TOTAL
TOTAL E&P PNG LIMITED

PAPUA LNG PROJECT

UPSTREAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

VOLUME 1: MAIN REPORT

Chapter 6: Stakeholder Engagement

TOTAL E&P PNG LIMITED

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6. Stakeholder Engagement

6.1 Introduction

Stakeholder engagement is an important aspect of any project development and an internal requirement of TEP PNG Societal Policy.

Since early 2015, TEP PNG has implemented a program of consistent, planned and targeted engagement with Project stakeholders, using a range of approaches designed to address the specific needs of each stakeholder group. In particular, TEP PNG has emphasized frequent, respectful engagement with local communities in the Project area of influence (PAOI), so that ongoing Project design and development can incorporate feedback and concerns raised.

This chapter outlines TEP PNG's engagement process and activities, specifically:

- The objectives, principles and methods used to design stakeholder engagement for the Project.
- The stakeholder engagement activities undertaken by TEP PNG to date, including resourcing arrangements.
- The key issues raised by stakeholders and how stakeholder input has been addressed in this environmental impact statement (EIS).
- How stakeholders will continue to be engaged through the next Project phases, and how engagement activities will be verified, monitored and reported.

6.2 Objectives, Principles and Engagement Methods

6.2.1 Objectives

TEP PNG recognizes the importance of developing and maintaining relationships with Project stakeholders. As the Project has developed, TEP PNG's approach to stakeholder engagement has been informed by regulatory requirements, TEP PNG internal standards and specifications, and International Finance Corporation (IFC) performance standards and guidance notes (IFC, 2012a and 2012b). A full analysis of the IFC performance standard's applicability to stakeholder engagement and how TEP PNG meets these requirements is provided in Attachment 6.1.

TEP PNG will work closely with local stakeholders to ensure early, regular and informed participation, through an on-going presence in Project-affected communities. The objectives of TEP PNG's stakeholder engagement program are to:

- Comply with the laws and standards that govern the Project.
- Build understanding and support for the Project and its potential outcomes that will contribute to the Project's informal 'social license to operate'.
- Assist in identifying key socio-economic, human rights, health and safety, and environmental issues that need to be addressed.
- Secure feedback on the effectiveness and suitability of existing and proposed impact mitigation, compensation and management measures and the Project's initiatives to deliver socio-economic benefits.
- Undertake a process of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) in the Project area in accordance with the IFC performance standard (PS) 7.

- Contribute to the management of stakeholders' concerns, expectations and issues.
- Minimize the risks to the Project of poor stakeholder relations.
- Build the capacity of TEP PNG's Community Relations team to implement effective stakeholder engagement to Papua New Guinean and international social standards over the Project life cycle.

6.2.2 Principles

TEP PNG has adopted 10 principles for stakeholder engagement:

- Open and transparent: All information is open and transparent to stakeholders unless legitimate reasons for commercial confidentiality or the protection of stakeholders require that it be kept confidential.
- Listening: Stakeholders are listened to, their concerns are taken seriously, and responses are provided when required.
- Participation: Stakeholders are invited and encouraged to actively participate in the Project, as it concerns them.
- Proactive: Potential risks are communicated proactively with stakeholders, particularly when stakeholders may be unaware of a particular risk.
- Impact-focused: Engagement with stakeholders is focused on the potential and actual negative impacts/benefits that may concern them in relation to the Project.
- Safe participation: Stakeholders that participate in engagement should be participating in a safe and protected manner, without risk or fear of retaliation by anyone.
- Effectiveness: Information and forms of engagement are effective to the individuals for whom they are intended. Information and forms of engagement are accessible, legitimate, transparent and human rights–compatible.
- Appropriate form of engagement: Different forms of engagement may be required for different purposes, e.g., sometimes information is sufficient, but other times consultation, deeper engagement, full approval or consent is required.
- Empowerment: Engagement empowers stakeholders to make their voices heard.
- Respect for equality and human rights: Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to participate on equal terms.

These principles underpin all engagement activities undertaken by TEP PNG. The approach used for the EIS process was also guided by the following community engagement guidelines:

- Inclusive consultation: Efforts are made to identify and engage with all those interested in, or affected by the Project, and this process is iterative. Specific focus is given to identifying vulnerable groups and supporting the inclusion of their voice in the engagement process.
- Free of external coercion: Engagement is undertaken in a timely manner to support the incorporation of feedback into Project design, and relevant information is disclosed in a way that helps stakeholders understand the issues.
- Timely consultation: Sufficient time is built into engagement processes and activities to enable and support customary landowner decision-making processes.
- Respectful consultation: Communities are not unnecessarily occupied by engagement activities thus keeping them away from their subsistence and/or income generating activities.

- Use of appropriate methods of communication: Methods and approaches are tailored to the needs of particular stakeholder groups, which includes translating written materials into *Tok Pisin* and local languages, making translators (i.e., Pawaian, Motu or Tok Ples-speaking) available during public meetings, and using pictures and symbols to help communicate information.
- Recording grievances and consultation activities: TEP PNG records and tracks efforts to resolve grievances raised by local community stakeholders, and data associated with every community meeting, information session and site visit in an internal database.

6.2.3 Stakeholder Identification and Mapping

TEP PNG's approach to engagement has been tailored to meet the specific needs and interests of particular stakeholder groups and the potential level of impact of the Project on each group. Stakeholder identification and mapping underpins TEP PNG's stakeholder engagement program so that engagement is tailored appropriately.

The Project stakeholder engagement plan was developed in October 2016 so that Project stakeholders were identified and categorized at an early stage, and in a systematic and comprehensive way. Figure 6.1 outlines this process.

6.2.3.1 Defining Project Stakeholders

Stakeholders are people or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by a project or who have an interest in or the ability to influence a project's outcomes (IFC, 2007). Stakeholders can include Project-affected communities (PACs) (including Project-affected persons and vulnerable or disadvantaged cohorts), customary landowners, government authorities, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and industry groups.

The Project's stakeholders fall into two groups; those who:

- Are directly affected by the Project (Project-affected persons (PAPs) and PACs).
- Have an interest and the ability to influence the outcome of the Project.

6.2.3.2 Identifying Project Stakeholders

Stakeholder identification and categorization have been undertaken at key stages throughout the Project's development, and to-date approximately 220 Project stakeholders (individuals or groups) have been identified. Table 6.1 summarizes these stakeholder groups, and Chapter 13 provides descriptions of the different groups. Vulnerable groups are not identified as a separate stakeholder group in Table 6.1, however where they have been identified (Section 6.2.3.3), engagement is managed using differentiated measures where appropriate (Section 6.2.4).

STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION PROCESS

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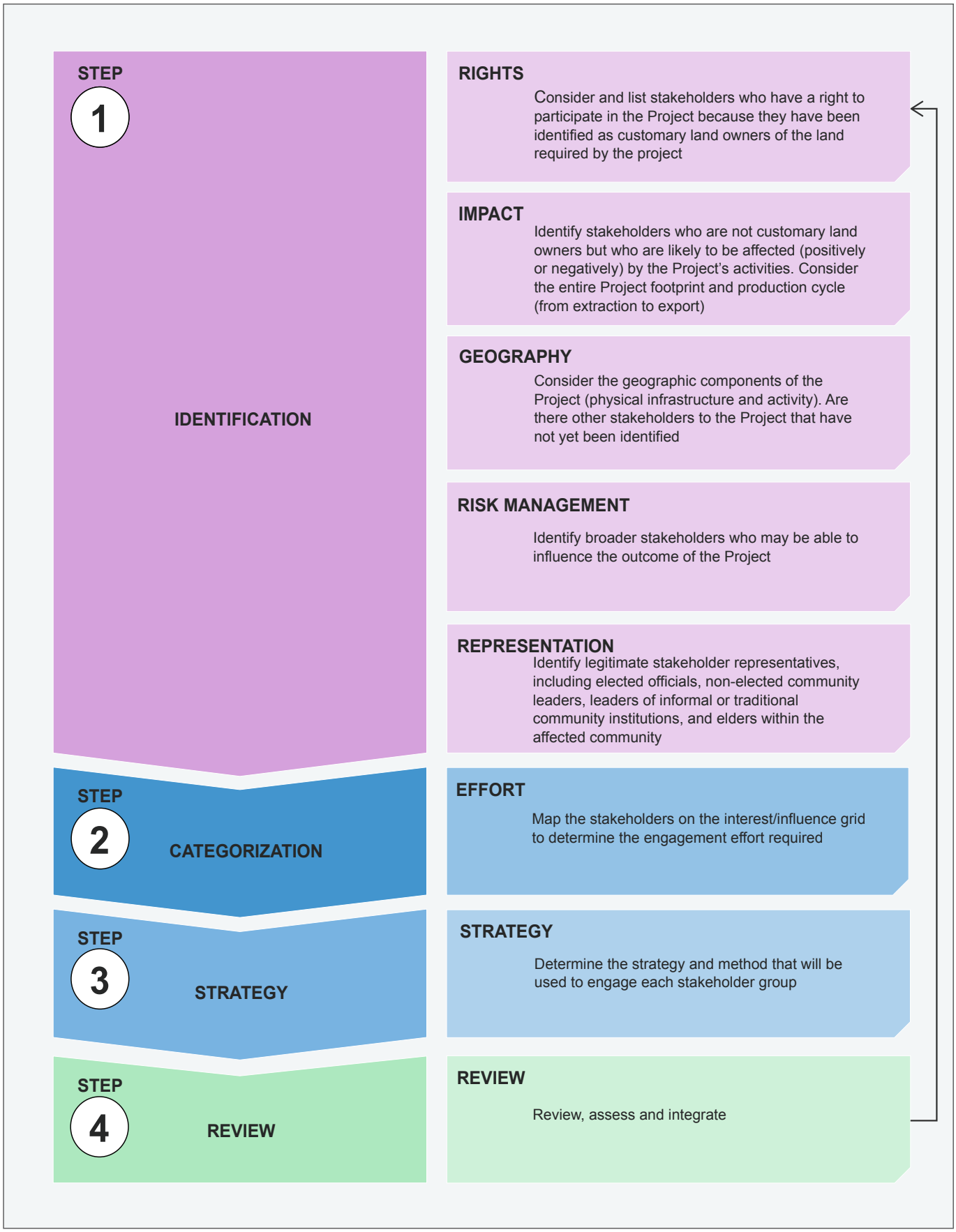
FIGURE 6.1



Adapted from: IFC (2007)

Table 6.1 – Stakeholder Groups

Group	Description
Project-affected communities, local communities, customary landowners and community leaders[1]	Communities beneficially or adversely affected by Project impacts, including people from the following villages and settlements: ♦ In and around PRL-15: Mapaio Fish Camp settlement, Purari Airstrip house settlement, Poroi 1, Poroi 2, Poroi 3 (Suarido), Subu, Subu 2, Ura, Uraru, Wabo, and Wabo Station. ♦ Along the onshore export pipeline corridor: Arehava 2, Avavu, Ere, Evara, Harevavo, Hepere, Herakela, Hiloi, Hohoro, Hururu, Huruta, Iuku, Kaivukavu, Kavava, Kilavi, Lariau, Larihairu, Marea, Mareke, Miha, Mirimurua, Muro Mission, Oru, and Paevera. ♦ Along the river transport corridors: Purari River – Apiope, Aumu, Aivai*, Kaevaria; Urika-Ivo River – Mapaio, Akoma/Kairu'u, Ikinu. *Aivai village is also close to the onshore export pipeline corridor.
Community-owned companies	♦ Community-owned companies in the PAOI. ♦ Incorporated Land Groups in the PAOI.
Provincial and local-level government (LLG) areas	Provincial government administration covers the Gulf and Central Provinces, and Port Moresby. Provincial-level government stakeholders include: ♦ Gulf Province Working Group (GPWG). ♦ Gulf Provincial Government. ♦ Provincial Executive Council. ♦ Governor for Gulf Province. ♦ Gulf Economic Development Authority. ♦ Central Provincial Administration. ♦ Gulf Provincial Police District and LLG areas where Project components or Project activities are located. District and local-level government stakeholders include: ♦ Kikori District Administration. ♦ Baimuru LLG. ♦ Ihu LLG. ♦ Kerema District Administration. ♦ Gulf LLG Working Group. ♦ Representatives from schools and health centers/aid posts in the PAOI. ♦ Local government councilors. Ward stakeholders include: ♦ Village court magistrates. ♦ Ward development committees. ♦ Ward councilors.
Papua New Guinea national government agencies and authorities	National government stakeholders include: ♦ Civil Aviation Safety Authority. ♦ Conservation and Environmental Protection Authority (CEPA). ♦ Department of Petroleum and Energy (DPE). ♦ Department of Lands and Physical Planning. ♦ Department of Commerce and Industry. ♦ Department for Community Development and Religion.

1 As the Project progresses, the extent that communities and individuals may be affected will continue to be refined, and engagement activities tailored appropriately. Communities downstream (i.e., in Caution Bay and surrounding the PNG LNG Facilities) are not considered project stakeholders for this EIS; however, will be engaged by Caution Bay LNG plant site Operator as part of the downstream component of the Papua LNG Project.

Table 6.1 – Stakeholder Groups (cont'd)

Group	Description
Papua New Guinea national government agencies and authorities (cont'd)	♦ Department of Education. ♦ Department of Finance. ♦ Department of Treasury. ♦ Department of Works and Implementation. ♦ Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. ♦ Department of Justice and Attorney General. ♦ Department of National Planning and Monitoring. ♦ Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs. ♦ Department of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology. ♦ Department of Prime Minister and National Executive Council - Gas Projects Coordination Office. ♦ Environment Council. ♦ Investment Promotion Authority. ♦ National Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection Authority. ♦ National Department of Health. ♦ National Council of Women. ♦ National Maritime and Safety Authority. ♦ National Fisheries Authority (NFA). ♦ National Museum and Art Gallery (NMAG). ♦ National Petroleum Company of PNG. ♦ Minister for Police. ♦ Papua New Guinea Forest Authority. ♦ Papua New Guinea Civil & Identity Registry. ♦ Provincial Police Commander. ♦ Minister for Petroleum and Energy. ♦ Minister for Environment, Conservation and Climate Change. ♦ Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary. ♦ Mineral Resources Development Company (MRDC). ♦ United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (Human Rights Advisor to Papua New Guinea).
Civil Society Organizations	This group includes organizations that have an interest in the Project, including but not limited to health and social service organizations and providers, environmental conservation organizations, cultural affairs organizations, educational institutions and medical institutions. Civil society stakeholders include: ♦ Akoma Health Centre. ♦ Baimuru Vocational Training Centre. ♦ Catholic Health Services (Kerema). ♦ Don Bosco Technical School. ♦ Evara Health Centre. ♦ Centre for Environmental Law and Community Rights. ♦ Conservation International. ♦ Digicel Foundation. ♦ Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative. ♦ Gulf Focus Group. ♦ Gulf Provincial News. ♦ Kerema General Hospital. ♦ Kapuna Health Centre (managed by Gulf Christian Services). ♦ Institute for Banking and Business Management. ♦ Institute of Biological Research.

