP 55-80) has variously been a beneficiary of the Moran, NW Moran, Kutubu, and Mananda petroleum developments for some 15 years, while many of the clans at the HGCP and pipeline ROW area around KP 0-5 have received royalty and equity incomes from the Hides-to-Porgera gas project.

However, very little from these petroleum windfalls has flowed to the Angore-Benaria-Yarale populations (situated between KP 0-55) who naturally have heightened expectations concerning the PNG LNG project. Endemic fighting and disputing has continued over the last two decades. Some of this is attributable to conflicting claims over development benefits arising from the oil project. Fighting in the Angore area in 2004–5 resulted in multiple deaths and forced out-migration by resident clan segments (e.g., Bai, Haleburia and Undupi) to other locales such as Anguale, Hides and Komo.

In respect to the socio-economic characterization of the KP 0-80 area we can identify two contrasting catchments: (1) the Angore-Benaria-Yarale¹¹ catchment (KP 0-55; and (2) the Homa-Paua catchment (KP 55-80).¹²

3.2 Clan Composition and Distribution

Many of the clans in the Hides and Benaria areas are offshoots of clans from Tari and Koroba, e.g., Bogorali, Dagima, Dobani, Mbuda, Tambaruma and Luguni. They have migrated out of the Tari and Koroba Basins after wars and population pressure over the last 200 years. There are also clans that have non-Huli origins that are referred to by Huli as Dugube. These Dugube clans identify themselves as having non-Huli ancestors but have been in the area for many generations and now cannot be distinguished from Huli in culture, ritual, and language.

By contrast, the clans in the Yarale and Homa-Paua areas have quite different histories. Many of the large Yarale clans, such as Hale, trace genealogical origins to Lake Kutubu and their ancestors probably migrated from lower altitudes into the highlands over the last 150 years. The majority of Homa-Paua clans, e.g., Paua, Hugu, Aluma, Dagabila, Mabilia, etc., have no ties to central Huli clans but appear to have migrated south from Margarima. Many of the most significant pre-colonial Huli rituals were not practiced, or participated in, by Homa-Paua people. In this respect, Homa-Paua and Baguale to the south-east are both similar to the most peripheral of all Huli areas in terms of culture and location.

¹⁰ Situated in PDL5 and covers the communities of Homa and Paua.

¹¹ Referenced as An-Be-Yar in some of the charts in this RAP.

¹² In the Project EIS SIA (2009) the Homa-Paua locale is referred to as the 'Moran' catchment.

3.3 Demographics and Household Profiles of Resettlement Affected Population

The Census and Survey Team recorded 147 structures¹³, of which 120 were made from bush-materials, 23 from semi-permanent materials, and four from permanent materials. Twenty of the 27 non-bush material structures were located in the Homa-Paua catchment.

Survey results indicate that Homa-Paua is relatively socio-economically advantaged when compared to the poorer Angore-Benaria-Yarale communities. This reflects the legacy of oil royalties received by Homa-Paua. Using iron roofs as an indicator of relative affluence, for example, 27% of survey respondents in Homa-Paua have iron roofs compared to 10% in the Angore-Benaria-Yarale catchment.

A total of 1384 household members were listed in the social survey forms. Fifty-five per cent of household members were absent at the time of the census and survey which is consistent with the levels recorded elsewhere in resettlement affected places. The age breakdown of the affected people along KP 0–80 is shown in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: Age Breakdown of KP 0-80 Household Residents

Age Range	Total	% of Total
0–5	218	15.7
6–14	323	23.3
15–19	144	10.4
20–55	647	46.7
56+	52	3.7
Total	1384	100

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

Seven per cent of households had water tanks in the Homa-Paua area, whilst there were no recorded tanks in the Angore-Benaria-Yarale catchment. The remainder of the populations obtained their drinking water from local rivers, springs and streams. Average time to collect and return with water was 18 minutes, with a declared range from 1–120 minutes. 84% of respondents reported that water was available all year round.

Table 3-2 indicates reliance on traditional/improved pit latrines as opposed to ablutions in the bush. Again, the contrast between the two development impacted areas of HGCP and Homa-Paua versus the Angore-Benaria-Yarale catchment is marked.

Table 3-2: Pit Latrine and Bush Usage along HGCP, Angore-Benaria-Yarale, and Homa-Paua Catchments

Ablution Type	HGCP	Angore-Benaria-Yarale	Homa-Paua
Bush	5.3	44.4	3.6
Traditional Pit Latrine	91.2	50.0	90.1
Improved Pit Latrine	3.5	5.5	5.4

¹³ 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.

4.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

4.1 KP 0-80 Catchments

Whilst the KP 0–80 ROW is occupied by people of one ethnic group, there are distinct differences across the areas in respect to the experience of, and exposure to, prior petroleum development projects, migration history, proximity to main road networks, and presence of government infrastructure such as schools and aid-posts.

The HGCP Hides 4 catchment has long had road connections to the main Juni-Komo route. The population for many years developed Lancos and Landowner Associations, and clans¹⁴ have been receiving royalty from the Hides-Porgera-Gas Project since the early 1990's. Similarly, Homa-Paua communities have obtained equity and royalty benefits from the PDL5, PDL6, Kutubu PDL2, and Mananda petroleum developments for over a decade. This explains their higher-than-average ownership of household goods, house types, business involvement and income streams. Moreover, as depicted in Figure 4-2, they boast better roads and a higher level of social services such as schools, sub-health centers, and water catchments than might otherwise be the case given the low population density.

4.2 Employment Activity and Income Sources

The census revealed that 94% of people had no form of paid employment with little variation along the pipeline route. This is consistent with the majority of households being engaged in subsistence horticulture. Most people along the KP 0-80 pipeline route still produce to eat, not sell.

Of those who were employed, 3.5% had full-time jobs and were almost exclusively male (6.8% versus females 0.8%). Those employees had jobs as laborers, teachers, mechanics, and drivers for the Government, Oil Search Limited, and Project construction companies. These KP 0–80 profiles show little variation compared to findings recorded for most other resettlement impacted catchments.

Similarly, the staple sources of income—bride price, royalties and *wantok* gifts/loans—continue to underwrite the local and customary economies. However, participation and income from trade-store and PMV businesses was much higher than regional averages for the Homa-Paua catchment, again testifying to their longstanding receipt of royalty and equity benefits. More than 66% of people in this catchment had their own bank account compared with the Angore-Benaria-Yarale (23%) and HGCP (18%) areas.

The one marked difference in respect to market economy profiles was that only 10% of respondents in Homa-Paua indicated any agricultural activity involving coffee, compared with over 43% for both the Angore-Benaria-Yarale and HGCP areas. This is largely due both to disinterest and lower altitude conditions.

Figure 4-1 indicates average family holdings of pigs and chickens. Levels of poultry ownership in Angore are high and well above that recorded for Homa-Paua in 2005.

¹⁴ Hides 4 clans were known as 'middle clans' in Hides Gas-to-Electricity Agreements.

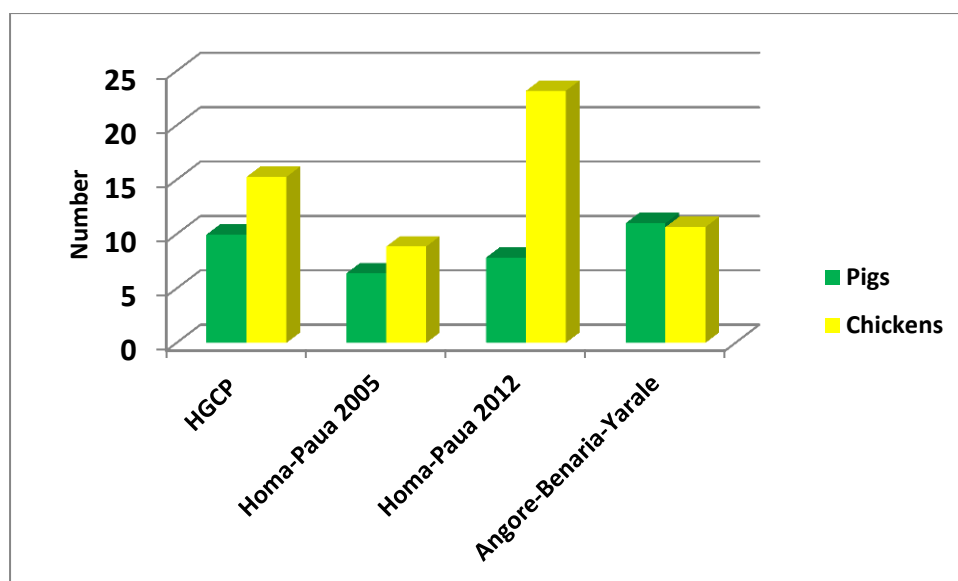


Figure 4-1: Average Pigs and Chickens per Household for KP 0-80 Catchments and HGCP and Homa-Paua 2005

Declared patterns of expenditure showed little variation across or between catchments. In Homa-Paua however, trade store purchases were declared by 97% of respondents compared with 67% in the Angore-Benaria-Yarale catchment. This reflects greater cash incomes and increased development of trade stores. Conversely, in the Angore-Benaria-Yarale area, more items such as foodstuffs and drinks were purchased in local markets.

