

Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan

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Proposed Loan Tangguh Liquefied Natural Gas Expansion Project (Republic of Indonesia)

Prepared by:
BP Plc

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**Resettlement and Indigenous People Plan (RIPP)
Tanggung Expansion Project**



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Abbreviation

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AMAN	<i>Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara</i> (The Nusantara Indigenous People Alliance)
AMDAL	<i>Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan Hidup</i> (Environmental Impact Assessment)
ANDAL	<i>Analisis Dampak Lingkungan</i> (part of Environmental Impact Analysis containing project description, environmental baseline, and environmental impact analysis)
Bappeda	<i>Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Daerah</i> (Agency for Regional Planning and Development)
BDS	Business Development Service
BLK	<i>Balai Latihan Kerja</i> (Training Center for Working Skills)
BOF	Bulk Offloading Facility
BUMD	<i>Badan Usaha Milik Daerah</i> (Regional State Company)
C&EA	Communication & External Affairs
CAPs	Community Action Plans
CGM	Community Grievance Mechanism
CRP	Community Relation Program
DAV	Directly Affected Village
DGS	Diversified Growth Strategy
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EP	Equatorial Principle
EPA	Environmental Protection and Awareness
FKPM	<i>Forum Komunikasi Pengamanan Masyarakat</i> (Public Security Cooperation Forum)
GDP-GRP	Group Defined Practice - Group Recommended Practice
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HR	Human Resource
IAP	Independent Advisory Panel
ICBS	Integrated Community Based Security
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IP	Indigenous People
ISP	Integrated Social Program
JUKLAPPAMBERS	<i>Petunjuk Lapangan Pengamanan Bersama</i> (Field Guidance for Joint Security)
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MCU	Medical Check-Up
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRP	<i>Majelis Rakyat Papua</i> (Papuan People Assembly)
Musrenbang	<i>Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan</i> (Multi Stakeholders Consultation Forum for Development Planning)
MW	Mega Watt
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OMS	Operating Management System
OP	Other Papuan
PEMDA	<i>Pemerintah Daerah</i> (Local Government)
PLN	<i>Perusahaan Listrik Negara</i> (State-owned Electricity Company)

PLTG	<i>Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Gas (Gas Power Plant)</i>
POD	Plan of Development
PS	Performance Standard
PSC	Production Sharing Contract
PSKK UGM	<i>Pusat Studi Kependudukan dan Kebijakan Universitas Gadjah Mada (Center for Population and Policy Studies of Gadjah Mada University)</i>
Puskesmas	<i>Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat (Community Health Center)</i>
PUSTU	<i>Puskesmas Pembantu (Community Health Sub-Center)</i>
RIPP	Resettlement and Indigenous People Plan
RKL	<i>Rencana Pengelolaan Lingkungan (Environmental Management Plan)</i>
RPL	<i>Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan (Environmental Monitoring Plan)</i>
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIAK	<i>Sistem Informasi Administrasi Kependudukan (Population Information Administration System)</i>
SKKMIGAS	<i>Satuan Kerja Khusus Pelaksana Kegiatan Usaha Hulu Minyak dan Gas Bumi (Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities)</i>
SMK	<i>Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan (Vocational High School)</i>
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
SR	Safeguard Requirement
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
TEP	Tangguh Expansion Project
TSDP	Tangguh Sustainability Development Program
TSM	Tangguh Social Management
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Right
UNGP-HR	United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
URI	Upper Respiratory Infection
VIP	Very Important Person
VP	Vice President
VPSHR	Voluntary Principles of Security and Human Rights

Executive Summary

Background and Project Description

1. The Tangguh Expansion Project (TEP) is a brownfield development that expands the existing Tangguh LNG facility. It is located on the south shore of Bintuni Bay in West Papua, Indonesia. The Tangguh LNG expansion project aims to optimize LNG production of the existing reserve providing benefits for the Government of Indonesia, the community, and proponent, among others.
2. The TEP will initially add one LNG liquefaction train (Train 3 or T3) to the two existing trains (Trains 1 and 2 or T1/2) which have been operating since 2009 (Figure 3-1). The TEP will be constructed within the footprint of the existing facility and will increase LNG production capacity from 7.6 million tons per annum (mtpa) to 11.4 mtpa. Construction will start in Q4 2016, with first production expected in 2020.
3. Future development may include the development of up to nine offshore platforms with a total of up to sixteen well slots on each platform, the development of up to nine subsea pipelines, supporting facilities including an additional LNG tank and an additional condensate tank, and the development of LNG Train 4 based on the considerations of BP, Tangguh Affiliates and the Government of Indonesia.

Compliance with International and National Requirements

4. International and national references used in developing the 2014 TEP AMDAL, TSDP 2016-2020 and this RIPP include: (i) the laws and regulations of the Government of Indonesia covering environment protection and Management; the law on Special Autonomy of Papua Province; ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009; Equator Principles (EP) 3 and International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (PS) 2012; United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP-HR) which refers to the Universal Declaration of Human Right (UDHR), and the Voluntary Principles of Security and Human Rights (VPSHR); and The 1998 International Labor Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

Socioeconomic Baseline and Social Impacts

5. The population near Tangguh LNG area is estimated at about 18,660 people including both indigenous (adat) communities and recent migrants from other parts of Indonesia. Infrastructure is limited with boats providing the main form of transportation. Wider development has continued to attract in-migrants with whom indigenous populations have difficulty competing. There is evidence of indigenous marginalization elsewhere in Papua and Papua Barat Provinces, and increasing potential around Bintuni and Berau Bays. Critically, adat communities are identified as vulnerable. When compared to non-Papuan migrants, this indigenous population lags in numerous development indicators, notably health, education, and economic participation.
6. Existing socio-economic baseline conditions within the study area are affected by ongoing activities – 10 years of Tangguh T1/2 operation, palm oil plantations, timber concessions, wood chip processing, fishery operations including trawling and third-party oil and gas exploration such as Genting Oil & Gas.