Table 6.1 – Stakeholder Groups (cont'd)

Group	Description
Civil Society Organizations (cont'd)	♦ National Volunteer Service of Papua New Guinea. ♦ Oil Search Foundation. ♦ Oxfam International. ♦ Mapaio Health Centre. ♦ Pacific Maritime Training College. ♦ Port Moresby General Hospital. ♦ Port Moresby Nature Park. ♦ Provincial Health (Kerema). ♦ Papua New Guinea Forest Research Institute. ♦ Port Moresby Wildlife Conservation Society. ♦ Research and Conservation Foundation. ♦ Rotary Against Malaria. ♦ Sago Network. ♦ Save the Children. ♦ The Nature Conservancy. ♦ Tribal Foundation Inc. ♦ University of Papua New Guinea. ♦ United Health Services (Kerema). ♦ Wabo/Ura Health Centre. ♦ Wildlife Conservation Society. ♦ World Wildlife Fund. ♦ Worldvision International.
Industry and Business Groups	This group includes businesses that have an interest in the Project, including but not limited to other oil and gas companies, suppliers and contractors. Industry and business stakeholders include: ♦ Joint venture partners. ♦ PNG LNG Plant site Operator. ♦ AES Supply Base. ♦ Chamber of Mines and Petroleum. ♦ Gulf Investment Trust Fund. ♦ Kumul Petroleum. ♦ OilMin. ♦ PNG Chamber of Commerce and Industry. ♦ Pacific Project Logistics (PPL).

The Project stakeholder engagement plan describes two types of PAPs:

- Individuals/families using or owning physical assets (i.e., buildings) or productive assets (i.e., cultivated gardens and plants) in the Project footprint area.
- Individuals/families/clans with exclusive user rights in the Project footprint area (e.g., to forest resources, hunting areas, medicinal plants, fishing, etc.).

Both categories will be systematically identified by the land and asset inventory and census surveys to be carried out on the final footprint of the Project to establish the relevant Land Access and Livelihood Development plans.

In compliance with the requirements of the *Oil & Gas Act 1998*, Project-affected customary landowners with interests in the land within the Project footprint area will be identified by the full-scale Social Mapping and Landowner Identification (SMLI) studies. The SMLI studies are subject to the review and validation by the regulator (the Department of Petroleum and Energy) prior to Ministerial Determination. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Minister for Petroleum and Energy will issue a Ministerial Determination identifying the legitimate owners of land within the Project area. Landowning clan leaders will then be invited by the Government to participate in

a Development Forum for the Papua LNG Project to discuss the sharing of statutory benefits detailed in the Act.

6.2.3.3 Identifying Vulnerable Groups

In accordance with IFC performance standard 1 and 5, and good international industry practice, particular consideration was given to identifying vulnerable groups or disadvantaged stakeholders in local communities who may be disproportionally affected by the Project, or who may find it difficult to participate in engagement activities.

Using household and community level surveys, sources of pre-existing vulnerability and vulnerable groups were identified in consultation with village leaders and women in PAOI communities. Chapter 9 outlines the approach used to identify pre-existing vulnerability. Groups who may be vulnerable to Project development are identified in Chapter 13 and the process of identification is ongoing, as the Project develops.

6.2.4 Information Disclosure and Data Management

The Project's stakeholder engagement plan supports the adoption of good international industry practice and provides a structured process to guide engagement activities. Underpinning the plan is a stakeholder management system, which is used to record interactions with stakeholders.

6.2.4.1 Information Disclosure Methods

TEP PNG's approach to engagement with PAOI communities includes the following types of engagement:

- Information sharing: Making relevant information about the Project and activities of the entity available in an accessible format to stakeholders.
- Consultation and dialogue: Sharing information, and listening and engaging with stakeholders to understand their perceptions, views and understanding of the Project or activities so that their perspectives can be considered in decision-making processes.
- Negotiation: Reaching agreement on a specific issue or set of issues that may be complex (e.g., to agree on compensation rates or packages or on access to land).
- Participation: Involving stakeholders in specific activities such as impact identification or joint planning (e.g., implementing social investment projects).
- Grievance management: Recording and addressing stakeholder concerns and grievances.

Engagement methods are adapted to different stakeholder needs, to consider the location and duration of activities, the presentation of information (i.e., written, verbal or visual) and languages (Attachment 6.2). Engagement is performed through community leaders and local translators, and aims to also identify and include potentially disadvantaged or marginalized cohorts.[2]

Table 6.2 outlines the methods used for informed consultation and participation during the EIS process.

2 The IFC (IFC, 2012a) makes specific mention of the need to make considered effort in the stakeholder analysis and engagement planning phase of a project to ensure disadvantaged and vulnerable people are identified and engaged using differentiated measures where appropriate and to verify community representatives.

Table 6.2 – Methods for Informed Consultation and Participation

Method	Description	Stakeholders	Phase
Information and awareness sessions	These forums were used to advise the locations and nature of intended Project technical surveys, request land access, present Project information and answer questions. Meetings were held in village communal areas and all residents were invited to attend.	Communities in the PAOI (Figure 6.2).	♦ Scoping and Environment Inception Report (EIR) disclosure phase. ♦ Baseline studies phase. ♦ Impact assessment phase.
Focus group discussions	Focus group discussions offered an opportunity for more targeted conversations with specific groups, including women and youth.	Groups of PAOI women, youth and village leaders.	Baseline studies phase.
Key informant interviews	Meetings to gather data for planning and decision-making.	Representatives from education and health organizations in the PAOI. Representatives from CEPA, NMAG, DPE, NFA.	Baseline studies phase.
Community Liaison Officer (CLO) and Village Liaison Officer (VLO) visits	CLOs and VLOs regularly visited and/or engaged with PAOI villages to provide informal updates on Project activities and receive any issues or complaints.	Communities in the PAOI.	♦ Baseline studies phase. ♦ Impact assessment phase.
Tok Save newsletter	The Project established a regular newsletter, distributed in English and *Tok Pisin* (Attachment 6.3). Newsletters were distributed by hand and placed on five community noticeboards (Wabo, Sub, Poroi 2, Evara and Kaevaria) throughout the PAOI.	Communities in the PAOI.	♦ Baseline studies phase. ♦ Impact assessment phase.
Toll-free line	In addition to face-to-face engagement, TEP PNG also maintains a toll-free number to enable stakeholders to ask questions or provide information over the phone. The toll-free line receives approximately 60 calls each month.	All stakeholders.	♦ Scoping and EIR disclosure phase. ♦ Baseline studies phase. ♦ Impact assessment phase.

TEP PNG's stakeholder management system is used to record all interactions with community stakeholders, including grievances and commitments.

6.2.4.2 Grievance Mechanism

A grievance is a complaint, or an expression of dissatisfaction, associated with a real or perceived impact related to the Project. The IFC performance standard 1 requires that if the proponent

VILLAGES WHERE INFORMATION AND AWARENESS SESSIONS WERE HELD

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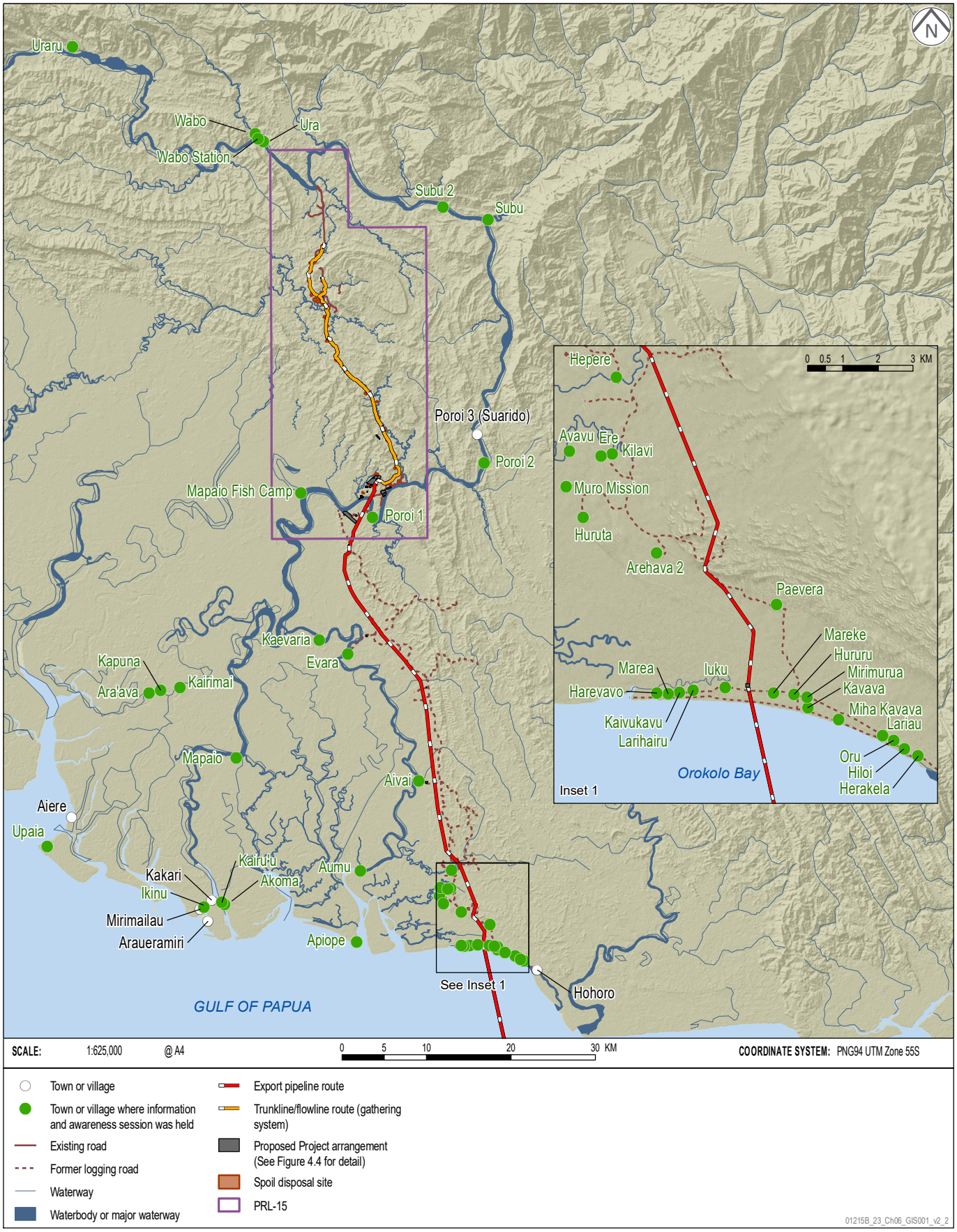
FIGURE 6.2



anticipates ongoing risks to or adverse impacts on affected communities, it will establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of affected communities' concerns and grievances about the Project's environmental and social performance.[3]

A grievance mechanism is the process by which grievances are received, recorded and managed through to resolution. The process must be fair, accessible, transparent and properly documented. The process is being used to identify trends, and to adapt practices and/or operating procedures where appropriate.

TEP PNG has in place a stakeholder grievance management process (see Attachment 6.4). The purpose of this is to find a mutually acceptable resolution, (both to the complainant and to TEP PNG) of these grievances in an acceptable timeframe; to help build and maintain TEP PNG's informal 'social license to operate'; and to help its operations to run smoothly.

Grievance management comprises four steps:

- Receive and acknowledge grievance.
- Record and assess grievance.
- Investigate and resolve grievance[4].
- Close out grievance.

When a grievance is recorded by a CLO, the presence of a VLO serves as a witness and translator so that any community member wishing to lodge a grievance fully understands the process. The VLO also assists the CLO in providing feedback from TEP PNG to the complainant. To achieve these objectives, the VLO is usually someone that maintains a constant presence in their home community.

The grievance mechanism has been communicated widely and clearly explained to the affected stakeholders through regular stakeholder engagement activities and the development of support materials in local languages.

TEP PNG aims to maximize the accessibility of this procedure to all potential complainants by providing different avenues for the registration of a grievance, e.g., regular visits to the villages, the community relation's office is opened every day in Herd Base and a toll-free line. TEP PNG provides explanatory materials to facilitate the understanding of the grievance mechanism (Attachment 6.5), which include:

- Material in Tok Pisin, Motu, and other local languages (where applicable);
- Material designed to reach illiterate audiences.
- A grievance database is maintained in accordance with the procedure.

6.2.4.3 Resources Supporting Stakeholder Engagement

Responsibility for community engagement rests primarily with TEP PNG's Community Relations teams, supported by local community and technical specialists who will facilitate ongoing engagement for the life of the Project. The Community Relations team currently comprises:

- A Community Relations Coordinator.

3 Grievance mechanisms are also referenced in performance standards 2, 4 and 7.

4 Investigation and resolution considers four levels of resolution; 1: immediate resolution through dialogue; 2: resolution requiring intervention from site management (i.e., Onsite Grievance Committee); 3: resolution requiring intervention from company management (i.e., Societal Steering Committee); and 4: resolution requiring external mediation.

- Heads of Community Relations based on site: for the PRL-15 area and for the export pipeline route and waterways communities.
- CLOs based on site: divided into two groups based on their area of coverage, for Project-affected communities in PRL-15 and along the onshore export pipeline corridor and river transport corridor communities[5].
- CLOs based in Kerema, Gulf Province: to liaise with the Gulf Province administration and institutional stakeholders.
- VLOs: based full time in five villages surrounding PRL-15 – Wabo, Subu, Poroi 2, Kaevaria, and Evara. They support the CLOs by disseminating information and relaying community concerns.

This team is supported by:

- Business Development Officers (BDOs): for engagements relative to national content and local business development.
- Technical specialists in health and cultural heritage, gender and human rights, aquatic and terrestrial ecology, and hydrology and geotechnical studies.
- Local assistants and translators.

The CLOs, VLOs and BDOs are all Papua New Guinean, both males and females, and fluent in the languages spoken by the communities in the Project area (i.e., Pawaia, Iare, Orokolo and Kaura), enabling the team to connect culturally with the communities and facilitating more effective engagement. They have been provided with training and information to support their on-ground roles, and women have been employed including a female CLO recruited from the Pawaian communities so that women from affected communities are engaged and their views are captured.

Other stakeholder groups (e.g., government, civil society and industry, see Table 6.1) are engaged by other relevant teams in TEP PNG; i.e., the environment team engages regularly with environmental conservation organizations and CEPA; the national content team engages with vocational training institutions, and maintains regular contact with PRL-15 community-owned businesses; and other departments communicate regularly with Project stakeholders at a regional and national level.

6.3 EIS Engagement Program

6.3.1 Background

InterOil operated the Elk-Antelope gas field prior to February 2015, during which time they undertook stakeholder engagement in PRL-15. These stakeholder engagement activities primarily focused on land access and community support of the communities in PRL-15 given the exploratory nature of InterOil's activities prior to TEP PNG's involvement.