Figure 4-2 shows reported ownership for a range of household assets. Ownership of vehicles, TV/videos, computers and other items is very high in the Homa-Paua area and indicates the social impact of nearly a decade of petroleum benefits. There is now very little difference across resettlement impacted catchments in ownership of mobile phones, which is no longer a symbol of newfound wealth and status, even after only 18 months of establishment. Rather it is a leveler, and because so cheap and readily available, is now ubiquitous in Huli. The stark contrast between Homa-Paua in 2005 and 2012 is easily seen from Figure 4-2.

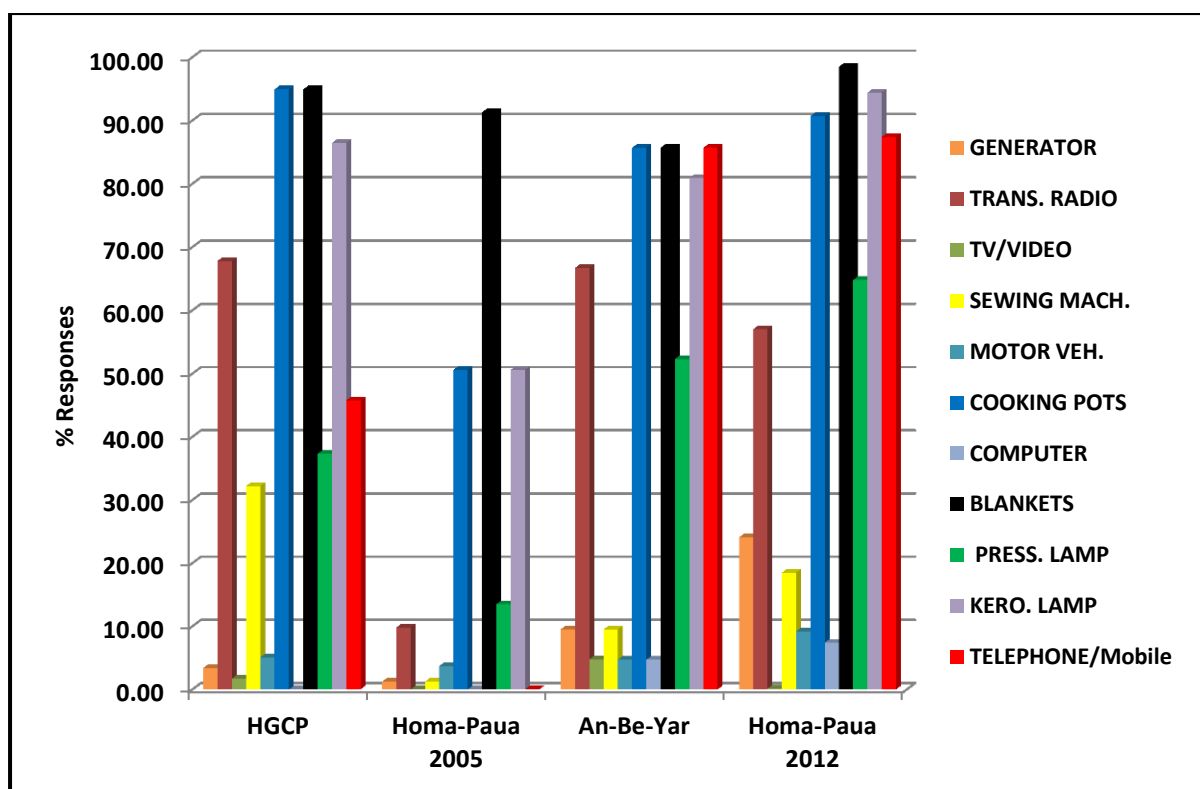


Figure 4-2: Comparative Household Assets for HGCP, KP 0-80 Catchments, and Homa-Paua (2005)

4.3 Education Profile

4.3.1 Attendance and Educational Attainment

The KP 0-80 social survey indicates 46% of school-age children were attending school in Homa-Paua (HGCP 49%) but only 23% in the Angore-Benaria-Yarale catchment. Rates of male participation were almost twice that of females. These figures suggest the relative absence of schools in the Angore-Benaria-Yarale area, particularly between Benaria and Homa-Paua.

Sixty-three per cent of persons in the KP 0-80 catchment (Angore-Benaria-Yarale 70%, Homa-Paua 56%) aged 15 and over had no formal education. As found in most other Huli catchments, more women (Angore-Benaria-Yarale 76.3%, Homa-Paua 59.7%) than men (Angore-Benaria-Yarale 64.4%, Homa-Paua 53.7%) reporting no formal education. Only the Homa-Paua catchment had individuals with post-grade 12 education such as trade certificates, university degrees, and diplomas. Fourteen years of high incomes and stabilized social services like schools and health posts have produced relatively higher standards of living in Homa-Paua.

4.3.2 Literacy

Figure 4-3 illustrates the above described circumstances – improved literacy rates since 2005 for Homa-Paua, continued lower achievement levels for Huli women, and relative disadvantage across Angore-Benaria-Yarale catchment communities, compared with either HGCP or Homa-Paua.

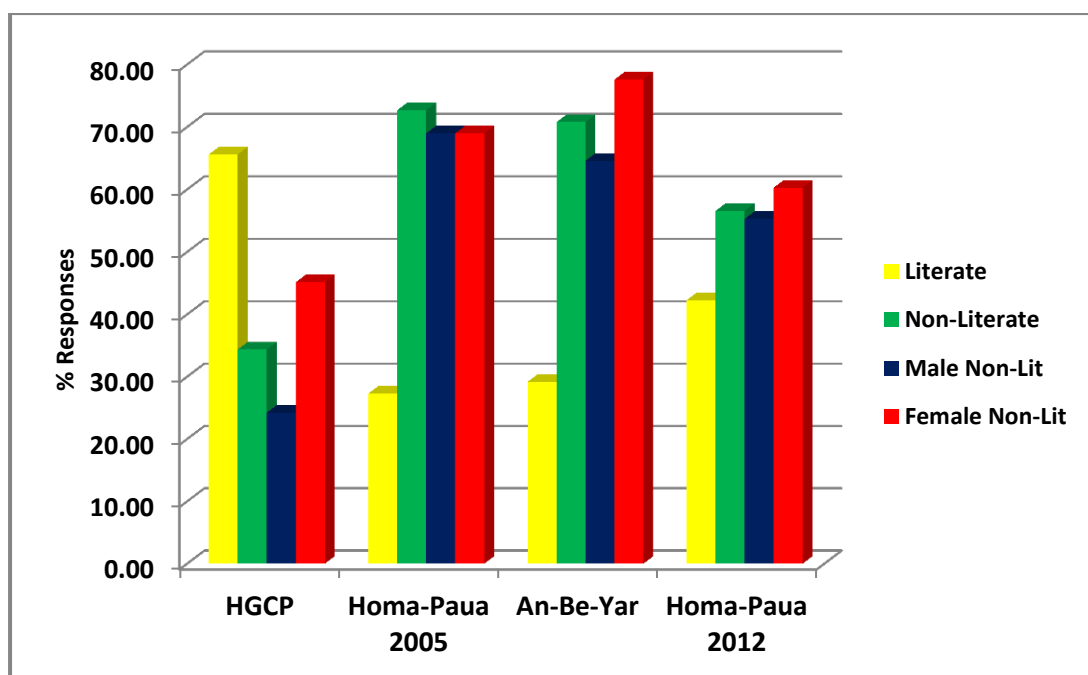


Figure 4-3: Illiteracy and Male/Female Illiteracy Rates across HGCP, KP 0-80 Catchments, and Homa-Paua (2005)

4.4 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.