7. Impact evaluation considered the entire TEP project zone of influence of onshore and offshore infrastructure and associated processes over the entire life cycle – pre-construction, construction, operation and post-operation.

8. The TEP does not require land acquisition or involuntary resettlement. Economic displacement due to offshore exclusion zones around the platforms and bulk off loading facility (BOF) and jetty was identified as a potentially significant impact during screening, but after a detailed review by experts from University of Gadjah Madah University (UGM) in 2016 it was determined that this impact was not significant. The fishery study by UGM concluded that fishing:

- Offshore by the Indigenous Peoples Weriagar community extends no more than two nautical miles (nm) offshore, and the platforms and exclusion zones are greater than 2.8 nm offshore. Furthermore, the platforms are located in water depths greater than 40 m, a depth not normally fished by the communities.
- Foot fishing nearshore which is mainly for fulfilling additional daily nutrition/consumption for their families by 17 foot fishermen¹ from Tanah Merah near the BOF area will be temporarily affected. Construction of the jetty facilities and associated dredging activities would not affect any other fishing activities. Dredged material disposal is in designated approved areas in deeper waters.

9. It can be concluded that there is no significant economic displacement expected from the project. No physical displacement is also expected.

10. The local population surrounding Tangguh is approximately 18,660, with a majority being Indigenous People. The percentage of Indigenous Peoples varies by village and the overall percentage of Indigenous Peoples is decreasing (relative to migrants). There are at least nine indigenous tribes in the Bintuni/Berau Bay coastal areas, spread throughout villages in the sparsely populated coastal and inland districts. Tribes include Wamesa, Soub, Kuri, Moskona, Sebyar, Simuri, Irarutu, Sekar Pikpik, Wertuwar and Petuanan Arguni however the four forefront tribes are not directly intouch to Tangguh LNG activities. These communities follow a variety of traditional livelihoods such as fishing, agriculture, hunting and gathering as well as some trading and modern employment.

11. The 2014 TEP AMDAL puts emphasis on the empowerment of Indigenous People as the main principle in developing social impact mitigation plans. The long-term cumulative social impact from the activities of Tangguh LNG in Bintuni Bay and Berau Bay region is managed as Tangguh Social Management, and operationalized under the Tangguh Sustainable Development Programs (TSDP). The Tangguh Social Management is based on Indigenous People-centered development with principles of active participation, capacity building, resilience, and taking into account sensitive social issues such as human rights, gender, vulnerable people and worker conditions. The TSDP for 2016-2020 includes programs and activitis focusing on the TSM program areas, namely, public health, education, papuan development and industrial relations, livelihood, Papuan entrepreneurship, governance; and external relations.

12. In 2016, an independent Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD) was conducted which included a review of the 2014 AMDAL, the TSDP 2015-2019, and an environmental and social compliance audit of existing facilities. Per ADB 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) and the TEP characteristics, the project is designated as Category A

for Indigenous Peoples (SPS SR3) and Category B for Involuntary Resettlement (SPS SR2). Based on the impact assessments in the AMDAL and social due diligence, those potential affected by economic displacement are indigenous Papuans and therefore a combined Resettlement and Indigenous People Plan (RIPP) be prepared. This RIPP is a strategic plan integrating Tangguh's social commitments in the TSM and TSDP and ADB's social safeguard requirements on involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples.

Public Consultation and Disclosure

13. Public Consultation and disclosure has been an established and ongoing process at Tangguh during more than 10 years of activities in the Bintuni Bay area, based on the concept of Free, Prior and Informed Participation and Consent achieved through comprehensive and proactive engagement. All stakeholders surrounding Tangguh, including Indigenous People, are regularly engaged. AMDAL-required consultations were conducted from 7 March 2012 to 18 February 2014, which involved dissemination of AMDAL information through public and technical hearing with stakeholders. Community participation on project planning was ensured and broad community support obtained during the AMDAL hearings which involved community representatives from 62 villages in both Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak Regencies. The results of public consultations were presented at a forum at the Provincial Level (Manokwari) in February 2013. It was attended by about 120 people from parliament, the MRP and various provincial government agencies. In the hearing, the community expressed their support for the project and hope for early implementation of agreed programs. Socialization of the RIPP, AMDAL and TSDP, including on workforce opportunity, was also conducted in July 2016 following the Final Investment Decision (FID) in order to ensure that the local communities are aware of the forthcoming project activities and programs at the bay related to the expansion.

14. Local community aspirations during numerous consultations and hearings were the main input for Tangguh in formulating the social commitments and impact mitigations. However, there were some of those aspirations that Tangguh have no authority to manage, particularly aspirations related to *adat* compensation and revenue sharing of natural resources. Legally, those concerns are the authority of the Government to answer. Hence, the furthest support Tangguh can provide is only facilitating the aspirations to the Government.