On 1 August 2015, TEP PNG was officially appointed as operator of PRL-15 to develop the upstream facilities component of the Papua LNG Project. Under a six-month transition agreement, InterOil continued to provide certain services for TEP PNG, including stakeholder engagement activities. The joint InterOil/TEP PNG Community Relations team adopted a

5 The main role of the CLOs is to implement the stakeholder engagement plan so that Project-affected communities are fully informed about the Project and that they are able to participate meaningfully in programs and activities, including in female to female engagement, grievance management, community investment and land access negotiations.

procedure and protocol to conduct community information disclosure campaigns explaining the changes in operatorship.

Since August 2015, TEP PNG has been engaging regularly with Project-affected communities and other key stakeholders so that they are kept informed and have opportunities to provide input or raise issues.

Figure 6.3 shows the number of activities, (including community meetings, awareness campaigns and public exhibitions), and the number of participants in these activities across the PAOI from 2016 to 2019. Figure 6.4 highlights activities across each Project area (i.e., PRL-15, the export pipeline corridor and the river transport corridors) during the same period. Most of the activities were held with PRL-15 communities, which include the Mapaio Fish Camp settlement and Poroi 1 inside PRL-15, and seven villages near PRL-15, i.e., Poroi 2, Poroi 3 (Subarido), Subu, Subu 2, Wabo, Wabo Station and Ura.

The following sections describe the engagement activities undertaken across the different EIS phases; including, scoping and EIR disclosure, baseline studies and impact assessment. Table 6.3 summarizes these activities, which have been supported by regular meetings and site visits from TEP PNG to manage community issues and grievances, to provide updates to villages and local government on the Project and upcoming studies, to discuss land ownership and clan boundaries and to provide aid, support services and training. Plates 6.1 to 6.12 showcase some of the engagement activities that have occurred.

6.3.2 Scoping and Environmental Inception Report Disclosure

Early scoping and screening assessments; which involved selecting locations for the central processing facility (CPF) and the onshore export pipeline shore crossing, involved consultation with relevant government stakeholders (e.g., CEPA, NMAG, DPE), and local communities. Engagement activities incorporated site visits and public presentations; providing participants with information about the proposals and seeking feedback to inform the location decision.

Approximately 200 people attended the EIR disclosure sessions in Port Moresby in November 2016. Invitees included representatives from national government departments and authorities, nongovernmental organizations, industry and academia. These sessions provided information about the Project and preliminary findings of baseline studies. Disclosure engagement involved a public graphic display and hosted information sessions, staffed by representatives from TEP PNG and ERIAS Group. Disclosure to communities in the PAOI was also undertaken in the form of information sessions and focus groups (see Plate 6.12). More than 1,500 people attended these sessions. Figure 6.2 shows the locations where information and awareness sessions were held.

6.3.3 Baseline Studies

Field visits constitute an important stakeholder engagement activity. To date they have given participants the opportunity to discuss aspects of the Project, the EIS process and potential issues.

Field surveys were undertaken for the environmental and social baseline study from January 2016 to February 2017. CLOs conducted pre-awareness campaigns prior to each survey starting. These campaigns included a description of the study and context and requested permission for the study team to visit and perform the work. The presentations included information about why the studies were occurring, how they would be conducted and what the information collected would be used for. A repeat of the presentation occurred at the beginning of the survey in each village (see Figure 6.2).

COMMUNITY MEETINGS WITH PAOI COMMUNITIES 2016 - 2019

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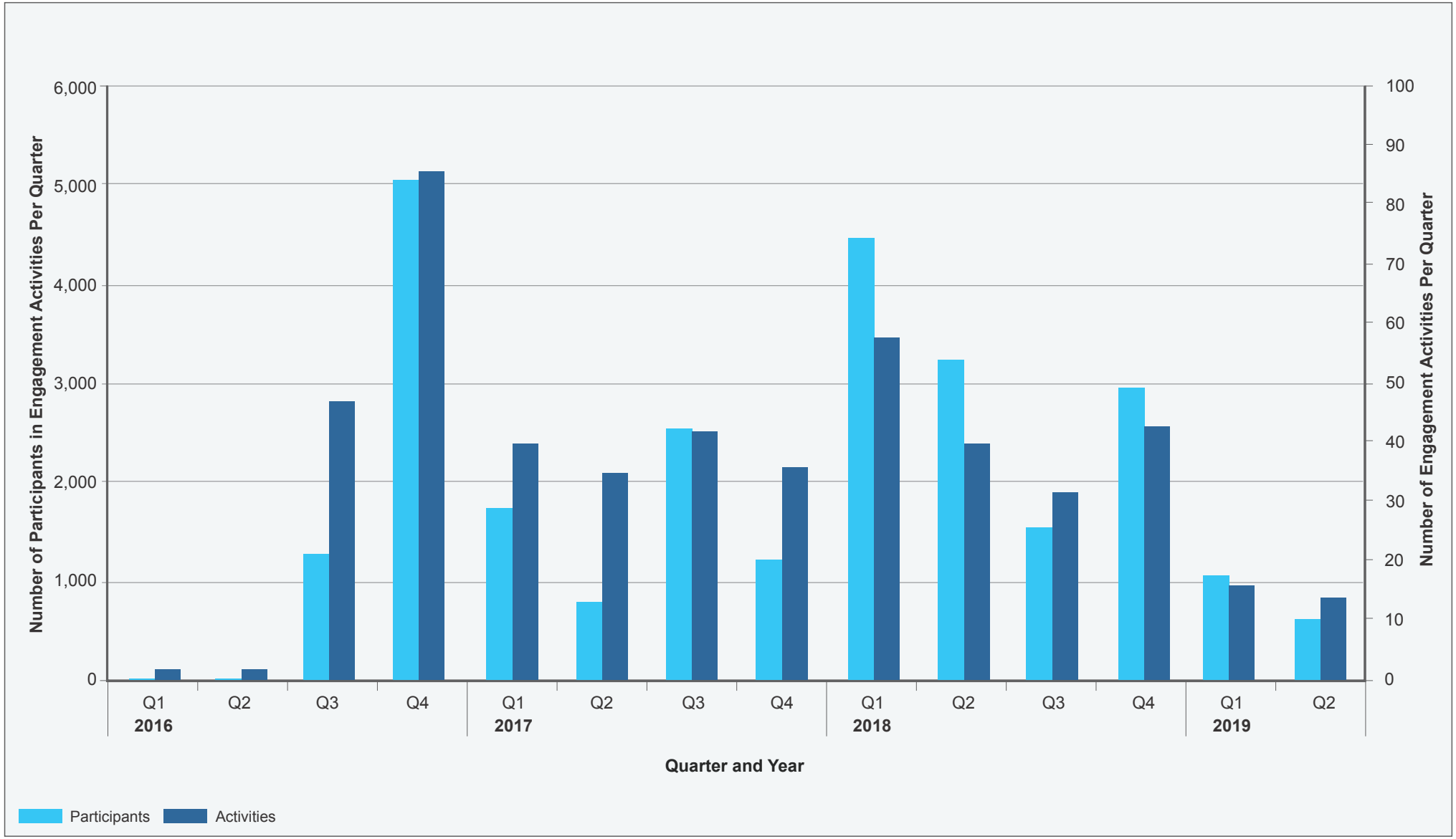
FIGURE 6.3



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COMMUNITY MEETINGS UNDERTAKEN BY PROJECT AREA 2016 - 2019

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FIGURE 6.4

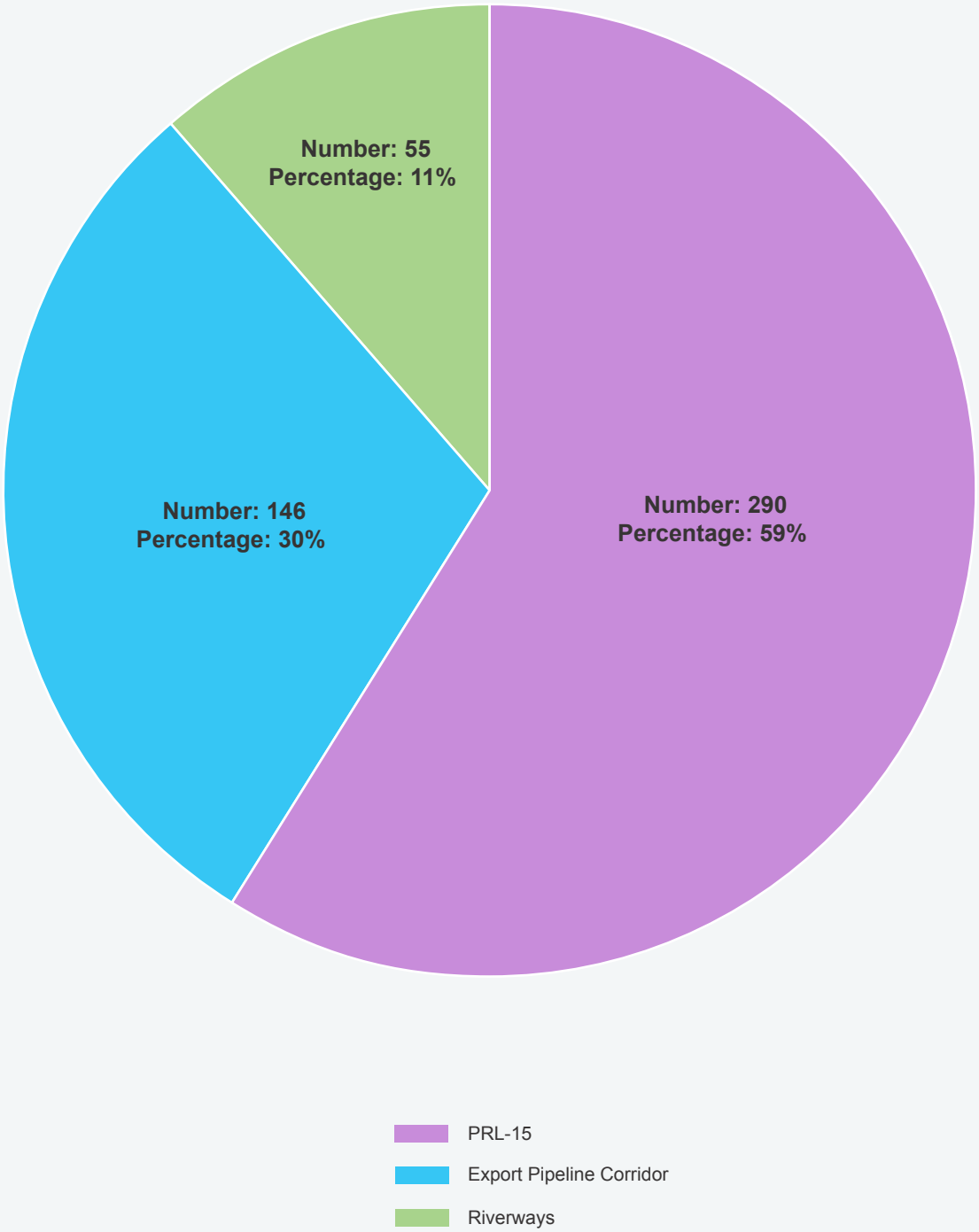

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Table 6.3 – Summary of Key Project Engagement Activities for the EIS

Date	Topic	Stakeholder Groups	Description of Activity
March to April 2015*	What is Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)?	♦ Project-affected communities ♦ Provincial and local-level government	♦ Designed to assist communities understand LNG development, including both the beneficial and adverse impacts. Key messages presented in these meetings included: – Introduction to TEP PNG and the Project partners. – Explanation of what LNG is (including a notional project development timeline). – Potential beneficial impacts (e.g., employment and business opportunities). – Potential adverse impacts (e.g., damage to land and resources).
May to June 2015*	Papua LNG questions and answers	♦ Project-affected communities ♦ Provincial and local-level government ♦ National government	♦ Designed as a follow-up to 'What is LNG?' so that communities had time to consider the initial information and ask questions. ♦ Officials from the Gulf Provincial administration attended sessions to answer questions of government responsibility.
September 2015	Stakeholder Relationship Management (SRM+) consultations	♦ Project-affected communities (Community leaders) ♦ National government ♦ Provincial government ♦ Civil society organizations ♦ Industry and business groups	♦ Periodic review of TEP PNG's relationship with external stakeholders. ♦ Enables a continuous improvement and optimized engagement approach.
November 2015	Introduction to the community and pre-awareness campaign	Project-affected communities (Community leaders)	♦ Project personnel and community leaders were introduced to one another. ♦ CLOs contacted village councilors to identify key points of communication in those communities (i.e., clan leaders), before making introductions and conducting a pre-awareness campaign to advise communities about the Project.
December 2015 (recurring)	CEPA meeting	National government	♦ Meeting with CEPA to introduce the consultant team undertaking the EIS and to outline the proposed program of work, including technical studies, scope of work and the process to complete the EIR. ♦ Monthly meetings occur to provide updates on Project permitting, Project progress, study findings, stakeholder concerns and other matters.
January to July 2016	EIS terrestrial baseline studies (including awareness campaigns)	Project-affected communities	♦ CLOs conducted awareness campaigns (in each study location, i.e., each village) before the terrestrial studies commenced, providing a description of the study and context, and seeking permission from communities for the study team to visit and perform the work. ♦ During the studies informal meetings were held with knowledgeable community members to support data collection.

Table 6.3 – Summary of Key Project Engagement Activities for the EIS (cont'd)

Date	Topic	Stakeholder Groups	Description of Activity
May 2016 (recurring)	DPE meeting	National government	♦ Monthly coordination meeting with DPE to provide Project updates, feedback and discussions on key subject areas related to Project milestones.
April and August 2016	EIS Social baseline studies (including awareness campaigns)	♦ Project-affected communities ♦ Provincial government ♦ National government ♦ Health organizations	♦ CLOs undertook awareness consultation with Project-affected communities to inform them of the intent to visit them to conduct social baseline surveys and to seek permission for the team to visit. ♦ During the studies, the following consultation with Project-affected communities occurred: – Toke Save, explaining the purpose of the surveys and introducing the team. – Focus group discussions with women, village leaders and youth (in 36 villages). – Key informant interviews on cultural heritage, health, education and natural resource use. – Household surveys with a total of 354 households. – Interviews with government agencies and security services.
August 2016	Environment Council	National government	♦ Meeting with the Environment Council to introduce the Project.
August 2016	What is LNG? Overview of the Project Project update	♦ NGO representatives ♦ Academic institutions	♦ Designed to assist communities understand LNG development, including both the beneficial and adverse impacts. Key messages presented in these meetings included: – Introduction to TEP PNG and the Project partners. – Explanation of what LNG is (including a notional project development timeline). – Potential beneficial impacts (e.g., employment and business opportunities). – Potential adverse impacts (e.g., damage to land and resources).
September 2016	Project update – Gulf Provincial Working Group	♦ Provincial government ♦ Local-level government	♦ Meetings in Kerema to provide Project updates and milestones and to receive feedback from provincial and district administrators.
October 2016	Operational details of the Gulf of Papua prawn and lobster fishery	National government	♦ TEP PNG Project team met with representatives from the National Fisheries Authority to determine the operating parameters of the fishery and any previous negative interactions with the oil and gas industry, so that these could be avoided or managed by the Project.
October 2016	Project update – PRL-15 Lidas Kibung	Project-affected communities (Clan leaders)	♦ Meeting held with the leaders of PRL-15 communities to provide Project updates and milestones, and to gauge and provide feedback on concerns raised by local communities.