Twenty-five potentially vulnerable persons will be assessed in the Anguale (KP 0-5) area and 68 potentially vulnerable persons will be assessed in the Homa-Paua (KP 50-65) area. An impact assessment is undertaken for these individuals utilizing the pro-forma in Appendix 2. Each case is considered individually and assistance rendered in agreement with that affected resettlement person/household.

4.5 Resettlement Impacts and Mitigations—Local Business Enterprises

Across most of the rural landscape affected by the Project, local business ventures tend to fall into the following types: (i) participation in Lanco enterprises, including share-holding portfolios; (ii) full or partial ownership in Public Motor Vehicles (PMVs); (iii) participation in local produce markets for the buying and selling of agricultural and small goods; (iv) rearing and sale of livestock (pigs, chicken, goats, fish, etc.); and (v) local trade store, video, or snooker premises.

Disruption through physical and economic resettlement does not directly impact participation in PMV or Lanco activity; though resettlement can adversely impact livestock ventures for a short period of time. Resettlement can also have an effect on participation in local market economies as a result of physical displacement; however, field observations have found that cash from the rations cash-out option is used to purchase crops from local markets, thereby increasing participation in local market economies. Conversely, direct negative impacts may be experienced in cases where local trade store businesses are relocated.

Table 4-1 provides an overview of the affected businesses recorded for KP 0–80 ROW.

Table 4-1: List of Impacted Businesses for KP 0-80 Area

Village	Number/Type of Business	Mitigation
Homa-Paua	3 fishponds and 17 businesses: (14 trade stores, 2 snooker, 1 video)	Valuations of businesses are undertaken by the Project's Business and Compensation Advisor, which includes analysis of total costs and forecasted revenue over a period of time. Compensation is paid for loss of physical trade stores and disruption to or loss of potential future income ¹⁵ (see Trade store agreements in Table 2-1). Business Training is offered for those who re-establish trade stores.

Most of the impacted trade stores are located within the Homa area (KP 59–60), where 25% of owners declared their intention to relocate businesses outside of Hela to areas such as Port Moresby and Magarima. Business owners raised the following associated issues during various consultations:

- demand for greater relocation compensation given the distances involved to new locale,
- request for rations in the interim period,
- recognition and assessment of capital goods (TV, lights, tarpaulin, etc.) replacement,
- assistance in clearing new site and ground preparation,
- disputed amounts offered and calculated.

ELC assists during the difficult negotiations concerning fair recompense for lost and disrupted incomes and witnesses all final agreements. The Project also provides the services of a Compensation Advisor to assist and advise on investment and business options.

5.0 OVERVIEW OF RESETTLEMENT AWARENESS

In this section, a brief summary of some of the principal findings from the KP 0–80 social survey analyses is provided.

In response to Social Survey Question A4 — *‘Have you moved here from somewhere else?’* 72% of the physically impacted households responded in the negative. Eighty per cent of the residents reported being principal landowners and living on principal clan 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?’* 67% of respondents said they would relocate to their father's land (51% Timalia Borrow Pit [TB1], 52% Kopeanda Land Fill [KLF]), 17% to their mother's land (30% TB1, 31% KLF), 16% to 'others' land, of which 83% would

¹⁵ The same valuation process is carried out for disruption situations as that which is used for physically displaced businesses; however, only a percentage of the total assessed value is paid as compensation for the period of disruption / inconvenience.

go to a husband's or wife's land, with only two instances of people willing to lease land for relocation.

In most instances (>70%), respondents who nominated their relocation locales indicated they would move to the same clan land as their existing residence. These responses would suggest that the majority of physically affected landowners will have good security of tenure in their chosen relocation locale¹⁶.

In response to Question I11: "*How far is the [preferred relocation site] from your current house?*"¹⁷ respondents provided estimated walking times¹⁸ from their present residences, with an average for all respondents of 128 minutes:

- 40% of respondents declared the travel time to the new relocation site was no more than 60 minutes,
- 50% estimated a travelling time of between 1–4 hours, and
- 10% indicated the relocation distance was more than 4 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 or social services, as indicated in Figure 5-1 for one section of the ROW.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ At the time of writing, GPS surveys of all 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.

¹⁸ 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.

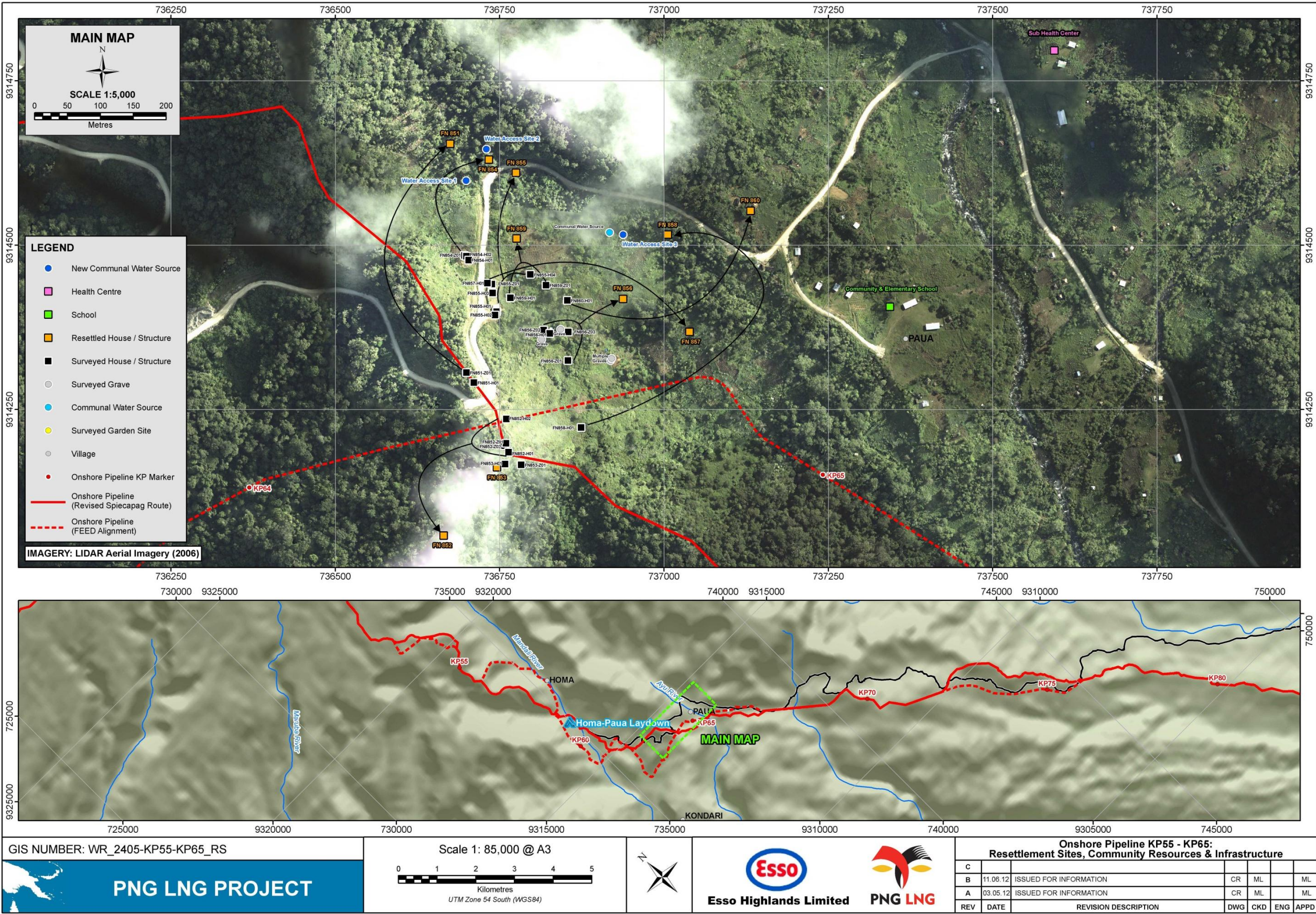


Figure 5-1: Sample Map Showing Relocation Sites and Community Infrastructure in the KP 55-65 Area

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

- 18% of respondents said they had a house and garden
- 3% said a house only
- 74% said land/gardens
- 5% 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 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?”* an average 75% (Table 5-1) of respondents said ‘Yes’ which suggests the consultation and disclosure teams had gained good exposure with their public awareness efforts.