15. The Tangguh social team comprises about 40 Papuan and non-Papuan members with community support personnel based at various locations including the LNG site, Tanah Merah, north shore, Babo, Bintuni and Manokwari. Liaison with the communities which commenced prior to start of the Tangguh LNG T1/2 operations in 2009 continues on a regular basis. Tangguh commits to regular disclosure of its implementation progress through formal channels in parallel with AMDAL and Lenders' reporting obligations, annual stakeholder forums and ongoing engagement.

Grievance Mechanism

16. Tangguh has developed Community Grievance Procedure with the intent to receive and resolve complaints and other disagreement in relation to community development, program implementation, workforce recruitment and handling, boat passages and other issues related to Tangguh activities in Bintuni and Berau Bay.

Implementation Arrangements

17. Implementation and monitoring and evaluation of Tangguh's social programs are managed by the Communication & External Affairs (C&EA) under the BP Indonesia Head of Country. A dedicated team numbering about 40 maintain close contact with the communities

and have established several bases in the main population centres and villages. The Tangguh team will work closely with the local government to ensure the success of the social programs which will now be undertaken through the local government planning process or “musrebang”. The organizational structure and allocated human resources is sufficient for managing environmental and social aspects associated with operations. Not only does BP have the experience from the Tangguh LNG T1/2 project construction and operations, but similar projects globally over decades.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

18. Internal monitoring activities cover the progress of various programs implementations against the plan and milestones set, identify potential difficulties and corrective measures taken. Tangguh submits semi-annual monitoring reports to the lenders and Ministry of Environment on the performance of its Tangguh social programs. The monitoring report will be based on the TSDP and its annual activity programs that have been approved by SKKMIGAS.

19. External M&E will be conducted by designated independent parties through site visit every six months for the first two years of construction. Afterwards, the site visits will continue on an annual basis.

Budget and Implementation Schedule

20. During Train 3 construction period, the indicative budget requirement of the first 5 years of implementation of Tangguh social programs is approximately USD 27 Million. The annual budget for the social programs is subject to approval by the Government of Indonesia (SKKMIGAS) through the annual Work Program and Budget process. This indicative budget is not considered as commitment to the impacted community. Tangguh commitments to the community are elaborated under the social responsibilities section in the AMDAL document and in this RIPP.

21. Tangguh will follow the Tangguh Social Management during its construction and operations. The TSDP document will operationalize the TSM and its implementation will be reviewed every 5 years. The first phase of the TSDP will be implemented from 2016-2020. Subsequent TSDPs will be developed consistent with the AMDAL and ADB requirements. Tangguh will implement several mitigation actions to protect cultural heritage of Kumapa stones and address economic displacement of Tanah Merah foot fisherfolks prior to tree clearance for BOF construction which is expected to comment sometime in October 2016.

1 Background

1. The Tangguh natural gas liquefaction facility (Tangguh or Tangguh LNG) has been operating in Teluk Bintuni Regency, Papua Barat Province since 2009. ADB, together with the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and international commercial banks funded the greenfield development of the first two LNG production trains (Trains 1 and 2 [T1&2]) in 2006. Tangguh LNG T1&2 was constructed and has been operating following ADB's policy requirements, namely the Environment Policy (2002), the Indigenous Peoples Policy (1998) and the Involuntary Resettlement Policy (1995) and the social and environmental boundaries as it was set up in the first AMDAL (*Analisa Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan* or Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) that covered LNG Trains 1 and 2. That AMDAL was produced after a thorough public consultation process and approved by the Government of Indonesia in 2002. Tangguh Trains 1 and 2 started operations in 2009, and after more than six years in operation, Tangguh LNG is now planning to expand Tangguh LNG by installing additional onshore and offshore facilities including a third LNG Train (Train 3).

2. In July 2013, the Central AMDAL Commission of the Ministry of the Environment issued the terms of reference to undertake the AMDAL for the expansion project which originally encompasses the construction of the LNG Train 3 and future development which includes further gas supply to Train 3 and construction of Train 4. The updated AMDAL, which includes the Tangguh Expansion Project (TEP), was developed through an extensive public consultation process and was approved by the Government of Indonesia in July 2014. Tangguh currently has one (1) integrated AMDAL, which cover Trains 1, 2 and 3.

3. Before the approval of AMDAL 2014, Tangguh LNG implemented its integrated social programs (ISP) by fully referring to AMDAL 2002 and social management plans following ADB's social safeguard policies. Under AMDAL 2002, one of the features of the ISP is the implementation of social programs and commitments through a spatial approach, i.e. by prioritizing local communities of Directly Affected Villages or DAVs. The 2014 AMDAL puts emphasis on the empowerment of *masyarakat asli* or Indigenous People as the main principle in developing social impact mitigation plans and beneficial programs.