Table 6.3 – Summary of Key Project Engagement Activities for the EIS (cont'd)

Date	Topic	Stakeholder Groups	Description of Activity
November 2016 to February 2017	EIR and Project disclosure campaigns	♦ Project-affected communities ♦ Provincial government ♦ National government ♦ Industry representatives ♦ NGO representatives ♦ Academic institutions	♦ Approximately 200 people attended the EIR disclosure sessions in Port Moresby; these sessions provided information to interested parties about the Project and the preliminary findings of baseline studies. ♦ Information and awareness sessions coupled with focus groups were held for all affected communities in the PAOI. More than 1,500 people attended these sessions.
December 2016	Project update – Gulf Provincial Working Group	♦ Provincial government ♦ Local-level government	♦ Meetings in Kerema to provide Project updates and milestones, and to receive feedback from provincial and district administrators.
January 2017	Project update – PRL-15 Lidas Kibung	Project-affected communities (Clan leaders)	♦ Meeting held with the leaders of PRL-15 communities to provide Project updates and milestones, and to gauge and provide feedback on concerns raised by local communities.
March 2017	EIS human rights study (including awareness campaigns)	Project-affected communities	♦ Awareness campaign to inform the communities of the upcoming human rights study. ♦ During the studies informal meetings were held with knowledgeable community members to support data collection.
March 2017	EIS metocean surveys awareness campaign	Project-affected communities	♦ Awareness campaign to inform the communities of the upcoming human metocean surveys.
April 2017	Baseline EIS environmental and social studies preliminary findings presented to government and industry	♦ National government ♦ Provincial government ♦ Industry and business groups	♦ Preliminary results of the EIS environmental and social baseline studies were presented, and questions or concerns were fielded and answered.
August 2017	Geophysical surveys awareness campaigns	Project-affected communities	♦ Awareness campaign to inform the communities of upcoming geophysical surveys and why they were required.
August 2017	Vegetation audit (including awareness campaigns)	Project-affected communities	♦ Awareness campaign to inform the affected clans of upcoming vegetation audit and what is required including local participation. ♦ During the studies informal meetings were held with knowledgeable community members to support data collection.
December 2017	Project update – PRL-15 Lidas Kibung	Project-affected communities (Clan leaders)	♦ Meeting held with the leaders of PRL-15 communities to provide Project updates and milestones, and to gauge and provide feedback on concerns raised by local communities.

Table 6.3 – Summary of Key Project Engagement Activities for the EIS (cont'd)

Date	Topic	Stakeholder Groups	Description of Activity
January 2018	PRL-15 social mapping and landowner identification study (SMLI) update	♦ Project-affected communities (customary landowners) ♦ Local-level government ♦ Provincial government ♦ National government	♦ Awareness campaign to inform affected clans and communities about the PRL-15 SMLI update study. ♦ Meetings were held with respective government authorities on this subject. ♦ Public notice on the performance of the PRL-15 SMLI advertised in the newspaper.
March 2018	Project update – Gulf Provincial Working Group	♦ Provincial government ♦ Local-level government	♦ Meetings in Kerema to provide Project updates and milestones, and to receive feedback from provincial and district administrators.
May 2018	Pipeline route SMLI studies awareness	♦ Project-affected communities (customary landowners) ♦ Local-level government ♦ National government	♦ Awareness engagements for SMLI studies with communities in the proposed pipeline route. ♦ Meetings were held with relevant government authorities (i.e., DPE, DLPP) prior to beginning fieldwork, including with relevant administration divisions of Gulf and Central provinces. ♦ Public notice on the performance of the PRL-15 SMLI advertised in newspaper.
May 2018	Project update – PRL-15 Lidas Kibung	Project-affected communities (Clan leaders)	♦ Meeting held with the leaders of PRL-15 communities to provide Project updates and milestones, and to gauge and provide feedback on concerns raised by local communities.
May 2018	Project update – Gulf Provincial Working Group	♦ Provincial government ♦ Local-level government	♦ Meetings in Kerema to provide Project updates and milestones, and to receive feedback from provincial and district administrators.
January to May 2018	Land access engagement	♦ Project-affected communities (customary landowners) ♦ Local-level government ♦ National government	♦ A series of community meetings was held to address the purpose of the land investigation report (LIR) studies and how these would contribute to the identification of legally recognized landowners for the Development Forum and subsequent Development Agreement. ♦ Clan Land Use and Compensation Agreements (CLUCA) negotiated and signed for key sites (CPF and wellheads).
October 2018	EIS progress and information update	National government	♦ Meeting with CEPA about the proposed impact assessment methods and table of contents for the EIS, which was subsequently endorsed by CEPA.
November 2018	Project update – Gulf Provincial Working Group	♦ Provincial government ♦ Local-level government	♦ Meetings in Kerema to provide Project updates and milestones, and to receive feedback from provincial and district administrators.

Table 6.3 – Summary of Key Project Engagement Activities for the EIS (cont'd)

Date	Topic	Stakeholder Groups	Description of Activity
November 2018	SRM+ consultations	♦ Project-affected communities (community leaders) ♦ National government ♦ Provincial government ♦ Civil society organizations ♦ Industry and business groups	♦ Periodic review of TEP PNG's relationship with external stakeholders. ♦ Enables a continuous improvement and optimized engagement approach.
December 2018	Project update – PAOI communities	Project-affected communities	♦ A series of public meetings held in villages throughout the PAOI to provide community members with an update on the Project, including upcoming studies and National Identification campaigns performed by PNG Civil & Identity Register personnel with the logistical support of TEP PNG.
January 2019	Project update – Gulf Provincial Working Group	♦ Provincial government ♦ Local-level government	♦ Meetings in Kerema to provide Project updates and milestones, and to receive feedback from provincial and district administrators.
February 2019	Project update – PRL-15 Lidas Kibung	Project-affected communities (Clan leaders)	♦ Meeting held with the leaders of PRL-15 communities to provide Project updates and milestones, and to gauge and provide feedback on concerns raised by local communities.
March 2019	Project update – Gulf Provincial Working Group	♦ Provincial government ♦ Local-level government	♦ Meetings in Kerema to provide Project updates and milestones, and to receive feedback from provincial and district administrators.
April 2019	Project update – PAOI communities	Project-affected communities	♦ A series of public meetings held in villages throughout the PAOI to provide community members with an update on the Project, including current and upcoming activities.
April 2019	Project update – Gulf Provincial Working Group	♦ Provincial government ♦ Local-level government	♦ Meetings in Kerema to provide Project updates and milestones, and to receive feedback from provincial and district administrators.
May 2019	Project update – PRL-15 Lidas Kibung	Project-affected communities (Clan leaders)	♦ Meeting held with the leaders of PRL-15 communities to provide Project updates and milestones, and to gauge and provide feedback on concerns raised by local communities.

* Engagements conducted during the transition agreement.

Plate 6.1 – Engaging with Community Leaders in a Focus Group Discussion

Photo: ERIAS Group.

Plate 6.2 – Cultural Heritage Interviews

Photo: ERIAS Group.

Plate 6.3 – Conducting Community Training in Akoma Village

Photo: ERIAS Group.

Plate 6.4 – Distributing the *Tok Save* Newsletter

Photo: TEP PNG.

Plate 6.5 – PRL-15 Lidas Kibung in Wabo

Photo: TEP PNG.

Plate 6.6 – Mapaio Community Meeting

Photo: ERIAS Group.

Plate 6.7 – Grievance Management in Evara Village

Photo: TEP PNG.

Plate 6.8 – GPWG Meeting in Kerema

Photo: TEP PNG..

Plate 6.9 – Mapaio Community Survey

Photo: ERIAS Group.

Plate 6.10 – Poroi 1 Community Survey (Women)

Photo: ERIAS Group.

Plate 6.11 – Aivaikoki Women's Engagement

Photo: ERIAS Group.

Plate 6.12 – EIR Roadshow Engagement

Photo: TEP PNG.

Engagement during the environmental and social baseline study social field visits (i.e., May to June and August to September 2016) incorporated a range of survey methods, including focus group discussions (see Plate 6.1), community leader interviews and interviews with local, provincial and national government representatives (see Addendum H and I of Part 23 of Volume 2 for detail on these surveys). Women (see Plates 6.10 and 6.11) and youth were surveyed separately so that information and questions from these cohorts were accurately captured. Pre-awareness campaigns were also undertaken prior to each of the social surveys.

6.3.4 Environmental Impact Statement Disclosure

Once the EIS has been submitted to CEPA, it will be disclosed for public comment. A roadshow will be organized to raise awareness of the EIS findings and present the identified impacts and proposed mitigation measures. Feedback received from stakeholders on the impacts and mitigation will inform the EIS process and the environmental and social management plans for construction and operational Project phases. Comments received will inform CEPA's decision on whether to approve the Project, and the conditions of the environment permit. CEPA will lead the disclosure process, with support from TEP PNG where required.

Table 6.4 identifies the key consultation activities during EIS preparation and approvals.

Table 6.4 – EIS Consultation Schedule

Milestone	Consultation
Notice of intent EIR	The draft EIR was submitted to CEPA in October 2016, and engagement campaigns were conducted with Project-affected communities and interest groups in November 2016. A roadshow with CEPA was held between 5th and 16th December 2016 and visited villages in the PAOI and Port Moresby. An updated EIR was submitted to CEPA in June 2019 and approved in July 2019.
EIS assessment process	Pre-awareness campaigns and consultations with Project-affected communities were held during the EIS environmental and social baseline surveys, and preliminary results presented and discussed in 2016 and 2017. A roadshow presenting the EIS to communities, industry and non-government and government officials with a summary of the impact assessment, key issues and risks, how they will be treated or mitigated and the process for providing feedback on the draft EIS report and associated management plans. This is anticipated to take place in Q1 2020. The EIS will be available in hard copy for public comment. Summaries will be distributed to communities near the Project area.
EIS approval	Consultation with CEPA to satisfy requirements under s. 55 of the *Environment Act 2000*.

6.4 Engagement Outcomes

Engagement activities have been planned to coincide with key milestones to enable timely capture of issues and input of these issues into the Project design process. This section summarizes the issues raised by stakeholders during engagement activities undertaken between 2016 and 2018.

6.4.1 Issues Raised by Stakeholders

Stakeholders have raised a broad range of issues with TEP PNG during the engagement program to date. Key themes center on employment opportunities, loss of livelihoods or economic loss, land and housing, safety, environment and health, and social conduct and security.

Table 6.5 summarizes these themes, which are categorized broadly according to topic, and how the themes have informed Project design and development during the preparation of the EIS or will be actioned by the Project in the future.

Table 6.5 – Issues Raised by Project Stakeholders

Theme and Issue	Stakeholder Group	How the Issue has Informed or Been Actioned by the Project	EIS Section Reference
General Project Understanding			
Project status and key decision points for its assessment. Opportunities for stakeholder participation in decision-making.	♦ Project-affected communities ♦ National government ♦ Provincial and local-level government ♦ Civil society organizations ♦ Industry and business groups	♦ Interest in the Project has created a need for regular and frequent communication with key government and community stakeholders. ♦ TEP PNG maintains a regular and frequent on-ground presence so that project affected communities are met with frequently and any questions, issues and expectations are managed.	Chapter 6
Location of Project infrastructure and potential impacts on social, cultural and environmental values.	♦ Project-affected communities ♦ Local communities outside of the PAOI ♦ National government ♦ Provincial and local-level government ♦ Civil society organizations ♦ Industry and business groups	♦ The location of Project infrastructure has been progressively refined through information from social, cultural, environmental and geotechnical surveys, and in consultation with Project-affected communities and government. ♦ Surveys, stakeholder feedback and local knowledge have refined and will continue to refine infrastructure placement and alignment.	Chapter 4 Chapter 5 Chapter 6
Management of solid sulfur and sulfurous emissions.	♦ National government	♦ Alternative options have been considered and air dispersion modeling completed to assess the potential off-site impacts. Gas processing will no longer produce solid sulfur.	Chapter 4 Chapter 5 Chapter 15
Environment and Health			
Potential impacts on the PRL-15 oxbow wetlands, which have environmental, social and cultural sensitivities.	♦ Project-affected communities ♦ National government	♦ Project has been designed to avoid to the PRL-15 oxbow wetlands.	Chapter 5
Potential impacts on Threatened and Nationally Protected species.	♦ Project-affected communities ♦ National government ♦ Civil society organizations	♦ Project design is based on a risk-management approach, anticipating and avoiding, or where avoidance is not possible, minimizing environmental and social impacts (e.g., avoidance of sensitive features). ♦ The baseline studies that have been completed support the assessment of potential Project impacts on threatened or nationally protected species in the EIS.	Chapter 5 Chapter 11 Chapter 12

Table 6.5 – Issues Raised by Project Stakeholders (cont'd)

Theme and Issue	Stakeholder Group	How the Issue has Informed or Been Actioned by the Project	EIS Section Reference
Environment and Health (cont'd)			
Potential impacts on Threatened and Nationally Protected species (cont'd).		♦ Preconstruction surveys will identify sensitive sites and habitats, and threatened species sites to be subject to specific mitigation measures along the proposed final alignment and footprint. ♦ Management measures, including avoidance, minimization, restoration and offsets are considered where appropriate to mitigate potential impacts of the Project on threatened or nationally protected species.	
Potential impacts on the Purari River, including: ♦ Sedimentation. ♦ Pollution from vessels. ♦ River bank erosion.	♦ Project-affected communities ♦ National government	♦ Potential impacts from Project activities on the Purari River system, including sedimentation, scour, and accidental releases have been assessed in the EIS. ♦ Erosion and sediment control measures will be implemented for infrastructure components according to good international industry practice. ♦ Standard industry practices will be employed to prevent and minimize the potential impacts of accidental spills, including the development of an Oil Spill Contingency Plan. ♦ Low speed limits will be implemented through areas sensitive to vessel wash.	Chapter 4 Chapter 11 Chapter 13 Chapter 18
Potential impacts on Orokolo Bay, including: ♦ Sedimentation. ♦ Pollution (i.e., oil spill).	♦ Project-affected communities ♦ National government	♦ Sediment dispersion modeling has been completed, and potential impacts from Project activities in Orokolo Bay, including sedimentation and accidental releases have been assessed in the EIS. ♦ Where required, adaptive management will be implemented to minimize impacts due to sedimentation. ♦ Standard industry practices will be employed to prevent and minimize the potential impacts of accidental spills including the development of an Oil Spill Contingency Plan.	Chapter 12 Chapter 18
Waste potentially causing pollution during operations.	♦ Project-affected communities ♦ National Government	♦ Waste will be managed to reduce, reuse and recycle / recover the waste where practicable. Requirements will be set in relation to waste inventory, segregation, storage, disposal, tracking, recording.	Chapter 4