Table 5-1: Awareness of the RAP Consultation Process (KP 0-80 Area)

Question No.	Question Posed	Yes	No	Unsure
I1	Did you attend the road-show presentations of the RAP?	75%	25%	0%
I2	Do you think you understand the Resettlement Action Plan?	38%	28%	34%
I3	Would you like the Project to explain the Resettlement Action Plan to you again?	68%	17%	15%

There is 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 almost equal percentage of respondents said they were ‘Unsure’ as those who responded ‘Yes’. Similarly, the 68% 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.

While 8% cited disagreement with land rental rates when asked Question I4: *“Are there any aspects of this Resettlement Action Plan that you do not agree with?”*, 22% declared their uncertainty about the whole resettlement process.

In response to the Question I5: *“Are you willing to self-relocate?”* Figure 5-2 indicates an average of 63% of the surveyed KP 0–80 landowners were willing to relocate, whilst only 6% responded ‘No’. Even though many respondents answered with uncertainty, the low level of negativity perhaps indicating that a measure of involuntary displacement is accepted as inevitable by-product of this development, as well as some acceptance of the compensation packages.

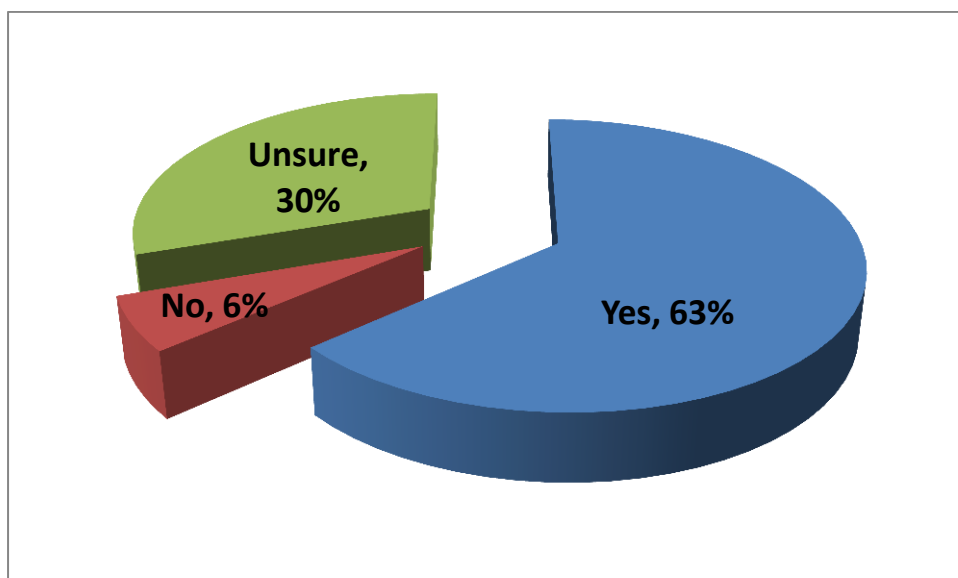


Figure 5-2: Respondents' Willingness to Relocate (KP 0-80 Area)

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?”*

- 58% of respondents were ‘unsure’;
- 15% responded ‘yes’; and
- 26% responded ‘no’.

These answers reconfirm expressed reservations both about what Resettlement is and what it will bring. The anxiety about the benefits package, remuneration for lost business and trade stores, and the genuine requirement for more consultation may also be factors generating community hesitancy about the future. Only 10% of Homa-Paua residents thought their life would be better post-relocation compared with 20% as indicated by the remainder of residents in the KP 0–80 area, which perhaps also reflects the fact that Homa-Paua has already experienced their major elevation in living standards, and thus do not anticipate any real positives deriving from this new occurrence of resettlement.

Further evidence which supports such explanations and catchment differences can be found in the recorded answers to Question I8: *“Do you think there will be any benefits from the relocation?”* An average of 32% of responses identified the housing package and cash compensations as positive benefits. However, in Homa-Paua the response level was only 22% for housing packages, suggesting that people were less enthused about relocation housing. Equally in Homa-Paua, 80% of ‘other’ category responses reiterated messages about lack of benefits. Inexplicably, 74% of respondents in Homa-Paua answered ‘Yes’ to Question I5 about their willingness to relocate, a much higher response level than Angore-Benaria-Yarale catchment (52%) or HGCP (49%) interviewees.

Other landowner issues and concerns were captured in survey Question I13: *“Is there anything else you would like to say?”* Whilst APPENDIX 3 contains a more detailed discussion of answers to this question, repeated concerns across the KP 0–80 ROW area included, but were not limited to, the following:

- Project to build access roads, fences, footbridges, social services etc.,
- forthcoming cash payments,
- Project to construct new houses, provide land, pay ‘newcomer’ households,
- comparable compensation for business disruption.

In response to the open-ended Question I6: *“What problems do you think relocation will present to you and your family?”* respondents reiterated continued concerns about provision of replacement houses and lack of time for replacement arrangements, possible food and land shortages, and ‘security’ in relation to internal warfare and conflict (Figure 5-3).

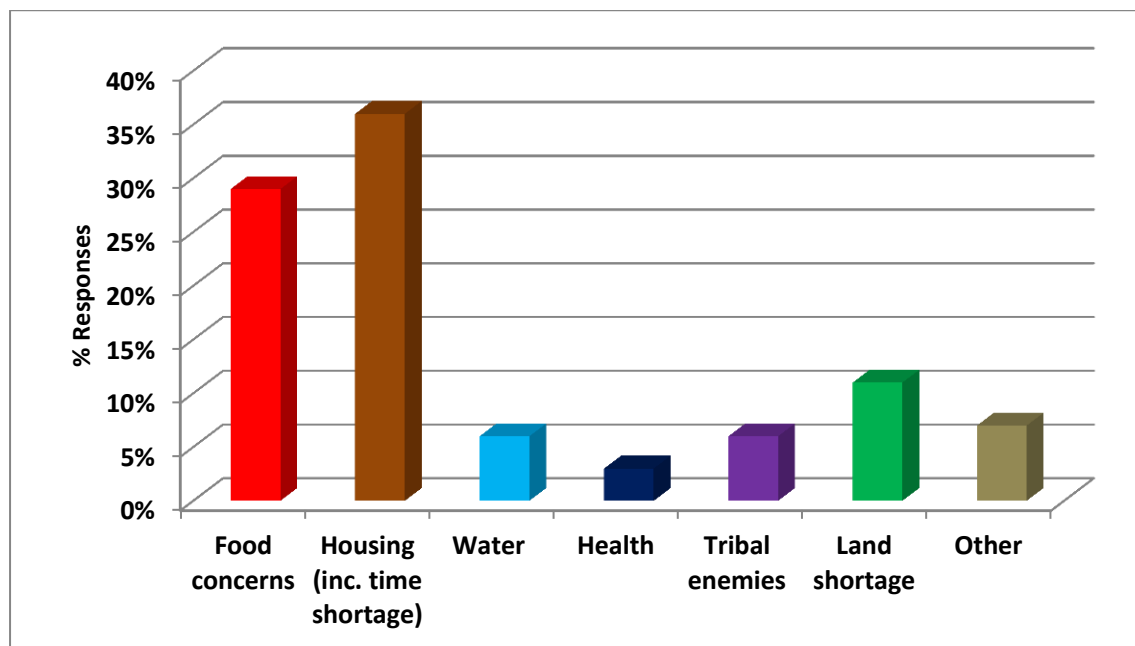


Figure 5-3: Responses to Question I6 (KP 0-80 Area)

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 3). 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 KP 0-80 Area

Locale	Date	ROW	Number of Attendees			
			Male	Female	Children	Total
Juni, Anguale, Juni Camp	1/9/2011-17/2/2012	KP 0-5	112	27	26	165
Obai	26/11/2011	KP 4.7	35	19	10	64
Bandu	8/5/2012-2/6/2012	KP 6-8	22	17	7	46
Benaria, Juni Camp, Taniba	22/9/2011-5/7/2012-	KP 5-34	120	32	28	180
Awatangi / Koare	19/1/2012-13/5/2012	KP 20-24.5	168	81	52	301
KP 24.5 Campsite	19/11/2011	KP 24.5	53	25	32	110
Lau	6-17/2/2012	KP 41.5/42.5	14	0	0	14
Benaria	5/12/2011	KP 34-37	53	25	32	110
Homa-Paua	28/5/2011-15/5/2012	KP 50-59	413	188	111	712
Homa-Paua	28/5/2011-5/6/2012	KP 59-65.5 ¹⁹	375	166	103	644
Baguale	6/5/2011	KP 65.5-80	47	15	15	77
TOTALS			1412	595	416	2423

There are three broad categories into which landowner concerns fall:

1. Most of the locale-specific items relate to requested infrastructure such as access roads, services, and employment for that area.
2. Complaints about and issues related to national and provincial government.
3. Resettlement program provisions, benefits and clarifications.