4. The long-term cumulative social impact from the activities of Tangguh LNG in Bintuni Bay and Berau Bay region is managed under the Tangguh Social Management or TSM (AMDAL-RKL 1.4). The TSM is based on Indigenous People-centered development with principles of active participation, capacity building, resilience, and taking into account sensitive social issues such as human rights, gender, vulnerable people and worker conditions. The TSM is operationalized under the Tangguh Sustainable Development Programs (TSDP). Building on the achievements and lessons from the Integrated Social Program (ISP 2005-2010) and the Community Investment Program (CIP or ISP2, 2011-2015), the TSDP is a 5-year program focusing on providing benefits to the indigenous peoples of the Sebyar, Simuri, Irarutu tribes, and of the Petuanan Arguni, Wertuwar and SekarPikpik who live in 62 potentially impacted villages.

5. The TSM and TSDP were formulated considering the following factors:

- Community aspirations in Public Consultation conducted in 2012 at 17 locations in Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak and other stakeholders concerns on environmental management of Tangguh, also Study of Tangguh Cumulative Impact (2013), especially aspirations and impacts related to influx migration;

- Modification of Government of Indonesia Regulation on environmental management (see Sub Ch. B1);
- Modification of Lenders standards and requirements, including ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, IFC Performance Standards 2012, and Equator Principles III 2013; and
- Change of BP internal standard on environmental management, such as GDP and GRP 3.6-0001 released in 2010.

6. In 2016, an independent Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD) was conducted which included a review of the 2014 AMDAL, the TSDP 2015-2019, and an environmental and social compliance audit of existing facilities. Per ADB 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) and the TEP characteristics, the project is designated as Category A for Indigenous Peoples (SPS SR3) and Category B for Involuntary Resettlement (SPS SR2). Based on the impact assessments in the AMDAL and social due diligence, those potential affected by economic displacement are indigenous Papuans and therefore a combined Resettlement and Indigenous People Plan (RIPP) be prepared. The RIPP is a strategic plan integrating Tangguh's social commitments in the TSM and TSDP and ADB's social safeguard requirements on involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples.

7. Results of the social impact assessments and public consultations, commitments related to indigenous peoples in the Tangguh Social Management (AMDAL-RKL 1.4), programs and implementation arrangements, of the TSDP five-year operational were transferred into the Resettlement and Indigenous People Plan (RIPP). All commitments take into account local and international requirements such as EP3, IFC-PS and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS). Social mitigation measures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements from the RKL and RPL were also integrated into the RIPP.

8. This RIPP is intended to complement the 2014 TEP AMDAL document. Tangguh uses this RIPP to address ADB SPS requirements on involuntary resettlement (SR2), mainly economic displacement of Indigenous Peoples addresses mainly foot fisherfolks² who may be affected as a result of potential restricted access to fishing during construction of the bulk offloading facility. Measures to assist them are described in this RIPP which therefore meets the SR2 requirements for a resettlement plan. No physical displacement is anticipated from this project

9. ADB SPS Safeguard Requirements (SR) 3 requires the conduct of meaningful consultations. Socialization of the AMDAL commitments, the RIPP and RKL/RPL was a key requirement requested by ADB post FID. Socialization activities and feedback from the communities were integrated into this RIPP.

² Defined as they who fish to fulfill daily additional food/nutrition for them and their families (subsistence purpose). The fishing is not their main livelihood, otherwise they fish during their spare time.

2 Requirements and References

2.1 International and National References

10. International and national references used in developing both the 2014 TEP AMDAL and this RIPP documents are:

1. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 Year 2009 on the Protection and Environmental Management; Regulation of the Minister of Environment Number 8 Year 2006 on Guidelines for Preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment;
2. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 Year 2001 on Special Autonomy of Papua Province;
3. Government Regulation No.27 Year 2012 Regarding Environmental Permit;
4. Regulation of State Minister of Environment No.17 Year 2012 Regarding Guidance on Community Involvement in the Process of Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Permit;
5. Regulation of State Minister of Environment No.16 Year 2012 Regarding Guidance to Develop Environmental Documents;
6. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009;
7. Equator Principles (EP) 3 and International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (PS) 2012;
8. United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP-HR) which refers to the Universal Declaration of Human Right (UDHR), and the Voluntary Principles of Security and Human Rights (VPSHR); and
9. The 1998 International Labor Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

2.2 ADB Policy Requirements

11. The RIPP document is one of the requirements of the ADB SPS SR 3 for projects with impacts on indigenous people. Tangguh LNG operates in Teluk Bintuni Regency in Papua Barat Province where indigenous people are still dominant. The main SR 3 components as applicable in this RIPP are:

- 1) Consultation – In accordance with SR 3, the Client is required to undertake meaningful consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples to ensure their informed participation in (i) designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts on them or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, and compensate for such effects; and (ii) tailoring project benefits that accrue to them in a culturally appropriate manner. Consultation will be carried out in a manner commensurate with the impacts on affected communities.
- 2) Social Impact Assessment – When screening by ADB confirms likely impacts on Indigenous People, the Client shall develop a full social impact assessment (SIA), and if impacts on Indigenous Peoples are identified, the Client shall prepare an RIPP in conjunction with the feasibility study. The project's potential social impacts and risks will be assessed against the requirements presented in this document, and applicable laws and

regulations of the jurisdictions in which the project operates that pertain to Indigenous Peoples matters, including host country obligations under international law.