Table 6.5 – Issues Raised by Project Stakeholders (cont'd)

Theme and Issue	Stakeholder Group	How the Issue has Informed or Been Actioned by the Project	EIS Section Reference
Environment and Health (cont'd)			
Waste potentially causing pollution during operations (cont'd).		♦ The landfill will be designed to comply with TOTAL's general specification for landfills, and will be designed, located, constructed and operated in general accordance with the intent of the Code of Practice for Sanitary Landfill Sites (DEC, 2001) and other applicable standard industry practices.	
Increased human access potentially causing poaching and spread of weeds.	♦ Project-affected communities ♦ Staff and contractors	♦ Project personnel, workers, contractors or third-party operators, while engaged in Project activities, will be prohibited to hunt, fish, collect or disturb forest or wildlife resources and possess hunting or fishing equipment. ♦ Project personnel, workers, contractors and third-party operators will be educated about: wildlife values, and weed, pathogen and animal pest hygiene and control measures. ♦ Project will develop management controls for its activities, considering weed, pathogen and pest that pose a significant threat to biodiversity	Chapter 11
Rehabilitation.	National government	♦ Sites will be actively or passively rehabilitated as soon as possible to promote a stable self-sustaining landscape.	Chapter 11
Noise and light potential impacts on communities, particularly at night.	Project-affected communities	♦ Noise modeling has been completed, and potential noise and light impacts from Project activities have been assessed in the EIS. ♦ The noise from mechanical plant will be minimized, and fixed / mobile equipment used and / or located in consideration of sensitive receptors. ♦ Direct lighting outside facilities at night will be avoided and use of fixed night lighting minimized for safe operations.	Chapter 4 Chapter 15
Potential impacts on cultural heritage, including: ♦ Loss of heritage sites. ♦ Loss of traditional knowledge. ♦ Loss of cultural heritage values. ♦ Access to places of significance.	♦ Project-affected communities ♦ National government	♦ Sites of cultural significance (of tangible and intangible heritage value) have been avoided where facilities and infrastructure occur. ♦ A chance find procedure is defined and will be implemented via a Cultural Heritage Management Plan.	Chapter 6 Chapter 14

Table 6.5 – Issues Raised by Project Stakeholders (cont'd)

Theme and Issue	Stakeholder Group	How the Issue has Informed or Been Actioned by the Project	EIS Section Reference
Environment and Health (cont'd)			
Potential impacts on cultural heritage (cont'd).		♦ Ongoing consultation with Project-affected communities and regulatory authorities (i.e., NMAG) during the preconstruction surveys will help identify archaeological artifacts and cultural heritage sites along final alignment and footprint. The findings of these surveys will inform appropriate management controls to be implemented during the construction phase.	
Perception that the Project is responsible for environmental damage.	Project-affected communities	♦ The Project will pursue continuous stakeholder engagement to respond to questions and concerns about environmental impacts and their origins. The Project will maintain a grievances procedure and register and ensure that all issues raised are addressed and the actions recorded.	Chapter 6
Expectations of improved health and education facilities.	♦ Project-affected communities ♦ Provincial and local-level government ♦ Civil society organizations ♦ Industry and business groups	♦ The Project will develop a Community Health, Safety, Security Development plan and a Community Development Plan in consultation with Project-affected communities outlining initiatives to support health, education, law and economic services.	Chapter 13
Economic Loss			
Waves from barges causing damage to canoes, property and people.	Project-affected communities	♦ Low speed limits will be implemented through areas sensitive to vessel wash. ♦ The Project will maintain a grievances procedure and register so that all issues raised are addressed and the actions recorded.	Chapter 13 Chapter 16
Potential impacts to subsistence resources (hunting, fishing and gardens) and fresh water.	Project-affected communities	♦ Potential impacts will be incorporated in the development of land access and livelihood development plans for economic displacement and compensation.	Chapter 13 Chapter 16
Safety, Social Conduct and Security			
Potential project-induced in-migration causing problems such as: ♦ Law and order problems. ♦ Increased drug and alcohol abuse.	Project-affected communities	♦ A Project-induced In-migration Management Plan will be developed. ♦ Management measures are proposed to minimize the indirect impacts associated with in-migration.	Chapter 13 Chapter 16

Table 6.5 – Issues Raised by Project Stakeholders (cont'd)

Theme and Issue	Stakeholder Group	How the Issue has Informed or Been Actioned by the Project	EIS Section Reference
Safety, Social Conduct and Security (cont'd)			
♦ Threats to women's safety. ♦ Exacerbated landowner disputes.			
Lack of capacity and presence of local authorities on the ground in the PAOI.	♦ Project-affected communities ♦ Provincial and local-level government	♦ The Project will develop a Community Health Safety and Security Plan, a Community Development Plan and a Project--induced In-migration Management Plan in consultation with Project-affected communities outlining initiatives to support health, education, law and economic services.	Chapter 13
High expectations for employment benefits from the Project.	Project-affected communities	♦ Management measures are proposed to support training and capacity-building opportunities and maximize employment for communities in the PAOI. ♦ Ongoing stakeholder engagement (including a robust grievance mechanism) will be maintained during all phases of the Project to manage expectations in Project-affected communities.	Chapter 6 Chapter 13
Opportunities for training, employment and community development. Concerns regarding equal participation of women.	Project-affected communities	♦ Management measures are proposed to maximize employment for women in the PAOI. ♦ The Project will continue to target engagement activities towards women. ♦ The Project will develop a National Content Plan and a Community Development Plan, outlining initiatives for training, employment and community development with a particular consideration of gender issues.	Chapter 6 Chapter 13
Land and Housing			
Potential impact on and benefits for individuals outside of the PAOI.	Project-affected communities	♦ The beneficiaries and the administration of development funds established for the allocation of Project-derived royalties and other benefits will be determined by the Minister for Petroleum and Energy in compliance with the requirements of the *Oil & Gas Act 1998*.	Chapter 13

Table 6.5 – Issues Raised by Project Stakeholders (cont'd)

Theme and Issue	Stakeholder Group	How the Issue has Informed or Been Actioned by the Project	EIS Section Reference
Land and Housing (cont'd)			
Appropriate compensation to legally recognized landowners.	Project-affected communities (customary landowners)	♦ The Project has been engaging with affected clan customary landowners through a structured process to support free, prior and informed consent in the development of clan land use agreements.	Chapter 13 Chapter 16
Appropriate compensation to legally recognized landowners (cont'd).		♦ TEP PNG maintains a Land Access and Compensation procedure and has engaged a trusted third party to oversee the negotiations. ♦ TEP PNG is developing a Land Access and Resettlement Framework, which involves a market assessment survey to review market prices and develop full replacement compensation rates. ♦ TEP PNG maintains a grievances procedure and register so that all issues raised are addressed and the actions recorded.	
Accuracy of capturing landowner data and landowner disputes.	Project-affected communities (customary landowners)	♦ SMLI studies[6] have been as detailed as possible, identifying customary ownership to individual landowners, not just groups. ♦ These studies recorded details of all customary landowners in the project footprint, including land disputes in the area. ♦ A directory is being developed to keep on file details of all customary landowners and, where land is communal, the detail of the 'karikara' (group).	Chapter 13

6 The SMLI studies consider the findings of two Land Investigation Reports, developed by the Department of Land: 2010 LIR report for the PRL-15 area and the 2019 LIR report for the Onshore Pipeline Export Route.

6.4.2 Community Support for the Project

Feedback gathered through consultation during the EIR and Project disclosure campaigns in 2016 was positive in relation to TEP PNG's engagement approach and on-ground presence in Project-affected communities.

TEP PNG engagement activities with identified customary landowners and Project-affected communities has conveyed overall support for the Project. In particular, communities along the onshore export pipeline corridor are generally supportive of the Project; and villagers are keen for the Project to commence. While communities around PRL-15 are also generally supportive of the Project, there is also a growing frustration that progress, particularly with respect to business development opportunities, has been slower than expected. Formal support for the Project will be sought during the EIS disclosure roadshow (Section 6.3.4).

6.5 Continuing Engagement Activities

6.5.1 Update of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

TEP PNG will prepare an updated stakeholder engagement plan for the Project's construction, operations and decommissioning phases, according to TOTAL General Specifications and IFC PS 1 and PS7.

The updated stakeholder engagement plan will build upon the existing plan and provide a formal structure and processes for continuing to keep Project-affected communities, government and other project stakeholders informed of Project updates and milestones. It will focus on regular reviews of new stakeholder and issue identification, engaging with affected communities concerning preconstruction surveys and land access agreements, ongoing consultation related to livelihood development, community benefits and employment, managing grievances according to TEP PNG's stakeholder grievance management procedure (Section 6.2.4.2), and continuing to build productive positive relationships with Project-affected communities and customary landowners.

6.5.2 Planned Activities

TEP PNG is committed to continuing to build long-term relationships with stakeholders, fostering economic development and contributing to local talent and skills development throughout the life of the Project. Ongoing, meaningful and gender-appropriate engagement will continue through preconstruction, construction, operations and decommissioning phases. Table 6.6 outlines some of the planned engagement activities for the next phases of the Project.

Table 6.6 – Ongoing and Planned Engagement Activities Post EIS

Activity	Estimated Timing
The Project will prepare an updated stakeholder engagement plan for the Project's construction, operations and decommissioning phases, according to TOTAL's General Specifications and IFC PS1 and PS7. The updated stakeholder engagement plan will include the following key requirements:	2019 to 2020
♦ Regular engagement with Project-affected communities on Project impacts, action plans and grievance mechanism.	Ongoing
♦ Notification as early as possible to affected communities in advance of Project works, which describes the activities and how long they are expected to take. Particular focus is to be given to communities that may be affected by Project-induced in-migration.	Ongoing
♦ A mechanism for enquiries and feedback.	Ongoing
♦ Ongoing grievance and issues management [SEM002]	Ongoing

Table 6.6 – Ongoing and Planned Engagement Activities Post EIS (cont'd)

Activity	Estimated Timing
Government-led Development Forum in accordance with s. 48 of the *Oil and Gas Act 1998*.	2020-2021
As part of the Land Access and Resettlement Framework (LARF): ♦ Provide a framework for stakeholder engagement on land access and livelihoods including public consultation, disclosure and grievance resolution. ♦ Provide preliminary information to stakeholders (e.g., government, civil society) about the standards and procedures for the LARF [SEM003]	2020
Through its stakeholder engagement programs and activities, the Project is undertaking a process of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) in the Project area in accordance with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) performance standard (PS) 7. For example: ♦ The Project will engage an independent organization to provide legal support to project-affected persons regarding land access, so that they are fully informed of their rights and obligations, and that they enter into agreements willingly and without duress. ♦ The Project will document a mutually accepted process between the Project and Project-affected persons, and evidence of agreement between the parties as the outcome of negotiations [SEM001]	2020
EIS disclosure.	2020
Deliver agreed community development programs.	Operations phase

6.5.3 Achieving Free, Prior and Informed Consent

In accordance with IFC performance standard 7, the Project aims, through its stakeholder engagement programs and activities, to achieve FPIC in the Project area.

FPIC builds on the concept of informed consultation and participation outlined in IFC performance standard 1 and will be established through good faith negotiation between TEP PNG and Project-affected persons. IFC performance standard 7 applies where a project may cause risks or impacts 'to communities or groups of Indigenous Peoples who maintain a collective attachment, i.e., whose identity as a group or community is linked, to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and the natural resources therein' (IFC, 2012a). While the communities in the PAOI do not refer to themselves as Indigenous People, nor do the PNG authorities recognize them as such, all the communities in the Project area meet the IFC performance standard 7 criteria for being Indigenous People.

Obtaining FPIC involves multiple activities and processes and a cascading series of consents. For example, the Project will document a mutually accepted process between the Project and Project-affected persons, and evidence of land and compensation agreement between the parties as the outcome of negotiations. Other more general activities and processes that involve formal documentation and agreement will also contribute to achieving FPIC, (e.g., EIS process, SMLIs, Development Forum). Consultations providing relevant information that is understandable and provides sufficient time for decision-making and agreements with Project-affected persons will cumulatively contribute to achieving FPIC. Obtaining FPIC also requires independent verification that engagement activities have occurred appropriately (Oxfam, 2014). The Project will engage an independent organization to provide legal support to Project-affected persons, so that they are fully informed of their rights and obligations, and that they enter into agreements willingly and without duress.

6.5.4 Monitoring and Reporting

6.5.4.1 Monitoring

TEP PNG has established its own internal monitoring framework so that the stakeholder engagement plan is correctly implemented during EIS preparation to the satisfaction of national and international requirements, and good practice.

The monitoring framework focuses on TEP PNGs performance against the following engagement categories:

- Pre-awareness.
- EIS roadshows.
- Land access engagement.
- Government engagement.
- Community liaison program.
- Grievance management engagement.

TEP PNG undertakes regular internal monitoring of its own performance. One example of this is the monitoring of stakeholder issues using the SRM+ process[7] (see Table 6.3). These workshops canvass Project stakeholders from Project-affected communities, PNG authorities, business and civil society, and seek to gauge the quality of relationships, stakeholder satisfaction with consultation processes, key issues and concerns, and improvement actions.

Once the Project begins construction, an independent consultant will be engaged to monitor stakeholder engagement and other activities [SEM004].

6.5.4.2 Reporting

The Project will develop public reports that outline at least:

- The stakeholder engagement activities undertaken by the Project.
- Key feedback themes received by the Project from stakeholders.
- Key actions taken by the Project due to feedback from stakeholders.
- A summary of the results of the independent verification and consultation process.

The report will be made available on the Project website and provided to relevant stakeholders.

The independent third-party provider will produce a biannual report that will be provided to the Societal Steering Committee.

6.6 References

DEC. 2001. Environmental Code of Practice for Sanitary Landfill Sites. Department of Environment and Conservation, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

EPA. 2013. The Equator Principles. A WWW publication accessed on 21 February 2019 at https://equator-principles.com/. Equator Principles Association.

7 SRM+ (Stakeholder Relationship Management) is an in-house management tool to structure, optimize and improve the social strategy and performance. The output is a gap analysis between the internal vision and the stakeholders perception and an associated action plans in line with the operational context.

IFC. 2007. Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets. International Finance Corporation. World Bank Group, Washington, D.C., USA.

IFC. 2012(a). Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability. International Finance Corporation, World Bank Group, Washington, D.C.