Figure 6-1 illustrates the percentage frequency of such issues raised by public consultation attendees in respect to all such issues broached. APPENDIX 3 contains a record of the question-answer discussions.

¹⁹ Due to the proximity of the Homa and Paua villages, many of the community meetings / disclosures likely had participants from both areas. Hence, the number of attendees may be slightly skewed for these two areas.

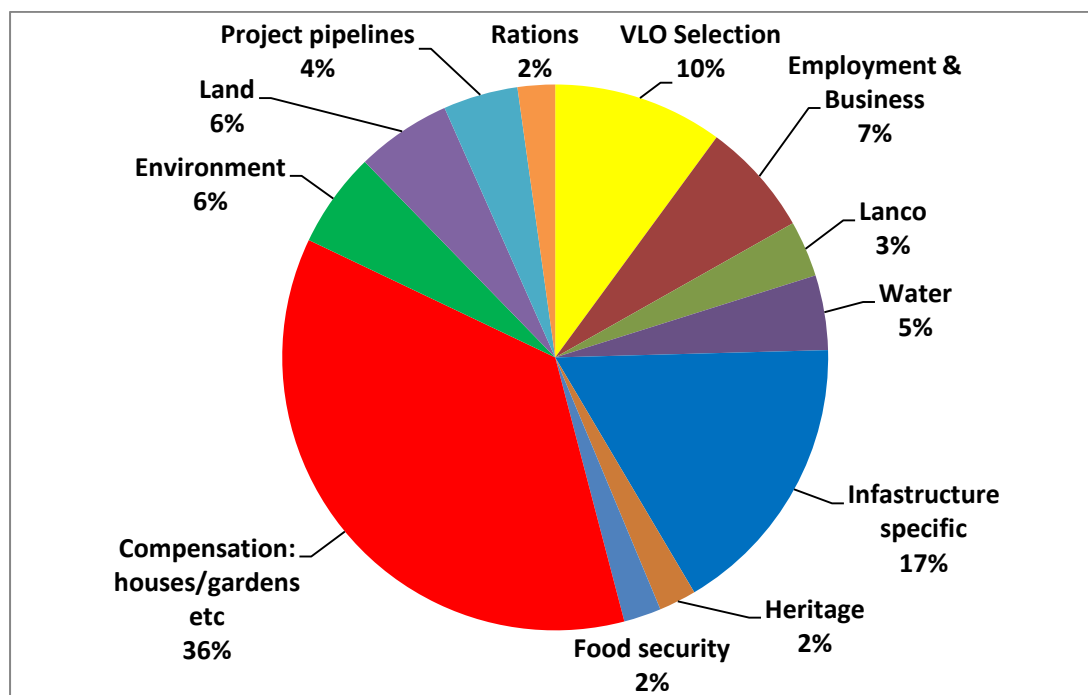


Figure 6-1: Frequency of Issues Raised by Public Consultation Attendees

Certainly across the KP 0–80 area, resettlement affected landowners explicitly expressed their concerns about land shortage, availability and security of tenure, the expectation of local employment and selection of VLOs (10%), as well as specific infrastructural requests such as bridges, access roads, and social service facilities. However, by far the highest percentage of questions were about resettlement ‘compensation’—amount, process, dislike of interest bearing deposits (IBDs); lack of understanding concerning criteria differentiating house ‘types’ used to determine packages; and the basis for and principles governing ‘newcomer’ houses. Concerns about food shortage, cultural heritage and the environment figured less often in the public consultation Q&A sessions.

6.2 Disclosure Arrangements

The following arrangements are in place for public disclosures:

- The full Kutubu to Hides (KP 0-80) 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 KP 0–80 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	93 households physically displaced (147 structures) ²⁰ ; 154 households economically displaced.	Package reflects agreed cash and in-kind compensation 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 479.1 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 30.1 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 within 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	98 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

²⁰ 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.

		Angore Well Pads Pre Construction Survey Report (ESMP Appendix 13, Attachment 3: Cultural Heritage Chance Finds Protocol).
Loss of Businesses	17 businesses: 14 trade stores, 2 snooker, 1 video; and 3 fishponds	Compensation is paid for loss of physical trade store and disruption to or loss of potential future income
Newcomers²¹ / Loss of speculative structures	Approximately 400 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 KP 0–80 ROW will be used for the duration of production, while the majority of the ancillary infrastructure will only be used for the duration of construction. 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 KP 0–80 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 KP 0-80 area. The constituent programs will follow a similar format to those delivered in the Hides and Komo areas. Table 10-1 describes these activities and provides a provisional schedule for their implementation.

²¹ 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.

Table 10-1: Schedule of Livelihood Restoration Activities for KP 0-80

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

11.0 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The resettlement process for the KP 0–80 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 KP 0-80 communities have been informed about the Project Grievance Procedure at all stages of resettlement consultation and agreements signing. These disclosures included distribution of the Resettlement & Communal Resource 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 Schedule shown in Table 13.1.

Table 13-1: Schedule of Monitoring Activities for KP 0-80

SCHEDULE	2012				2013				2014				2015			
Monitoring and Evaluation	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Homa / Paua																
Biannual Monitoring (Rapid Sampling)																
Household Monitoring Surveys																
Trade Store Goods Prices Surveys																
Benaria																
Biannual Monitoring (Rapid Sampling)																
Household Monitoring Surveys																
Trade Store Goods Prices Surveys																
Angore																
Biannual Monitoring (Rapid Sampling)																
Household Monitoring Surveys																
Trade Store Goods Prices Surveys																
Anguale																
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 KP 0–80 area.

Table 14-1: KP 0-80 RAP Implementation Schedule

Activity or Task	Actions	2012				2013		
		S	O	N	D	J	F	M+
Planning	Completion of KP 0-80 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-agri 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 KP 0–80 resettlement program have been made available by the Project, which is estimated at between US\$3.5–5 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

Eligibility	Affected Category	Assistance/Compensation	Considerations for Implementation
		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
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).

Eligibility	Affected Category	Assistance/Compensation	Considerations for Implementation
		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 (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.).
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.

Eligibility	Affected Category	Assistance/Compensation	Considerations for Implementation
	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. 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.

Eligibility	Affected Category	Assistance/Compensation	Considerations for Implementation
			<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>
Persons recognized as landowners or land users previously subject to C&S	Households and individuals affected by changed land access requirements	Inconvenience Payments	<p>'Inconvenience' payments are used in situations where households or individual 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.</p>

APPENDIX 2: VULNERABLES PERSON IMPACT ASSESSMENT RECORD

FN Name and Number:

Date:

Assessment by: Vulnerables Coordinator / Team ...

PLAF or Work Site / RAP	Name of work site / RAP name	
Work Site details		
RAP Social Impact Summary	Physically Displaced Households	
	Economically Displaced Households	
	Land Area (Ha)	
FN location details - Maps and photos	Map of Impact area	Attached
	House	Attached
	Garden	Attached
	Construction roads and work areas	Attached
	Water supply	Attached
	Infrastructure	Attached

Social Impact Assessment

Background

Insert background information on FN situation and circumstances (Marital status, No. of dependents, Family and/or clan networks, health issues, age issues, etc.)