- 3) Grievance Mechanism – The ADB SPS requires the Client to establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected Indigenous Peoples communities' concerns, complaints, and grievances. The grievance mechanism will be scaled to the impacts of the project. It should address concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is culturally appropriate, gender responsive, and accessible to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities at no cost and without retribution.
- 4) Monitoring – The ADB SPS requires the Client to monitor and measure the progress of implementation of the RIPP. The extent of monitoring activities will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. In addition to recording information to track performance, the Client should use dynamic progress toward achieving the desired outcomes. For projects with significant adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples, the ADB SPS requires the Client to retain qualified and experienced external experts or qualified NGOs to verify monitoring information.

The Client shall prepare periodic monitoring reports on the progress of RIPP implementation, highlighting compliance issues and corrective actions, if any. The report shall be submitted twice yearly.

- 5) Customary Rights and Natural Resources – Indigenous Peoples are closely tied to land, forests, water, wildlife, and other natural resources, and therefore special considerations apply if the project affects such ties. In this situation, when carrying out the social impact assessment and preparing the RIPP, the Client will pay particular attention to the following:
 - i. The customary rights of the Indigenous Peoples, both individual and collective, pertaining to ancestral domains, lands, or territories that they traditionally own or customarily use or occupy, and where access to natural resources is vital to the sustainability of their cultures and livelihood systems;
 - ii. The need to protect such ancestral domains, lands, and resources against illegal intrusion or encroachment;
 - iii. The cultural and spiritual values that the Indigenous Peoples attribute to such lands and resources;
 - iv. The Indigenous Peoples' natural resources management practices and the long-term sustainability of such practices; and
- 6) Broad support from Indigenous People – Indigenous Peoples may be particularly vulnerable when project activities include (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples. In deciding whether to proceed with a project involving such project activities, the Client shall seek the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples community that refers to a collective expression by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for the project activities. Such broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities.

Where broad community support has been ascertained, the Client will provide documentation that details the process and outcomes of consultations with Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Peoples' organizations, including:

- i. The findings of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA);
- ii. The process of meaningful consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities;
- iii. The additional measures, including project design modification, that may be required to address adverse impacts on the Indigenous Peoples and to provide them with culturally appropriate project benefits;
- iv. The recommendations for meaningful consultation with and participation by Indigenous Peoples communities during project implementation, monitoring, and evaluation; and
- v. The content of any formal agreements reached with Indigenous Peoples communities and/or Indigenous Peoples' organizations. The Client shall submit documentation of the engagement process to ADB for review and for ADB's own investigation to assure itself of the existence of broad community support for the project activities. ADB will not finance the project if such support does not exist.

12. When the Client and the affected Indigenous Peoples have major disagreements relating to the design, the RIPP or the implementation of the activities relating to commercial development of the cultural resources of Indigenous Peoples and/or to commercial development of natural resources, the Client will adopt a process of good faith negotiations for resolving such differences and disagreements.

13. All SPS requirements are fully met by the 2014 TEP AMDAL and TSDP book, although the format may differ from the RIPP format. This document is developed to meet the format standard in the SPS.

2.3 Other References

14. In addition, development of the 2014 TEP AMDAL and this RIPP document also involves other references coming from BP internal standards, and relevant Tangguh studies below:

1. Public Consultation with Local Community and Indigenous People of Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak in 2012;
2. AMDAL Public Hearing with Local Community and Indigenous People of Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak in 2013 and 2014;
3. BP GDP-GRP 3.6-0001; and
4. Tangguh Future Study – Tangguh Cumulative Impact.

2.4 SIA Requirements and References

15. In line with Tangguh's aim of improving the quality of life for the communities surrounding Tangguh, the 2014 TEP AMDAL document was developed to include Tangguh's commitment to prioritize its mitigation impacts and benefits for Indigenous People (IP) living in villages surrounding Tangguh LNG. In reaching this decision, as well as to define the term of IP, the 2014 TEP AMDAL took full reference to the requirements and studies below:

1. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 Year 2009 on Protection and Environmental Management; Regulation of the Minister of Environment Number 8 Year 2006 on Guidelines for Preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment;
2. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 Year 2001 on Special Autonomy of Papua Province;
3. Government Regulation No.27 Year 2012 Regarding Environmental Permit;
4. Regulation of State Minister of Environment No.17 Year 2012 Regarding Guidance on Community Involvement in the Process of Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Permit;
5. Regulation of State Minister of Environment No.16 Year 2012 Regarding Guidance to Develop Environmental Documents;
6. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009;
7. Equator Principles (EP) 3 and IFC Performance Standards (PS) of 2012;
8. United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP-HR) which refers to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), and the Voluntary Principle on Security and Human Right (VPSR);
9. The 1998 International Labor Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work;
10. Public Consultation with Local Community and Indigenous People of Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak in 2012;
11. AMDAL Public Hearing with Local Community and Indigenous People of Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak in 2013 and 2014;
12. BP GDP-GRP 3.6-0001; and
13. Tangguh Future Study – Tangguh Cumulative Impact.