IFC. 2012(b). International Finance Corporation's guidance notes: performance standards on environmental and social sustainability. International Finance Corporation. Washington, D.C., USA.

Oxfam. 2014. Guide to Free, Prior and Informed Consent, 2014. Oxfam Australia, Carlton, Victoria, Australia.

TOTAL. 2018. Elk-Antelope Development Studies Pre-Project Environmental and Societal Report. Paris, France.

Attachment 6.1
IFC Performance Standards (2012) and Relevance to Project Stakeholder Engagement

IFC (2012) Performance Standard	Project Relevance (Stakeholder Engagement)	Actioned by the Project
PS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	♦ Provides guidance for the assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts in consultation with affected communities and other stakeholders. ♦ Establishes the importance of effective community engagement through disclosure of Project-related information and consultation with local communities on matters that directly affect them. ♦ Requires that engagement: – Is an ongoing process. – Is scaled appropriately to Project risks and impacts. – Incorporates a range of measures to enable effective participation, in particular by those identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable. – Provides affected communities with relevant information and genuine opportunities to express their views. – Is two-way. – Incorporates a grievance mechanism to manage affected community concerns and grievances.	♦ TEP PNG has developed and maintained a stakeholder engagement program that began in 2015 and continues to date. ♦ The program has: – Identified stakeholders through early and ongoing mapping and consultation. – Prioritized early, consistent, planned and targeted engagement with stakeholders. – Ensured that Project design has incorporated feedback and concerns raised by stakeholders. – Incorporated a range of methods and approaches for two-way communications, suitable to different stakeholder groups. – Addressed grievances and concerns as they are raised (Attachment 6.4). ♦ A stakeholder engagement plan has been developed to support the adoption of good industry practice and provides a structured process to guide engagement activities.
PS2: Labor and Working Conditions	♦ Requires Project proponents to develop and make easily accessible a grievance mechanism for workers and their organizations (where applicable) to raise reasonable workplace concerns.	♦ TOTAL maintains a grievance and conflict resolution process that applies to its staff. ♦ TEP PNG will develop a Labor Management Plan to address any grievances from contractors.
PS5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	♦ Ensures proponents engage with communities affected by land acquisition and resettlement, evidenced through demonstration of informed participation of affected persons and communities in decision-making processes. ♦ Requires that proponents establish grievance mechanisms to receive and address concerns specific to compensation and resettlement. ♦ Livelihood restoration plans (LRP) must incorporate the results of stakeholder engagement.	TEP PNG maintain a stakeholder grievance management process (Attachment 6.4). ♦ TEP PNG has undertaken full-scale social mapping and landowner identification (SMLI) studies and a program of engagement with customary landowning clans in Project-affected communities. ♦ Supported by an independent consultant, a land use engagement toolkit was developed and training for team members involved in negotiating land access agreements was delivered to ensure that agreements are made with free, prior and informed consent. ♦ TEP PNG maintain a stakeholder grievance management process (Attachment 6.4).

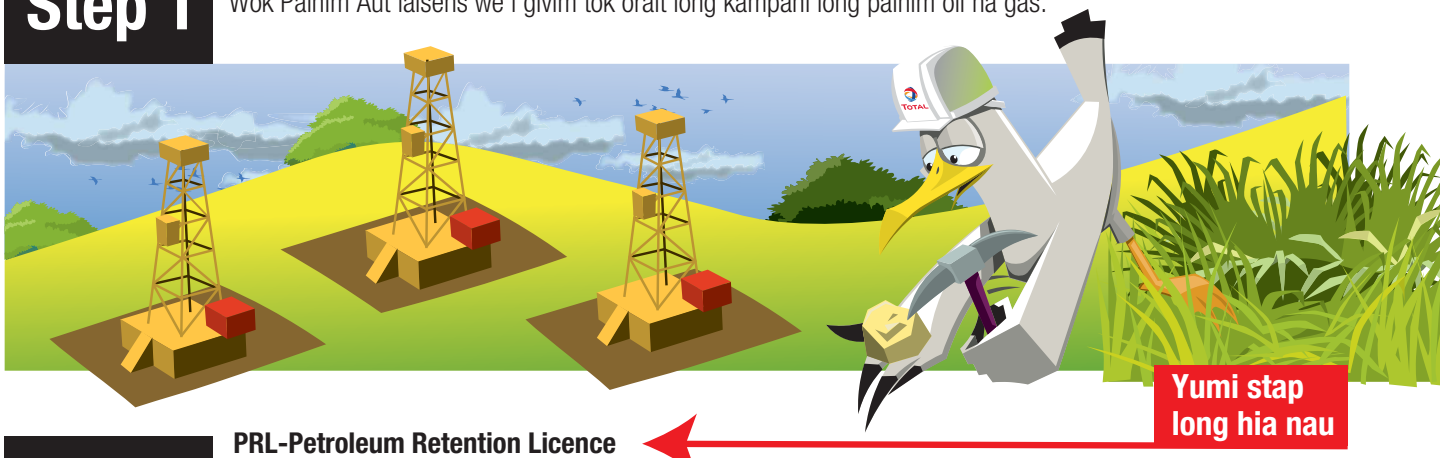
IFC (2012) Performance Standard (cont'd)	Project Relevance (Stakeholder Engagement) (cont'd)	Actioned by the Project (cont'd)
PS5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (cont'd)		♦ TEP PNG is developing a Land Access and Resettlement Framework that will define the processes of consultation and engagement that should take place with the project affected persons during the land access process and the development of livelihood development programs.
PS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	♦ Risk and impact identification should address the differing values attached to biodiversity and ecosystem services by affected communities and other stakeholders. ♦ Ensures that natural habitats are not significantly converted or degraded without prior consultation with affected communities on the extent of conversion or degradation. ♦ Ensures that potential impacts to critical habitats or listed or endangered species are derived through consultation with competent professionals.	♦ Competent specialists have been engaged by TEP PNG to provide advice on critical habitat assessment. ♦ Competent and experienced professionals in consultation with affected communities and relevant government authorities undertook environmental and natural resources baseline surveys. ♦ Consultation with affected communities is continuing and will address potential impacts to community natural resource use.
PS7: Indigenous Peoples	♦ Requires that engagement: – Ensures indigenous peoples are included in stakeholder analysis and engagement planning. – Provides for disclosure of information, consultation and participation in a culturally appropriate manner. – Provides sufficient time for Indigenous People's decision-making processes. – Seeks to establish and maintain an ongoing relationship with Project-affected Indigenous people. – Comprises informed consultation and participation. ♦ Ensures free, prior and informed consent of affected communities and Indigenous peoples on certain matters that affect them directly.	♦ While not formally recognized by PNG authorities nor commonly referred to by the communities themselves, the Indigenous Peoples status is considered to be applicable and international standards and conventions aimed at protecting them and safeguarding their collective rights will be adopted by the Project. ♦ TEP PNG will engage an independent trusted third party to raise awareness, provide legal advice and assistance to customary landholders and occupiers prior to, during and after their entering into land use and compensation agreements for the Project. ♦ Consultation is designed to achieve free, prior and informed consent in the Project area.
PS8: Cultural Heritage	♦ Requires consultation with affected communities who use, or have used within living memory, any Project-affected cultural heritage for longstanding cultural purposes, and the incorporation of the affected communities' views on such cultural heritage into the Project's decision-making process. ♦ Requires involvement of the relevant national or local regulatory agencies that are entrusted with the protection of cultural heritage.	♦ Cultural heritage studies have engaged Project-affected communities and relevant national and local authorities in the identification and management of cultural heritage values. ♦ TEP PNG has maintained ongoing engagement with the PNG National Museum and Art Gallery (NMAG) during the planning and execution of cultural heritage mapping and archaeology surveys.

Attachment 6.2
Example of Community Consultation Materials during the EIR Roadshow, 2016

Lo Bilong Oil na Gas i save wok Olsem Wanem? Wei bilong wokim wok.

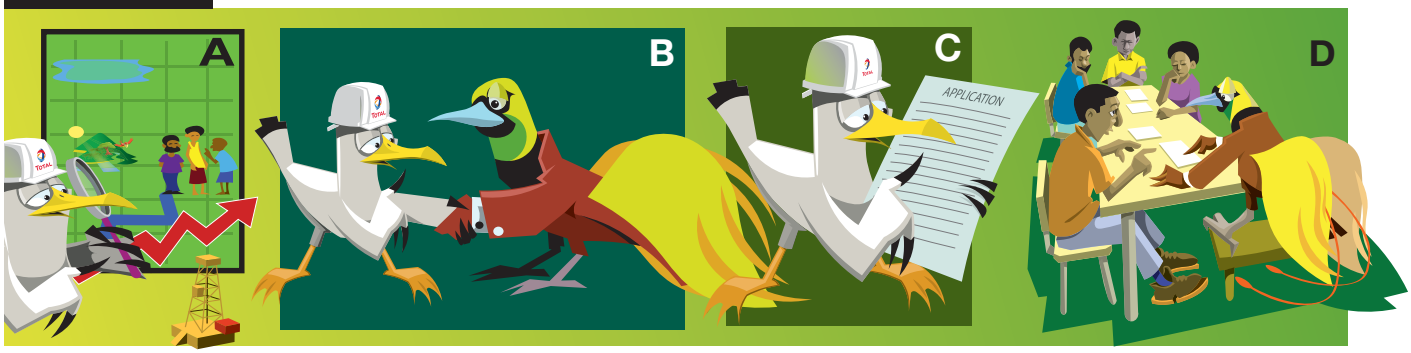
Step 1

Petroleum Prospecting Licence (PPL)
Wok Painim Aut laisens we i givim tok orait long kampani long painim oil na gas.



Step 2

PRL-Petroleum Retention Licence
Dispela em i Laisens we i givim tok orait long kampani long wokim sampela moa wok painim aut long save gut sapos igat inap oil/gas i stap.



Ol wok painim aut bilong ol ples, bik bus, wara na solwara, sindaun bilong ol ples lain na sampla technical wok bai kamap lo dispela taim.

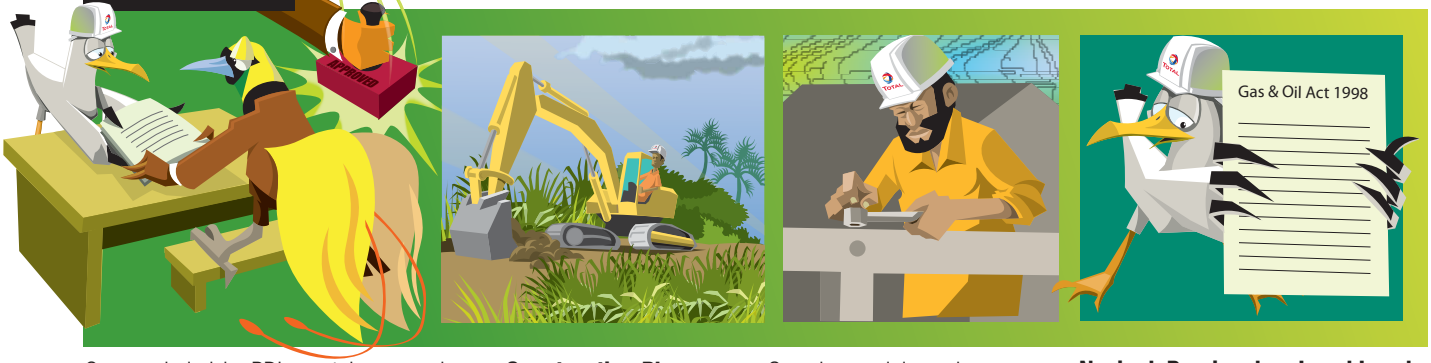
Gas Agrimen bai kamap namel long Nesenol gavman na developer.

Kampani bai putim pepa or application igo long gavman long kisim PDL laisens

Taim bilong Divelopmen Forum: Ol papa/mama giraun bai sindaun wantaim gavman na toktok long ol benefits we i stap aninit long lo bilong Oil na Gas 1998.

Step 3

PDL-Petroleum Development Licence
Dispela laisens em i givim tok orait long kampani developim ol oil na gas ol i painim long en.



Gavman bai givim PDL wantaim narapela tupela Laisens. Laisens bilong wokim Pipeline na Facilities.

Construction Phase: Planti kain kain wok bai kamap long taim bilong wok konstraksen.

Sans long painim wok tu long disla taim.

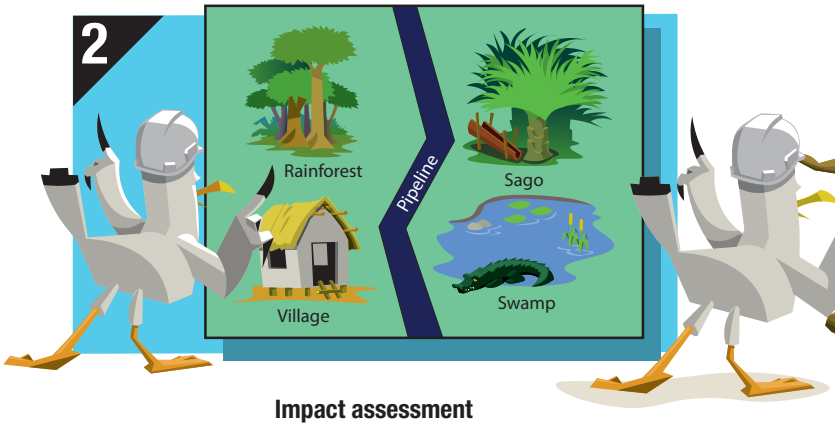
Nesinol, Provinsol na Local Level Gavman na papa giraun bai kisim kain gutpla samting olsem: Equities, Royalties, Development Levies wantaim Infrastructure Business Grants.

TOTAL

Environment Impact Statement (EIS)

Environmental and Social Baseline Studies

Total be ita eda tura namona ta, badina ia ena ura badana be ita eda uda, sinavai bona davara ia diba namonamo. Una dainai tahua gaukara ia karaia noho ita eda uda bona hanua lalodiai noho mauri daladia ia itaia noho. Inai tahua gaukara lalonai be ia ura ia diba ita eda gabu be edena dala ita gaukara laia, labana bona haoda totona, ma danu, hanua gorere, noho mauri ihanamoa bona ita eda tubu dae be ede bamona ita naria. Gau ta danu be ita eda sene noho maurina bona ena kara idia ura diba namonamo.



Impact assessment

Inai tahua gaukara be projek ena palani bona taunimanima ena noho mauri do idia itaia, ma dala namona idia abia-dae umui idia durua dala maoro dekenai bona edenabamona do idia durua.

Social and Environmental Management Plans

Tahua gaukara idia karaia hanua lalonai be hanua ena mauri bona sene sivarai do idia abia. Inai tahua gaukara be hanua dekenai idia vadivadi ma sivarai namona umui henia.