Measure	Impact +ve/- ve/neutral	Current	Resettlement Location	Comment
Land				
Housing				
Gardens				
Improvements				
Water				
Direct project impacts				
Infrastructure				
Schools				
Health Clinic				
Trade Stores				
Market				

Social Impact Assessment Conclusions

•

Recommendation

•

Approvals

Endorsed by Vulnerables Committee

SignedDate
Resettlement Vulnerables Coordinator

Endorsed:

SignedDate
Resettlement Manager

Resettlement Manager Comments:

Approved:

SignedDate
L&CA Manager

APPENDIX 3: PUBLIC CONSULTATION QUESTION-ANSWER RECORDS FOR KP 0-80 AREA

Question/Issue	Answer	Subject Category	Follow-up Required	Recommended Action
Awatangi KP 20-24 (19/1/2012)				
Community-built houses not to get money but were resettling back after fleeing from tribal fighting (32 deaths). We know how much money we make after selling produce at market. Give verify / further info on price to people to avoid confusion and confrontations with VLO and C&S officers and impacted households	We apply the same rates and principles across the project area. RIT will discuss the packages with you during household negotiations.	Compensation Rates	RIT and ELC to attend to questions	RIT follow-up
What is the price like for crops such as taro and fruit trees that produces more? Will market value be considered and included in the price? Want the price made known to people to stop frustrations and avoid high expectations?	There are two rates: the VG rates which are published by the Government; and the 'market rates' which are applied by the Project and represent 'replacement values'. Again, same rates applied across the project area.	Compensation Rates	RIT and ELC to attend to questions	RIT follow-up; ELC to explain to households the 'rates' system and basis of calculations
Let all community members talk. Treat all areas fairly because everyone is expecting full package. Talk to all communities at their own helipads.	We have noted your concerns. We will be talking to you later concerning the 'newcomer' houses and gardens.	Compensation & Newcomers	RIT/L&CA to formulate policy decisions	RIT/L&CA to note sensitivities and expectations of newcomers in area
Women/children need more medicine and health services. We want to be healthy and get employment with the project.	Concern re health is noted. We will discuss with OSL and bring back some answers for you.	Community services	L&CA, MOH	MOH plans for this area to be ascertained
We the people are still waiting for the Initial Surface Damage to be paid to us. We have signed the IPCA in January 2012 and we are still waiting. That is why most of the old people are complaining because they want to get some money from the Quarry(s) before their time comes. Before we	Initial Surface Damage as per the terms of the IPCA will only be paid once the company starts work on the actual Quarry site however this has been delayed. The company needs to move heavy machinery into the area and so far this has proven to be difficult due to the road	IPCA & Compensation	ELC information sessions needed at quarries	ELC & RIT to follow up with more awareness

Question/Issue	Answer	Subject Category	Follow-up Required	Recommended Action
signed the agreement we told the L&CA officers that this was our position that upon signing they should pay the Surface damage first and the rest of the compensation can be paid later.	conditions coming into the area. In addition we do not have an approved RAP covering area either.			
There are four clans that own the quarry area and they have been identified however are other clans on the boundaries surrounding the quarry. In the event that work from the quarry somehow goes beyond the boundaries and touches the land then the Project must be prepared to stop work and come and compensate the other clans.	All officers present agreed that yes you may have a grievance and this will be handled by L&CA.	Land Compensation	L&CA to check land ownership status around quarries	L&CA
Koare KP 20 (20/1/2012)				
People never knew there will be two pipelines because we signed 1 UBSA only for one pipeline. We want copy of the UBSA and LBSA so we will know what to ask for and whom to ask	We don't carry copies with us but we will request copies be brought to you. The agreements were signed by Gov and people, not the Project	Development agreements	L&CA, ELC request copies	Copies to be sent back to community
We are surprised to hear of two pipelines, and believe there are other environment plans and other important documents we need to see because project will have bigger impact on the lives of the community. There was no awareness on related issues and activities.	ELC, L&CA and Stake holder engagement team will take note and refer to management to take appropriate actions	Development agreements, UBSA, LBSA	Technical team & ELC to liaise and provide updated information to community	L&CA, ELC and EPC to address
Community needs roads, health, education services, but we don't see any tangible development taking place while the company comes two years later to get access to land for the	The Project (RIT and L&CA) has requested government to set up offices on the project sites to address such issues, but for two years government has taken no action, which also	Development agreements, UBSA, LBSA	L&CA to ²² ensure provision of LBSA and UBSA documents	L&CA, ELC and EPC to address

²² RIT subsequently ensured copies of both the LBSA and UBSA were sent to the communities at Koare.

Question/Issue	Answer	Subject Category	Follow-up Required	Recommended Action
pipeline. We don't see the promised services. Therefore give us services before working on the pipe line, and also explain the two pipelines going through our land.	affects most of the work of L&CA and resettlement programs, and the work of other contractors. After today's meeting, we (RIT) will try to get copies of the UBSA/LBSA agreements and give it to the L/Os so that resettlement team will carry on with its work peacefully with affected families.			
Homa-Paua KP50-59 (15/11/2011)				
Will the alignment of the pipeline change?	The site selection is subject to a number of surveys right up to the time of actual pipe laying.	Infrastructure	None	None
Homa need two VLO officers as liaison with community	This is a decision to be made by management based on needs.	Employment	We will present the request to management	Send note to management
Will the pipeline ROW also be a public road?	No. ROW is only a 30 m wide area.	Road	None	None
Who will fix our existing roadway? Exxon?	The road will be maintained for construction purposes, but thereafter the company will not fix public roads as this is the responsibility of your SHP government.	Road	None	Advise people Project will upkeep main road and undertake repairs
Request for one more VLO	As with the previous request this will be passed higher up.	Employment	We will present the request to management	Send note to management
What will happen to the Huli ditches not damaged by pipeline – will company pay for these?	These will be assessed on a case-by-case basis once the census and survey people come around.	Compensation	Advise C&S to attend to issues	None
If we are to relocate, where do we relocate to? We live in a small valley located between two steep ridges where there is no flat land available. Can you officers see for yourselves we are surrounded by ridges and lots of small creeks as well as the larger	At this stage we cannot say who will be relocated as this is pending final route alignment. Fair compensation has been the practice on this project and in cases of hardship etc we look at each situation on a case-by-case basis.	Land Shortage	Need to establish possible relocation sites for Homa households through the use of VLOs etc to address the	Work with RIT and L&CA for any cases of land shortage.

Question/Issue	Answer	Subject Category	Follow-up Required	Recommended Action
Mandali river.			concern of land shortage and accessibility to it (if any).	
How big will the pipeline be and how much space will the pipeline occupy?	The nominal ROW is 30 meters though in places where land is unstable it may stretch to 50 meters max.	Infrastructure	None	None
In the event that we are to relocate will the project help in constructing a new road to our new relocation site which is up stream? The problem here is that we are currently at the end of the road and from here are on all movements are by foot. We also want bridges to be built.	The project cannot build roads and bridges just for resettlement impacted households. It has been constructing infrastructure throughout the footprint. Again, we will look at hardship issues on a case-by-case basis.	Access	Note to RIT & L&CA	None
Is there someone that acts like a bridge between the government, the company and the people?	The Government have a separate responsibility for the welfare of the people within its jurisdiction. In these kinds of projects it is the DPE.	Representation	None	None
How will the project identify the true owners of houses and or gardens that may be affected by the pipeline corridor?	The Project has a dedicated and experienced census and survey team who have done this work all across Hides and Komo. We also have a RIT team, and ELC are there to assist or hear complaints and problems.	Identification	None	None
The people of Homa live within ridges thus building materials (bush & permanent) are pretty hard to find nowadays. In terms of resettlement will the project supply materials if they are to relocate houses?	Yes the project can assist with the supply of building materials if the households choose this option instead of the cash payments.	Resettlement package options	Ensure disclosure of options covers this topic.	Pass to RIT and ELC
Are there separate compensation packages for women, mothers and children?	Assistance is given to a household where it involves a husband and wife (family) or if just a man or woman then it is still the same. If a man	Compensation	Ensure more RIT/ELC follow explanation s are given	Pass to RIT & ELC