3 Project Description

3.1 Project Location

16. The Tangguh LNG Plant is located on the south shore of Bintuni Bay in the Papua Barat Province of Indonesia. It is operated by BP in a joint venture with MI Berau BV, CNOOC Muturi Ltd., Nippon Oil Exploration (Berau), Ltd., KG Berau Petroleum Ltd., KG Wiriagar Petroleum Ltd., Indonesia Natural Gas Resources Muturi, Inc., and Talisman Wiriagar Overseas Ltd. The current operations of Tangguh LNG include offshore and onshore facilities. The onshore gas processing facilities consist of LNG Trains 1 and 2 with capacity of 7.6 million tons per annum, a condensate tank, LNG jetty, combo dock and other supporting facilities such as offices, dormitory, and Babo supporting facilities on Babo Island. The offshore gas production facilities consist of two platforms VRA and VRB, pipeline and 14 production wells. Tangguh LNG has been fully operational since July 1st 2009.

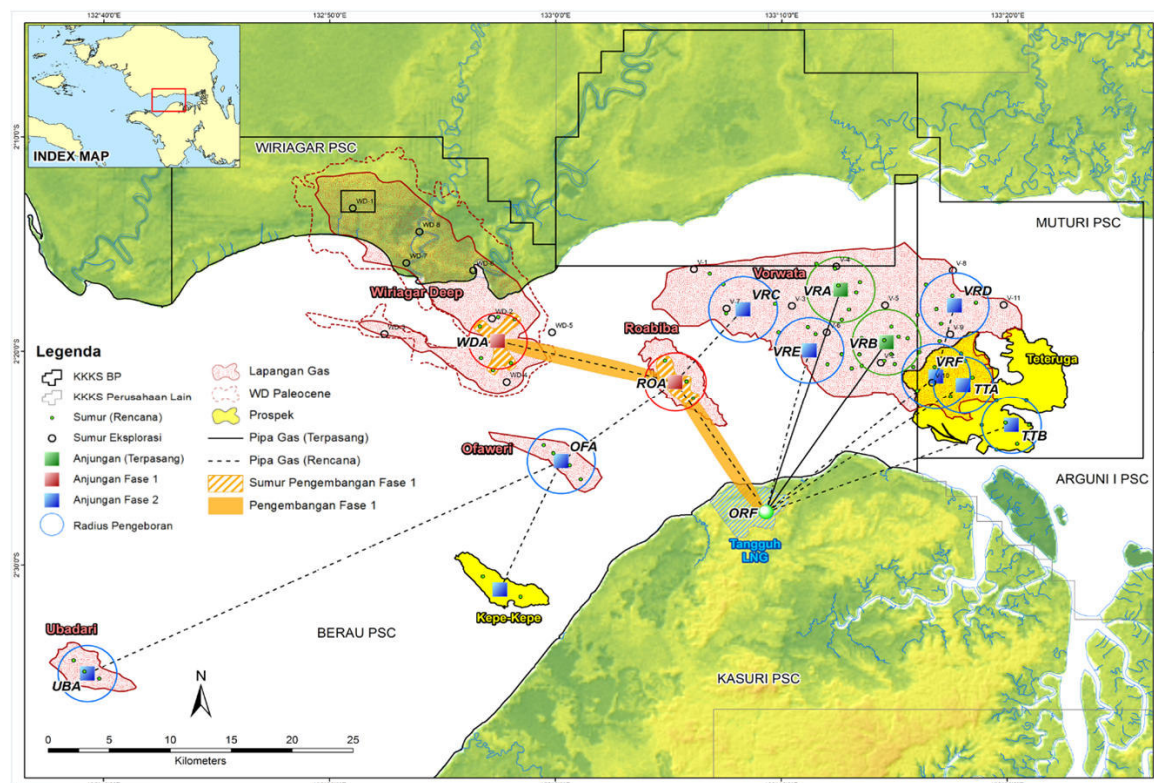


Figure 3-1 Tangguh LNG Operation and Expansion Project Scope

17. The present site of Tangguh LNG is on the location of the Old Tanah Merah Village, which was moved to a new location west of the site, and renamed Tanah Merah Baru. The resettlement project, during the development of Tangguh Trains 1 and 2, involved 127 households from Tanah Merah, of which 26 households chose to relocate to Onar hamlet (now Onar Baru Village).

18. In 2008, a handover agreement gave Teluk Bintuni Government ownership of the Tanah Merah Baru public infrastructures. The official agreement, signed by Teluk Bintuni Government, community/clan representatives, and Tangguh LNG representative, allows for progressive relinquishment of ownership from BP that ended in December 2010.

Currently Tangguh LNG is planning to expand its operations through TEP by developing Train 3 and future development, with the aim to increase production of the Tangguh reserves and to contribute further benefits for the Government of Indonesia and community as described below:

- Support the fulfillment of domestic gas needs, considering a minimum of 75% LNG production from Train LNG 3 is allocated for domestic market;
- Support for the long-term prosperity and economic development in Papua Barat and Teluk Bintuni through gas for power generation allocated for sale;
- Revenue generation for the Central and Local Government from the sale of LNG as well as taxes;
- Capital in the range of USD 2-3 billion to be spent through Indonesian firms for Indonesian goods, materials, equipment and services (local content) during all the phases of the project.
- Thousands of jobs for Indonesians including Papuans during the construction phases of the project;
- Enhanced community investment programs in health, education, good governance, economic and workforce development.

3.2 Project Overview (Size and Scope)

19. The TEP project scope includes the construction of a new onshore LNG Train 3 and two new offshore platforms (WDA and ROA). It also includes pipelines to connect the platforms to the onshore facilities, a new LNG-condensate jetty, and a new Bulk Offloading Facility (BOF) that is to be constructed close to the western perimeter of the Tangguh boundary. All of the new onshore facilities will be constructed inside the Tangguh LNG fence and boundaries; therefore there is no land acquisition or physical resettlement planned for the Tangguh Train 3 Project.