Create positive community outcomes

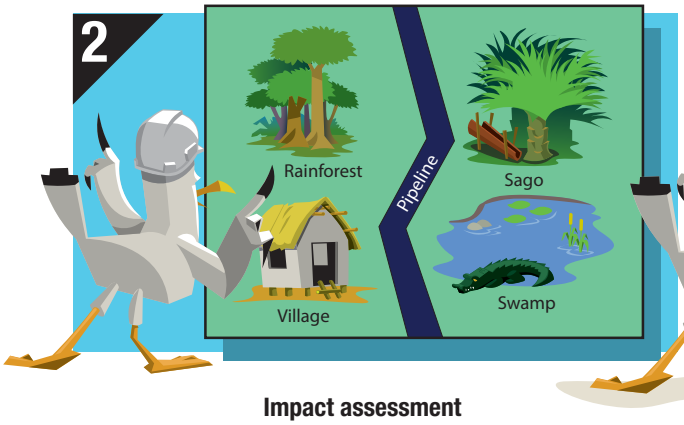
Inai tahua gaukara be ia namo badina ai bona umui do ia durua, ita ena noho mauri do ita diba namonamo, ita eda bese o ita eda hanua lalonai. Inai tahua gaukara ese dala namona do ia abia mai ita eda hanua, muramura gabu, sikuli bona ita ena mauri be do ia senisi.

TOTAL

Environment Impact Statement (EIS)

Environmental and Social Baseline Studies

Total em i wanpela gutpela poroman bilong yumi olsem na em laik save gut long ol bik bus, wara na solwara olsem na em i wokim wok painim aut bilong bus, ples na sindaun bilong yumi. Dispela wok painim aut i laik luksave long wei we ol ples lain i save usim bus arere long ol long painim abus, pis na tu sampla wei we ol i save usim bus long taim bilong sik, long seifti bilong ol yet, long lukautim ol yet long samting nogut na tu save sapos i gat tumbuna samting na passim i stap.



Impact assessment

Ol dispela wok painim aut i halivim long luksave long sampla wei we plen bilong projek i ken kisim hevi kam long bus na tu ples na sindaun bilong ol pleslain.

Social and Environmental Management Plans

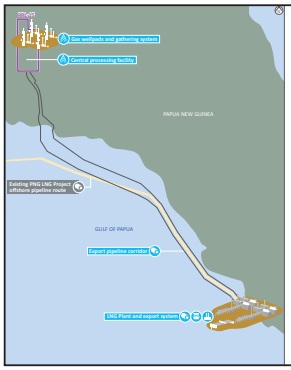
Dispela wok painim aut bai halivim Kampani long wokim sampla plen bilong abrusim, limitim, kisim kam bek na tu rausim ol dispela hevi ol i bin luksave long en.

Create positive community outcomes

EIS wok I halivim long luksave long rot bilong kisim planti gutpela halivim na gutpela samting long projek na slowim daun ol hevi we projek i kamapim. Dispela wok em i wok we em bai halivim gavman luksave gut na tok orait long Kampani long statim projek.

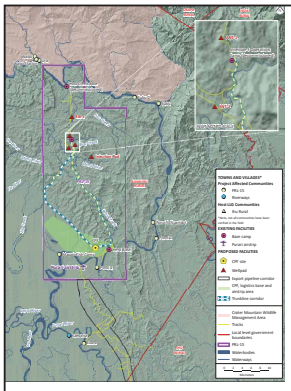
TOTAL

Projek ena durua kohu haida be



Inai Projek i gaukara laina kohu bada dia be:

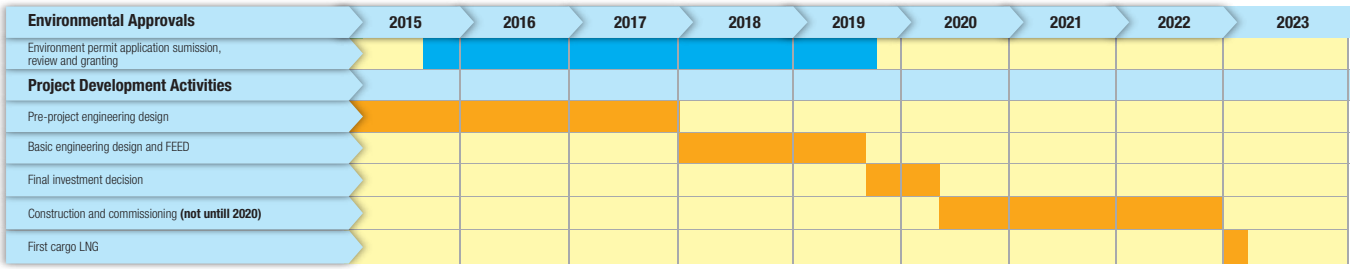
- **Gesi Guri Gabudia Bona Gogoa Dalana**
  Gesi ia noho guri ibounai be gwauta-hani (14) mai kahana , ranu negea guri be rua bona gesi negea guri be tamona Elk-Antelope projek ena heau lalonai.
- **Gesi Hanamoa Bona Hagoevaia Gabuna**
  Inai Gesi Hanamoa bona Hagoevaia gabuna ena noho daudau be kilomita toi ahui (30km) bamona ia lao Elk-Antelope gesi kokia gabuna amo laurabada kahanai ma ena daudau be kilomita ima (5km) bamona ia lao Herd Base bona Purari sinavai badi nai. Inai Gesi Hanamoa Bona Hagoevaia Gabuna be mai ena gesi gogoa gabudia, gesi bona oela hanamoa gaukaralaia gabudia bona mai ena gesi dikadia kokia gabuna bona ranu hanamoa gabuna.
- **Abia Rakalasi Paipa**
  Abia rakalasi paipa be rua do idia a heaua; ta be gesi ena bona ta be oela ena. Inai paipa edia lata gesi hanamoa bona hagoevaia gabuna ia lao LNG karaia gabuna be 325 kilomita bamona. Gesi paipa edia bada be 40 ia lao 44 inches bona oela paipa ena bada be gwauta ia lao gwauta rua inches. Gesi bona oela keoa bona koua gabudia be toi ia do atoa paipa lata diai.
- **LNG Karaia Gabuna**
  LNG karaia gabuna be Caution Bay, Central Province amo bona ena e hagini tano ena bada be 700ha. Gesi bona oela be Gesi Hanamoa Bona Hagoevaia Gabuna amo do idia siaia mai LNG karaia gabuna ma unuseni ai hoi hoi kohu idau idau do idia karaia ma gabu idau idau tanobada lalonai idia siaia lao. Nese ta bona sisima ena kamokau gabuna ta do idia karaia.



Projek haginia durua gau haida be:

- **Noho gabudia**
  Gesi Hanamoa Bona Hagoevaia Gabuna dekenai noho gabuna ta do idia haginia gaukara hematama taimi nai. Gabeai do idia habadaia badina gaukara taunimanima be 3200 mai kahana unuseni do idia noho projek gaukara ia hematama neganai. Inai murinai noho gabuna ta ma idia haginia gesi gaukara laia taunimanima 120-150 bamona do idia noho. LNG karaia gabuna Caution Bay dekenai be noho gabuna ta do idia karaia taunimanima 10,000 bamona idia noho. Inai nega lalonai gaukara taunimanima 300 bamona do idia noho gesi hanamoa bona hagoevaia gabunai.
- **Kohu atoa gabu dia**
  Kohu balaia heni gabu maragi dia aida be do idia karaia tano dekenai idia noho paipa dia edia noho gabudia.
- **Dala bona Nese Hanai**
  Dala matamata aida do idia karaia Herd Base amo ia lao Gesi Hanamoa Bona Hagoevaia Gabuna bona gesi guri gabudia. Hari idia noho dala dia bona nese hanai dia be do idia hanamodia danu.
  Hari idia noho au utua dala dia Purari sinavai laurabada kahana be do idia hanamo dia diba bema gesi hoi hoi laia paipa idia gaukara laia neganai.
  Bema LNG Karaia Gabuna ia maoro Caution Bay ai hari ia noho dala badana be idia sivaia diba bona nese hanai ibounai do idia hanamo dia diba eiava dala matamata ta do idia karaia diba LNG Karaia Gabuna ia lao Port Moresby amo.
- **Gaukara Palani bona kohu hatoa bona abia Gabuna**
  Peleini gabu matamatana ta do idia karaia inai kkohu atoa gabuna ena kaira kaira dekenai, PRL 15 ena gaukara do idia durua.
- **Peleini Diho Gabuna**
  Peleini Dio Gabuna ta ena lata be 1.8km be do idia hagini inai Gaukara Palani bona Kohu Abia Gabuna badinai PRL 15 dekenai projek ena gaukara durua totona.
- **Nese**
  Nadi abia gabudia be hari idia tahua noho projek gaukarana durua totona.
- **Nadi Abia Gabuna**
  Nadi abia gabudia be hari idia tahua noho projek gaukarana durua laia totona.
- **Sinavai Lao Mai**
  Projek ena kohu badadia be sisima laodiai do idia abia mai Herd Base ena kohu balaia heni gabuna dekenai. Ini kohu badadia be Purari sinavai rigina toi ladadia; Purari, Ivo-Urika bona Wame-Varoi amo Purari Sinavai amo do idia abia vareai lao Herd Base dekenai. Paipa haginia gaukara ena nega ia gini dae neganai, sisima edia heau daekau bona diho sinavai dekenai do ia bada. To inai murinai bema Projek gaukara ia hematama neganai do ia dio sisina. EIS ese kohu idia udaia sisimadia do ia gwauraia lasi.

Project Timeline



TOTAL

Attachment 6.3
Example of Tok Save Project Newsletter

Komuniti Tok Save N° 4

Jean-Marc NOIRAY
Managing Director
Total E&P PNG Limited

Dabai namona iboudiai !

It is with great pleasure that I share this Komuniti Tok Save Newsletter with you all!

I believe this 4th edition of Total E&P PNG Limited Komuniti Tok Save Newsletter is an important way for us to reach out and update you on the progress of the Papua LNG Project, not only in communities in PRL-15 but also along the pipeline corridor area and on the riverways. As key stakeholders within our Project Area Of Influence (PAOI), I consider it important to keep you informed.

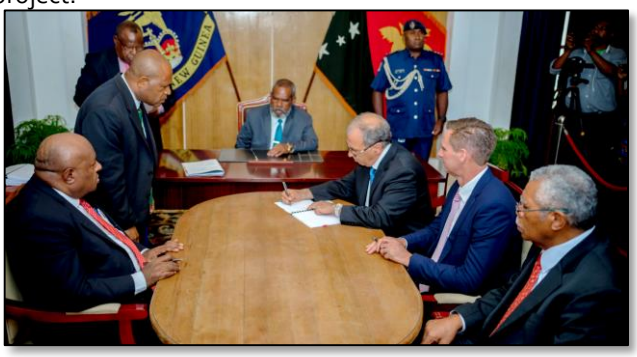
This newsletter complements the efforts of our Community Relations team, whose function is to maintain dialogue with you and to provide you with information on a regular basis. Should you need to get direct information on the Project, please ask them or call the TEP PNG Toll free line (70 111 777).

Papua LNG Gas Agreement

Total and its partners ExxonMobil and Oil Search signed the Gas Agreement for the Papua LNG Project with the Independent State of Papua New Guinea on Tuesday 9th April 2019. This is an important event for us all and, as expressed by Total Chairman and CEO Patrick Pouyanne, '*...the finalization of the Gas Agreement is a major milestone for the Papua LNG project that confirms the commitment of all partners and the Government of Papua New Guinea to make the project a success for all stakeholders'* .

Prime Minister Hon. Peter ONeill, Governor General Grand Chief, Sir Bob Dadae, Gulf Governor Hon. Chris Haiveta attended the signing ceremony alongside State dignitaries.

The Gas Agreement is a key milestone and essentially sets out the agreed fiscal terms framework for the Papua LNG project.



TEP PNG Managing Director signing the Gas Agreement

Gulf Provincial Executive Council (PEC) at Government House for the Papua LNG Gas Agreement Signing

Project Milestones and Next Steps

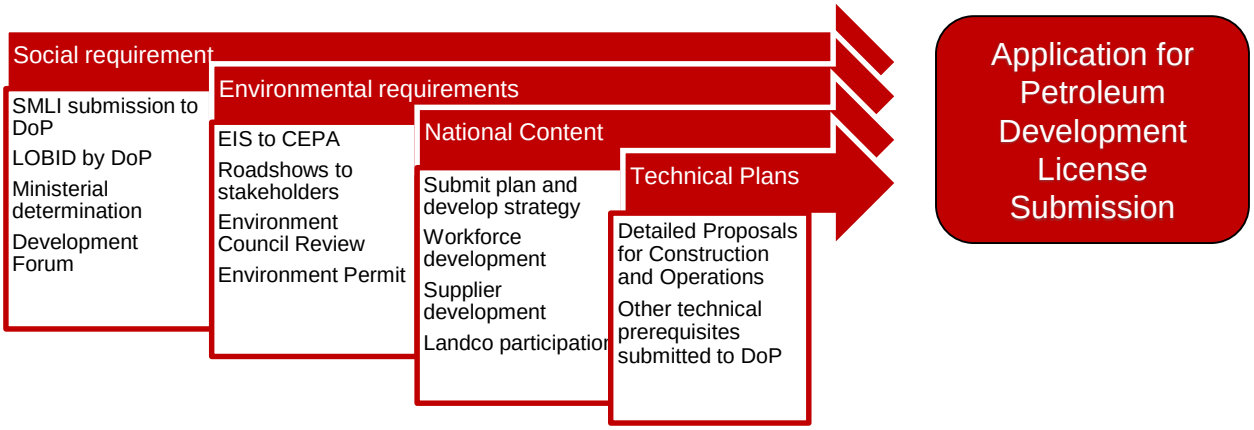
The signed Gas Agreement allows the partners to launch Front-End Engineering Design (FEED), which will then be followed by detailed engineering and procurement and to finalize Project Financing and Final Investment Decision (FID), which is also known as "Project sanction".

It is important not to confuse the Gas Agreement with the Development Forum. The Development Forum is the venue where the State, through the Director *Oil and Gas Act*, will present the Development Proposal to the Provincial Government, Local Level Government and the representatives of the landowning communities of the project footprint, including the buffer zones. Negotiations will take place and the Development Agreement will be signed by all parties. The time of the Development Forum is set up by the Department of Petroleum.

I would like to make it clear to you all that there are still many regulatory requirements that need to be completed and complied by both the developer and the State authorities.

Construction can only begin when the Petroleum Development License is granted and the Project is approved.

A high-level outline of the process is presented below.



There is still a lot of work that needs to be done, which will require a concerted effort by all parties and stakeholders to achieve the key Project milestones.

SMLI Updates

Many of you will be wondering about the current status of the Social Mapping and Landowner Identification studies (SMLI). Three lots of SMLI were completed for the Upstream part of the Project:

1. Full Scale PRL-15 SMLI
2. Full Scale SMLI for the onshore Pipeline export route
3. Full Scale SMLI for the offshore Pipeline export route

In the downstream area (LNG facilities at Caution Bay) discussions continue with the Department of Petroleum (DoP).