Question/Issue	Answer	Subject Category	Follow-up Required	Recommended Action
	has more than one wife living in a separate house then there are extra grants given. In terms of gardens the compensation is paid to who owns or made the gardens.			
Are we going to get empty promises from EHL/Exxon like what OSL and the government have been doing to us over the last how many years that the Moran oils fields have been in operation?	We should not compare EHL/Exxon against other existing companies or the government and their failures or successes. Exxon made a fresh start as the PNG LNG is a new project in itself. In addition, CA has Community Development Officers who will be looking at community development issues such as assistance to women etc.	Company promises	None	None
Will there be a contract between the people and the company?	All resettlement compensations whether it be in cash or kind are formalized through a contract where the affected landowners sign with EHL/EM being the other party to the contract. ELC as the Independent Landowner Advocates will be present to assist interpret the contract to you if you need translation and then ELC witness it.	Agreements	Ensure more RIT/ELC follow explanations are given	None
Homa Access KP 50-59 (27/4/2012)				
First speaker talked about not paying the new structures however I am of the opinion that you will still have to pay for these new structures. You have to come complete your surveys, pay us and move on. We have given you the land to construct the pipeline and we done want you and that whiteman (name withdrawn) that come and start looking	Resettlement will come again and provide more detailed information about the resettlement program and entitlements	Compensation & Newcomers	More awareness and explanation of access routes required	L&CA, ELC

Question/Issue	Answer	Subject Category	Follow-up Required	Recommended Action
around for new areas to access.				
I want to know whether this Access Road is the road that we have all agreed to when we signed the UBSA in Kokopo, ENBP. If this is going to be a road, then is it going to be a permanent road or is it going to be a feeder road and once the pipeline construction work is complete the bush will grow back and cover the road. You must know that there are also other people from Yarale and Benaria who are going to benefit from the road and if you are going to lie and make a small road only that will deteriorate in no time at all then I suggest you think carefully before you do so.	We have noted your concerns. We will get some more information from our management and return to discuss this with you	Road Access plans	EPC 5A/Resettlement Management to give more details about the road use and its life expectancy after the construction phase so that information can be disseminated to the public during disclosures.	EPC to feed infor to ELC & L&CA/RIT
You people are confusing us, first you have the resettlement team, then the CA team, then Video team and then the Engineers and it seems we will be missing out on our benefits. This is our land so don't change the pipeline ROW...we have given the land already and we will not give any other land to the project.	We note your concern. There are many different teams involved in the one program. We will come back and conduct more awareness and information and explain why different teams have different responsibilities. No one will miss out on their due compensation and benefits.	Disclosure and Program	Follow-up disclosure and awareness ELC & RIT	ELC, RIT & L&CA to conduct more awareness
Homa Laydown/Quarry Areas KP 50-54 (6/4/2012)				
Thanked the RIT team for announcing the Cut-off date however he wants to know who responsible for counting graves, culturally sensitive sites, etc.	L&CA make the assessments for such sites and payments for rental etc. The initial survey of the sites captures heritage information.	Survey & Compensation	None	Inform L&CA
For the gardens that were made yesterday or day before yesterday will you still count those?	This cut-off date marks the time when any activities after this date will not be compensated. Before the agreed cut-off date we will compensate all improvements.	Garden Compensation	None	None

Question/Issue	Answer	Subject Category	Follow-up Required	Recommended Action
We will make sure no one makes gardens now. But some of the fault lies with the project if you don't pay us fast because then people will come and settle.	Comment noted.	Compensation	L&CA to be advised	Fast payment
When will machines come and start getting gravel? The quarry is close to people's land and I worry about safety – what if there is blasting there?	All safety precautions are taken to ensure no loss of life. L&CA officers attend all activities.	Safety	None	None
Bandu – Tagari Access KP 4-12 (14/5/2012)				
I want to say that as long as myself and my other fellow clan leaders from this area are still alive, we guarantee that there will not be any speculative houses nor gardens established within the Tagari Access Road site. Now I want the Project to continue on with what you have started and not to delay. To delay will give leverage for the young to erect these new structures.	Acknowledged and thanks given	Speculative structures	Next step now is for L&CA to sort out the IPCA and CAA so as to give access to EPC 5A.	L&CA / EPC 5A
When Tagari Access Road gets to Tagari River, you get to Teni clan's land and we are all happy for this road to come through. There will be no disturbance and the project is free to proceed without any problems.	Acknowledged and thanks given	Speculative structures	Next step now is for L&CA to sort out the IPCA and CAA so as to give access to EPC 5A.	L&CA / EPC 5A
As the Village Court Magistrate here I see and hear that the people want this road construction to come through so that it can give access for much needed services to come down. The people have demonstrated this willingness and he wants the road construction to continue.	Acknowledged and thanks given	Construction schedule	Next step now is for L&CA to sort out the IPCA and CAA so as to give access to EPC 5A.	L&CA / EPC 5A
We the women folks	Acknowledged and	Access for	Next step	L&CA / EPC

Question/Issue	Answer	Subject Category	Follow-up Required	Recommended Action
always have the burden of carrying our loads up and down this track for a very long time now; even some mothers have passed away as a result of this physically demanding chore. We want this road to be improved and my challenge now is to pass on the message from this Disclosure on to other women who are not present here, not to make new gardens etc along the Tagari Access Road.	thanks given	women; speculative structures	now is for L&CA to sort out the IPCA and CAA so as to give access to EPC 5A.	5A
Benaria KP 25-34 (5/7/2012)				
We signed the LBBSA in the hope of receiving services. "There is no tap where we can drink water. When will the tap open for us? We hear ExxonMobil is coming and want to know who our landowner company is for this area.	The LBSA and UBSA were agreements signed between landowners and the government and not with the company. The Company will assist with business development initiatives and outline the landowner companies were in place along the pipeline route they would work with	Services and Business development	Awareness and ELC inputs, plus BD	Follow-up BD inputs
The pipeline coming through our land will be the only form of development and we treasure it like an egg or a fresh egg that a mother bird lays and watches over carefully. There is no problem for you to work here and for us to work with you. The only problem we will have is the outstanding payments to be made for garden crops counted by the C&S Team.	In response to the issue about outstanding payments for gardens that C&S counted, RIT is ready to come back but the community wasn't ready so the team didn't come back. Let us know and we will arrange a time for RIT to meet you and do the payments.	Damage compensation	RIT to liaise and return	RIT to follow up
We would like some basic support on community initiatives for health. We have a clinic but not lack medicine.	The Company has a health program which is working with local agencies and Provincial health agency to deliver better services. We will forward your concerns to the Company	Health Services	MOH	Request MOH to update re health program in this area

Question/Issue	Answer	Subject Category	Follow-up Required	Recommended Action
Sports facilities to prevent our youths from picking up their guns and fighting again. Sports will help the youths socialize and forget.	We take note of your suggestion. We will forward to the Community Development team for consideration.	Sports Programs	CD to take up suggestion	CD to feedback to community on any plans.
KP25-31 (28-29/6/2012)				
Do not re-route or touch into new areas where we have our sacred sites as we still practice our cultural rituals and project may disturb the spirits who will cause us illness or death to clan members. If that happens we will hold the Project responsible.	The Project engineers are doing everything possible to avoid all cultural heritage sites. We have captured your concerns and will pass these to the construction people. Nothing will be done without first consulting you.	Cultural Heritage	Report to EPC	EPC to take up concerns
All garden counts by C&S for legitimate gardens must include areas of gardens going outside the ROW	This is our standard practice and it will not change.	Garden Compensation	None	None
Compensation levels must be the same as applied to other areas.	We do this anyway. We pay the same rates and FRV in all places.	Garden Compensation	ELC follow-up information	ELC to include information in negotiations
What will happen to the damages that occur outside the ROW?	They will be paid for on the same basis	Damage Compensation	None	None
Payments for KP34-37 must be done by RIT before C&S work commences in KP33.5-28.5	We will process all compensation payments to landowners as fast as we can.	Damage Compensation	None	None
The pipeline coming through our land will be the only form of development and we treasure it like an egg or a fresh egg that a mother bird lays and watches over carefully. There is no problem for you to work here and for us to work with you. The only problem we will have is the outstanding payments to be made for garden crops counted by the C&S Team.	In response to the issue about outstanding payments for gardens that C&S counted, RIT is ready to come back but the community wasn't ready so the team didn't come back. Let us know and we will arrange a time for RIT to meet you and do the payments.	Damage compensation	RIT to liaise and return	RIT to follow up
We would like some basic support on community initiatives for health. We have a clinic but not lack medicine.	The Company has a health program which is working with local agencies and Provincial health agency to deliver better services. We will	Health Services	MOH	Request MOH to update re health program in this area