3.3 Project Objectives

20. The objectives of the Tangguh Expansion Project are to:
- Create economic value from the gas field in Teluk Bintuni for all shareholders including the Indonesian government, the company and its partners, community as well as other relevant stakeholders;
 - Increase Indonesia's gas supply and LNG production;
 - Strengthen partnership in development of Papua region;
 - Improve the quality of life for local communities surrounding Tangguh through participatory and accountable development practices; and
 - Provide long-term operations sustainability for Tangguh LNG through engagement with stakeholders.

3.4 Project Benefits

21. The Tangguh Train 3 project will bring many benefits to Indonesia including:
- Contracted 75% of LNG production to the domestic market;

- Support for long-term prosperity and economic development in Papua Barat and Teluk Bintuni through gas for power generation allocated for sale;
- Enhanced community investment programs in health, education, governance, economic and workforce development;
- Capital in the range of USD 2-3 billion to be spent through Indonesian firms for Indonesian goods, materials, equipment and services (local content) during all the phases of the project; and
- Thousands of jobs for Indonesians, including Papuans during the construction phases of the project.

4 Social Impact Assessment

4.1 General Social-Economic Condition of TEP Social Study Area in Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak³

4.1.1 Demography

22. Based on the last national census in 2010, the total population of Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak Regencies was 119,250. Total area of the two Regencies is 32,957 square kilometre, with average population density of 2.76 persons per square kilometre. Meanwhile, the total population spread in the villages within TEP social study area was around 18,660 persons or 15.6% from the total population of Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak Regencies (PSKK UGM Census Data 2013). See Table 4-1 below for general demography composition.

Table 4-1 Population Composition of Villages within TEP Social Study Area in Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak

TEP Social Study Area - Regency	Indigenous People	Papuan Migrant	Non-Papuan Migrant	Total
Teluk Bintuni	7,086	2,233	4,930	14,249
Fakfak	3,080	373	958	4,411
Total	10,166	2,606	5,888	18,660

Source: PSKK UGM Census Data 2013

4.1.2 Public Health

23. Main diseases (symptoms) that impact the people of Teluk Bintuni are infectious diseases such as acute upper respiratory infection (URI), diarrhoea, and malaria. Data from *Teluk Bintuni in Figures 2012* survey report captured that in 2011, some 40% of all public health problems were caused by URI, while diarrhoea was at 7%, and malaria at 3%. In Fakfak Regency, the *Fakfak in Figures 2012* survey report captured that in the same period about 45% of all suffered diseases was URI, 11% was malaria, and 5% was diarrhoea.

24. The same data sources also provided data of public health facilities available in villages within TEP social study area in Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak as shown in the table below:

Table 4-2 Public Health Facilities in Villages within TEP Social Study Area in Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak

Public Health Facility	Teluk Bintuni	Fakfak
Hospital	-	-
Community Health Centre (Puskesmas)	6	1
Community Health Centre Branch (Pustu)	5	4
Medical Treatment Hall (Balai Pengobatan) / Clinic	19	-

Source: *Teluk Bintuni in Figures 2014*; *Fakfak in Figures 2014*

³ For detail information of the TEP social study area/boundary, see ANDAL Document Ch I, TEP Social Study Boundary

4.1.3 Economy

25. Based on the 2010 National Workforce Survey, in general 42% of Teluk Bintuni Regency people work in agriculture, food gathering, and the fishery sector; while 19% were in services, 11% in trading, and 28% in other sectors. In addition, based on *Fakfak in Figures 2012* survey report, the main economic sector in Fakfak are fishery, agriculture, and the cultivation of seaweed and pearls.

26. The 2013 census by PSKK UGM below describes the livelihood composition of people in villages within TEP social study area in Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak

Table 4-3 Livelihood Composition of Villages within TEP Social Study Area in Bintuni and Fakfak

Livelihood	Teluk Bintuni	Fakfak
Fishery	18%	33%
Agriculture	20%	18%
Service Worker	16%	14%
Teacher/Civil Servant/Police and Army Force/Service/Private Sector	12%	15%
Trading and Small Businesses	16%	14%
Private Employee; and Others	19%	6%
Total	100%	100%

Source: PSKK UGM Census Data 2013

4.1.4 Education

27. Generally, education infrastructure in villages within TEP social study area in Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak Regencies is low, especially in quality. Transportation facilities and access is a contributory cause. Below is data on the number of schools in Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak Regencies, released by *Teluk Bintuni in Figures 2012* and *Fakfak in Figures 2012*.

Table 4-4 Number of Schools in Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak

School	Teluk Bintuni	Fakfak
Elementary	20	13
Junior High	13	2
Senior High	5	1

Source: *Teluk Bintuni in Figures 2014*; *Fakfak in Figures 2014*

4.1.5 Public Infrastructure - Transportation

28. Generally, public infrastructure, especially transportation in Teluk Bintuni Regency, can be categorized as less than adequate both in quantity and quality, especially in villages within TEP social study area. Asphalt roads are only present in Bintuni Town and Babo, the regency capital. As for the rest, roads are still soil, rocks, and wood. In comparison, the Fakfak Regency generally has better roads, with more than 20% asphalt paved. See Figure 4-1 for more detail.