All three Upstream SMLIs have been completed by the social consultant hired by TEP PNG. Upon submission of the reports, the next key activities will include:

1. Analysis of the SMLI Reports by DoP;
2. Landowner Beneficiaries Identification (LOBID) process will be undertaken by DoP;
3. "Ministerial Determination" of the project area landowners by the Minister of Petroleum;
4. Invitations from the Minister of Petroleum to the identified landowner representatives and LLGs to attend the Development Forum;
5. The State's presentation of the Development Proposal to landowners and LLGs during the Development Forum; and
6. Signing of the Development Agreement, between the State and Project Area Landowners, Local Level Governments and the Provincial Government.

Business Development - Appointment of Business Development Officers

Many of the questions handled by the Community Liaison Officers relate to local business development. To better manage these queries, TEP PNG is recruiting two Business Development officers.
These Business Development officers will be able to manage these queries, provide advice on business opportunities, suggest potential opportunities, including agriculture and other projects. They will also be able to provide advice and support with the formal establishment and registration of businesses.
They will be based initially at Herd Base and are expected to start in May 2019.

Community Investment Projects

Evara Aid Post

The Evara Aid Post was inaugurated on 26th February 2019. A partnership between the Digicel Foundation, the Papua LNG project, the Gulf Provincial Government and Evara community delivered this important service to the community.

Hon. Governor Chris Haveita, TEP PNG MD Jean-Marc Noiray and Digicel Foundation representatives during the inauguration at Evara on 26th February 2019.

New aid post in Evara.

New Poroi 2 Aid Post Building to be Built

The ground breaking ceremony for the Poroi 2 Aid post was held on 5th April 2019. The new building will improve health services for the local population.
Materials are currently being procured in Port Moresby and will be transported to site. Construction is expected to commence in May 2019. The Papua LNG project will fully fund the project.

Poroi 2 aid post ground-breaking ceremony on 5th April 2019

Upcoming Community Investment Projects

Orokolo

The Papua LNG project has also undertaken to work in partnership with the Digicel Foundation, the Sago network and the people of Orokolo to develop two projects in mid 2019.

1. 1 x double classroom project for Orokolo Primary School
2. 1 x double classroom project for Arahava Harevavo Primary School.

The two classrooms will be complemented with separate ablution units for the students to use as part of promoting health and hygiene. I have been briefed that the site inspection and discussion with the respective school administrations and communities were completed already. I also understand that the communities have demonstrated their support by consenting to land being allocated for the projects and I would like to commend this gesture. I trust and ask for your utmost support and commitment so that these projects are completed successfully on time. I also look forward to attending the inaugurations.

Mosquito Net Donations

Papua LNG donated 6,000 treated mosquito nets to 2,055 households in the Project area. This came about with the outbreak of malaria in Wabo and other communities in the Project area. Each household received 2-3 mosquito nets. The distribution will continue to other communities along the Aivei and Ewoe river way.

Photograph (Above Left): TEP PNG CLO distributing the mosquitoes nets at Aumu, (above Right) VLO recording the distribution at Kaevaria community.

Donations of Health Clinic Books and School Stationery

There is a need to update the medical history of patients who visit the aid posts. Papua LNG donated 8,000 health clinic books to the 11 aid posts in the Project area. At the same time, our Community Relations team distributed much needed school stationery in 11 primary and 23 elementary schools in the Project area.

Apiope Community

Maipenaru Community

Kaivukovu-Lairihairu Community

Iuku Elementary

NID Program Deployment

Thank you for your participation in the NID exercise undertaken by the Papua New Guinea Civil Identity Registry and supported by Papua LNG Project. Since commencing in late 2018, we have covered PRL 15 Communities and we will move to the Pipeline Export Route (PER) communities in May. This is a National Government Initiative that we are pleased to support, so that the people in the Project area can register and have birth certificates and National ID cards.

Your National ID Card will provide your official identification and enable you to provide verification for employment, opening your bank accounts, enroll in schools, right to access health services.. The NID Card becomes a formal identification for many uses in PNG.

Department of Petroleum has for example advised that they are considering using the NID card when they undertake the LOBID exercise previously known as clan vetting to clearly identify true members of the clans within the project footprint, and set aside those who may be visiting your villages during this process. At the Landowner Forum, clan leaders and community representatives invited by the Minister for Petroleum to the Forum must produce the NID card so they can enter the Forum. You will agree that this is important to ensure that outsiders do not come in to the process unnecessarily. The Mineral Resource Development Company (MRDC) will also use the NID to registers clan members, then open their individual bank accounts, for the purpose of royalties and equity for identified clan members.

I appeal to all clan leaders to register, and encourage your clan members to register as well. Do not hesitate to discuss with our Community Liaison Officers if you have any doubts of queries, because this is very important for your people.

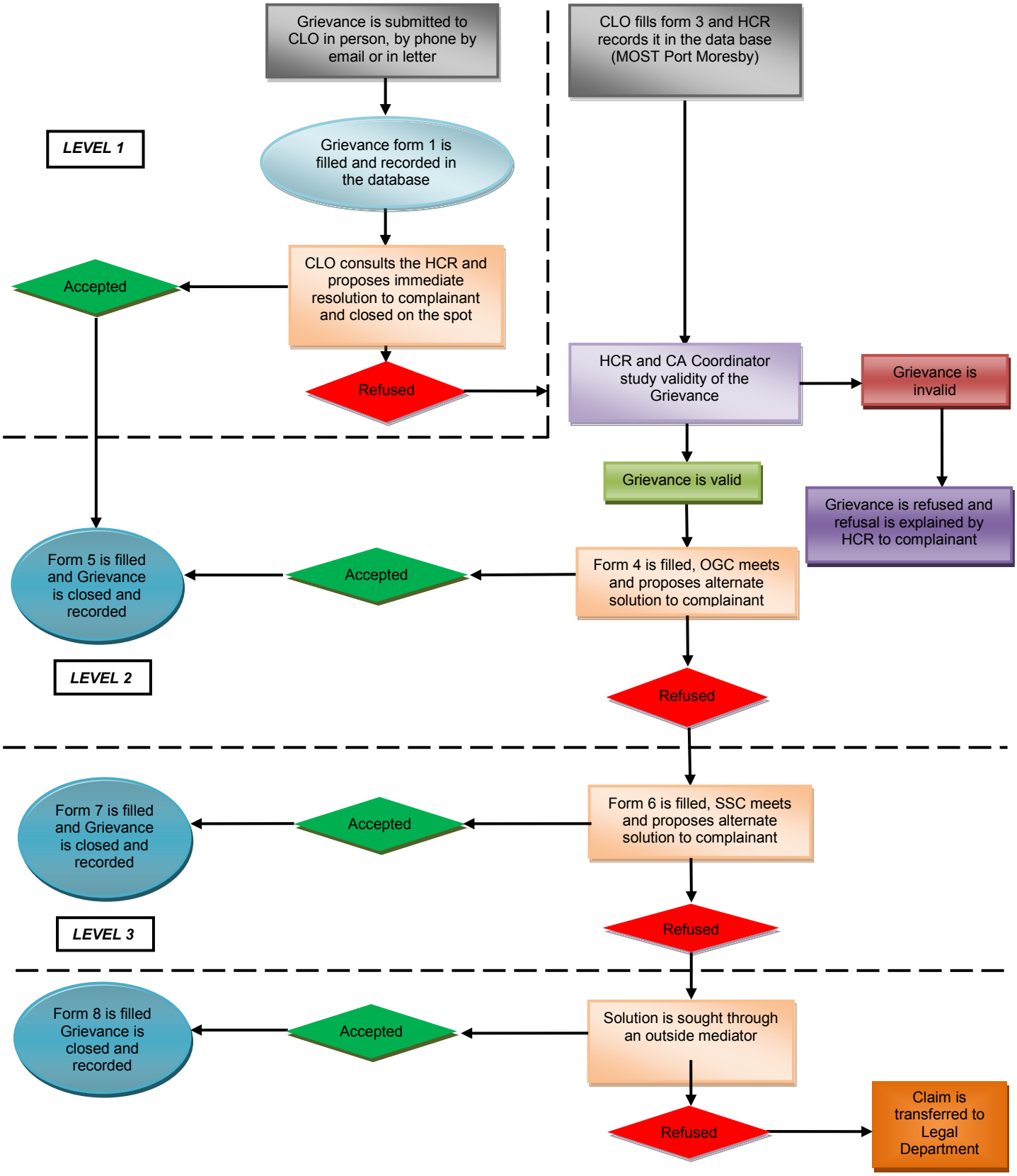
Evara Village community Hall – NID deployment.

Jean Marc NOIRAY
Managing Director, Total E&P PNG Limited
April 2019

Attachment 6.4
Stakeholder Grievance Management Flowchart

APPENDIX 1

GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE FLOW CHART



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Attachment 6.5
Example of Dual-language Grievance Mechanism Communication Materials

In the instance Total E & P PNG will convene a meeting internally or alternatively with you and a third party from the district or from any relevant authority to find a solution.

FOURTH SOLUTION

Once a solution is found and is acceptable to you, the corrective measure will be implemented. You will be asked to sign the **"close-out"** section of the **Grievance Form** to close the case.

If you are not satisfied with the third solution, Total E&P PNG will propose a third party mediator or you are at liberty to choose a third party mediator. If the mediator is able to propose a solution acceptable to both parties

The Total E&P PNG CLO will be your contact person during the process of the grievance resolution. Please note, however, that he/she is not entitled to take any decision on behalf of the company.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT THE COMMUNITY LIAISON OFFICER (CLO) OF YOUR AREA AS LISTED BELOW:

HERD BASE

BILL ARUA/HANNAH PHILIP

+675 7999 2057

WABO

KAUSU SOIDO/CANICE AIDABOE

+675 7999 2057

CAUTION BAY

SIMON ALK/HOSEA JAMES

+675 709 2033

TOTAL

COMMITTED TO BETTER ENERGY

GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

WHAT DO YOU DO IF YOU HAVE A COMPLAINT ABOUT TOTAL E& P PNG ACTIVITIES IN YOUR COMMUNITY

COMPLAINT

If you are an individual, an association, a community or an institution and you believe that Total E&P PNG or one of its contractors is responsible for an unfair situation, you can bring your grievance to Total E&P PNG's attention through the following procedure.

Please note that this grievance procedure does not apply to:

- requests for projects and donations
- requests for jobs,
- complaints about your working conditions.

FIRST SOLUTION

If you have a complaint please fill in a Grievance Form that you can find at a Total E&P PNG Community Relation Office or with a Total E&P PNG Community Liaison Officer (CLO).

If you do not know how to read or write, a person selected by yourself will check all the information given on the **Grievance Form**

If your complaint is legitimate and if an appropriate solution can immediately be agreed with you, Total E&P PNG will proceed with the corrective measure.

Once the corrective measure is implemented, you will be asked to sign the **"close-out"** section of the **Grievance Form** to close the case

SECOND SOLUTION

If you are not satisfied with the first solution proposed, you will fill-up the **"Acknowledgement of Receipt of Grievance"** section of the **Grievance Form** and remain with a copy.

An internal investigation will be conducted by Total E&P PNG to find a solution to the case.

This second solution will then be presented to you and if you accept, the corrective measure will be implemented. You will be asked to sign the **"close-out"** section of the **Grievance Form** to close the case

THIRD SOLUTION

Nega aida be Total E & P PNG Ltd ese oi bona taunimanima aida do ia boiboi hebou totona bona emui lalo metau eiava lalo isi isi ia hanamoa diba.

HANAMOA DALA HANI

Bema kampani ena hanamoa dalana oi ura henia neganai, oi be do ia hamaoro-mu Lalo Metau eiava Lalo Isi isi pepana ta dekenai do oi saini emu lalo metau eiava lalo isi isi "koua" totona.

Total E&P PNG Ltd ena CLO gaukara taudia be umui idia durua diba Lalo metau eiava Lalo Isi isi hanamoa neganai. Umui be ai hadibamui inai CLO taudia be gwau maoro ta idia karaia lasi kampani ena gabunai .

BEMA OI URA DIBA MAORO EIAVA GWAU MAORO NEGANAI INAI COMMUNITY LIAI-SON OFFICERS (CLO) OI BOIRIA:

HERD BASE

BILL ARUA/HANNAH PHILIP

+675 7999 2057

WABO

KAUSU SOIDO/CANICE AIDABOE

+675 7999 2057

CAUTION BAY

SIMON ALK/HOSEA JAMES

+675 709 2033

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LALO ISI ISI HANAMOA DALANA

OI BE DAHAKA DO OI KARAIA BEMA MAI EMU BADU BONA LALO METAU TOTAL E & P PNG LTD ENA GAUKARA TOTONA KERERE IA HAVARAIA EMUI KOMINITI LALONAI?

LALO ISI ISI/LALO METAU

Total E & P PNG Ltd eiava ena Contrak gaukara kampanidia be nega aida kerere do idia havaraia gaukara edia gaukara lalonai. Bema oi sibona, orea ta, hanua ta eiava gabu aida lalo isi isi o lalo metau umui abia neganai maoro maoro umui gwau lasi Total E & P PNG Ltd dekenai ma hanamoa daladia ia tahua ia ena isi isi hanamoa dalana enunai.

Umui be ai hadibamui inai hanamoa dalana be inai gau dekediai ia gaukara lasi:

- Noinoi karadia projek eiava kohu totona
- Noinoi karadia gaukara totona
- Bema umui moale lasi emui gaukara totona

HANAMOA DALANA TA

Bema mai emu badu neganai Lalo isi isi /Metau pepana ta be Total E & P PNG Ltd Community Relation Office dekenai eiava Community Liaison Officer (CLO).

Bema duai duai or toretore oi diba lasi, durua tauna ta oi ese oi do oi makaia inai **Lalo Metau/Isi isi** totona.

Bema oi emu lalo metau/Isi isi ia maoro bona bema hanamoa daladia oi ura henidia neganai, Total E & P PNG Ltd be emu badu hanamoa gaukara ia gaukaralaia.

Inai badu gaukara laina murinai oi be do oi saini diba **"kohua"** gabuna ta **Lalo Isi isi eiava Lalo Metau** pepana dekenai.

HANAMOA DALANA RUA

Bema oi moale lasi Hanamoa Dalana Ta ai oi be **"Revareva"** risit .gabuna, **Lalo Isi isi eiava Lalo Metau** pepana dekenai.

Total E&P PNG be tahua gaukara ta ia karaia oi emu lalo isi isi hanamoa totona.

Bema Hanamoa Dalana Rua ena maoro dalana oi moale henia bona hamomokania neganai oi be **"kohua"** gabuna **Lalo Isi isi eiava Lalo Metau** pepana lalonai do oi saini diba.

HANAMOA DALANA TOI