Question/Issue	Answer	Subject Category	Follow-up Required	Recommended Action
	forward your concerns to the Company			
Sports facilities to prevent our youths from picking up their guns and fighting again. Sports will help the youths socialize and forget.	We take note of your suggestion. We will forward to the Community Development team for consideration.	Sports Programs	CD to take up suggestion	CD to feedback to community on any plans.
The pipeline coming through our land will be the only form of development and we treasure it like an egg or a fresh egg that a mother bird lays and watches over carefully. There is no problem for you to work here and for us to work with you. The only problem we will have is the outstanding payments to be made for garden crops counted by the C&S Team.	In response to the issue about outstanding payments for gardens that C&S counted, RIT is ready to come back but the community wasn't ready so the team didn't come back. Let us know and we will arrange a time for RIT to meet you and do the payments.	Damage compensation	RIT to liaise and return	RIT to follow up
We would like some basic support on community initiatives for health. We have a clinic but not lack medicine.	The Company has a health program which is working with local agencies and Provincial health agency to deliver better services. We will forward your concerns to the Company	Health Services	MOH	Request MOH to update re health program in this area
Sports facilities to prevent our youths from picking up their guns and fighting again. Sports will help the youths socialize and forget.	We take note of your suggestion. We will forward to the Community Development team for consideration.	Sports Programs	CD to take up suggestion	CD to feedback to community on any plans.
Pipeline Re-route 22 KP 60-62 (15/5/2012)				
My comment is in response to what the first speaker has said. He talked about not paying the new structures however I am of the opinion that you will still have to pay for these new structures. You have to come complete your surveys, pay us and move on. We have given you the land to construct the pipeline and we done what you want when you came and started looking around for new areas to	The Project has a policy concerning 'newcomer' houses. The Project will apply the rules and provisions in a fair manner	Newcomer house compensation	L&CA to explain dismantling policy and compensation	Compensation paid for dismantling of houses

Question/Issue	Answer	Subject Category	Follow-up Required	Recommended Action
access.				
There should never be any re-route done in our area because before the signing of the UBSA in Kokopo, the Pre-construction surveyors came around and did initial ground truthing in our area and it was based on this fact that propelled our leaders to go and sign the UBSA because we know that we will be receiving benefits from the pipeline. Now that you want re-route the pipeline we will not allow this to happen.	Phillip emphasized that the course of the pipeline was designed by the engineers and was determined by the soil types and potential for landslips. It was not a random direction. Phillip emphasized with a stick to demonstrate that the company's role was to effect the community as little as possible. It was not the intention to go right through the middle of the village.	Pipeline Routing	L&CA to provide follow-up information	ELC consultations with households have occurred during August-September
You people are confusing us, first you have the resettlement team, then the CA team, then Video team and then the Engineers and it seems we will be missing out on our benefits. This is our land so don't change the pipeline ROW...we have given the land already and we will not give any other land to the project.	We are willing to explain again the different teams that work in resettlement. The pipeline ROW is determined by engineers and social team to avoid people and houses where possible	Pipeline Routing	C&S, L&CA and ELC to ensure follow-up information sessions	Resettlement teams undertook further negotiations and information sessions as outlined in Table 2-2 above
KP 60-80 (6/5/2011)				
The benefits will be received by the people who have improvements on the pipeline right of way. However when there is an emergency how is the project going to handle the situation? I ask this because all people will be affected - that is those that have or are receiving Resettlement assistance packages and those that are not.	The company will have operational stations along the length of the pipeline that will shut down flow of gas (Methane) in the event that there is an emergency or disaster. Further, the gas is not harmful when in its natural state.	Environmental	More road-shows to explain technical aspects of project	Stakeholder Engagement
We hear of desert occurring in other countries of the world where there has been similar pipeline projects happening and so they	The project wants to minimize impact on the environment. Gave example that the pipeline will be laid some meters below the	Environmental	More road-shows to explain technical aspects of project	Stakeholder Engagement

Question/Issue	Answer	Subject Category	Follow-up Required	Recommended Action
are wondering if this situation does happen, where are they going to live, do their gardening and hunting etc.?	surface of the earth and that once the pipes have been laid it will be covered with earth again thus encouraging natural vegetation regrowth. However the people will not be allowed to build any permanent structures etc. on the pipeline corridor.			
For how long will the people be restricted from doing hunting and or having access to their land?	Accessibility will be restricted when the actual construction work starts in that particular location. Can have access to land when construction stops and vegetation regrowth takes place.	Land Access	RIT and ELC to assist understanding of project construction Contractor to undertake more roadshows	Contractor and RIT
The people now know that the gas pipeline will be on their land for some time. And they also know that in that place that they do a lot of hunting and collecting wild ferns and berries etc. for food. Customarily it's illegal for one village and or clan to trespass on another clan or tribe areas for hunting as this can start nasty confrontations etc. How will the project assist when they are unable to find anymore wild flora or fauna for food? The people cannot live on Kaukau (sweet potato) as their only source of food.	The people will receive compensation from L&CA for damages to their environment and how their way of life and dependency on the forest has been affected. Furthermore resettlement has a Livelihoods Restoration program which will come and work with the community in relation to food security and management.	Livelihoods	Livelihood Restoration team to work in area	RIT to ensure more disclosure given
What is the project going to do for the people who have given their names in to be employed by the project in various capacities such as drivers etc. It has been some time now and they have not received any responses. Yet we see people from other parts	This is something outside the scope of the Resettlement work however this question will be captured in the Disclosure Report for management to see. There is a business development advisor who will assist people with advice.	Employment	Business development advisor	RIT to advise contractor.

Question/Issue	Answer	Subject Category	Follow-up Required	Recommended Action
of SHP as well as the country coming and getting employment and we the landowners are still waiting. What is the project going to do about this?				
I have five houses and will all these five houses be compensated for?	RIT will assess the impact of the construction on these houses and then negotiate a compensation package with the owners and family.	Compensation	RIT to assess	RIT to assess.
Campsite KP4.5 Proposal (26/11/2011)				
(1) Appealed to CA to take note that this same clan Tagobali has given most of its clan land to the HGCP site, TB1 site and the Pipeline. (2) At TB1 a Landowner company has gone into Joint Venture with MCJV, this Landowner company does not serve the interest of the Landowners. (3) Not happy with the IPCA that is already in place at HGCP as most of the forest area has been cleared and given to the company but benefits do not reflect the value of what has been taken by the company.	Issue of ensuring that legitimate Landowner Company is identified to go into Joint Ventures with the Contractor can be addressed with Business Development-CA and that should be discussed with BD-CA. The other issue with IPCA benefits not sufficient is a matter for negotiation and those should be discussed before IPCAs are signed. The rates are FRV and there is an avenue in the Oil & gas Act that gives the Landowners the right of appeal the rate if they can prove that what has been is disputed.	Business development and IPCA benefits	Advise L&CA	L&CA to address information
The Tagobali Clan has given up 250 hectares at HGCP and compensation is very low. These hectares for KP4.5 will be added onto the Hectare that we have given up at HGCP. We are upset that we have signed the IPCA without proper awareness and advice.	We will pass this on to L&CA. Meanwhile ELC is here to assist you further with the whole Resettlement process.	IPCA Consultation and Disclosure	Advise L&CA	L&CA to address information
Close the meeting and go away. So much land of Tagobali's given to the project. So many things promised to the Tagobali	It is true that most of the land taken up is Tagobali Clan. We can choose a time and sit with Clan leaders and	Land shortage and failed promises	L&CA and LR to address	Monitoring program to evaluate

Question/Issue	Answer	Subject Category	Follow-up Required	Recommended Action
clan and not yet delivered.	address these issues of Business Development and IPCA. We will monitor the land shortage situation through our livelihood restoration program.			
Don't forget women in any benefits like work opportunities if the camp is constructed.	We will ask L&CA and BD to bring this to the notice of the contractor and HGDC	Equal opportunity for women	L&CA and BD	Advice to HGDC
OK, enough talk. The project must go ahead. But benefits that rightfully belong to us should come to the legitimate landowners.	Thank you.	Landowner identification.	C&S to address	None