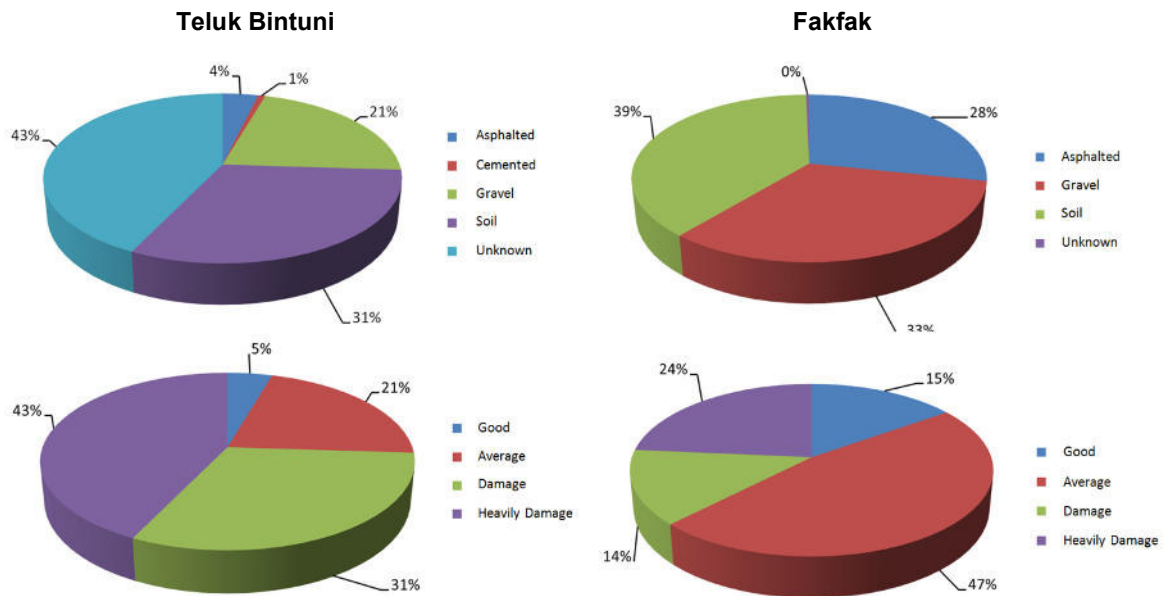


Figure 4-1 Transportation Infrastructure in Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak

4.2 References Related to the Recognition of Indigenous Peoples

4.2.1 National Legal Provisions

29. The following laws and regulations discuss the recognition of IPs:

- The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia: The existence of adat communities (indigenous communities) is recognized in the 1945 Constitution, namely in Article 18 B paragraph 2 (concerning regional government) and Article 28 I paragraph 3 (in the Chapter on Human Rights), which underlines that in regulating a self-governing region and adat communities, the government needs to respect the traditional customary rights in those territories as long as such rights remain in existence and in accordance with societal development and the principles of the Unitary State of Indonesia.

These two articles, however, use two different terms, namely "adat law community" (Article 18 B) and "traditional community" (Article 28 I).

- Law No.5 Year 1960 concerning Basic Regulations on Agrarian Principles (or Basic Agrarian Law): The Basic Agrarian Law provides general principles that accommodate the recognition of adat communities (indigenous communities), ulayat land rights (customary communal land rights), and adat laws, as can be found in Article 2 paragraph 4, Article 3 and Article 5.
- Law No.10 of 1992 on Population and Prosperous Family: This law does not explicitly mention adat communities; however Article 6 implies recognition of the right to cultural integrity as groups and rights to use ancestral lands (territories). This article provides that the right to use ancestral territory guarantees that a population, that has developed a territory based on its adat land, is not to be subjugated in its interests by new comers. If the ancestral territory is used for development activities, then such population is given priority to benefit from the added value of such development activities.
- Law No. 39 Year 1999 on Human Rights: Article 6 of Law No. 39 Year 1999 provides explicit formulation of the recognition and protection of adat communities and their cultural

identity, and considers this recognition as protection as part of the implementation of human rights. Rights over ulayat (communal land) are considered by this Law to be part of the cultural identity of these communities and must be protected.

- Agrarian Ministerial Decree No. 5 of 1999 regarding Guidelines for Communal Land Rights Dispute Settlement: Paragraph 1 clause 1 states that communal land rights of adat law community (ulayat), is the adat law-based authority over certain territories, which are the traditional habitats of the community member wherein they make use of and benefit from the natural resources, including land, in such habitats for the continuation of their life and livelihood. Such close physical and spiritual relations to land have taken place for generations without interruptions. Further, clause 3 states that adat law community is a group of people who are bound by their adat laws as a common citizen of a legal association on the basis of common residence and common lineage.
- Law No. 32 Year 2004 on Regional Government: Paragraph 2 clause 9 mentions that the State recognises and respects the adat law community units including their traditional rights as long as they continue to exist and are in line with the societal development.
- Law No. 32 Year 2009 Regarding Environmental Protection and Management: Paragraph 31 mentions that a customary law community is a group of people who have been living for generations in certain geography due to lineage bonding, close attachment to the living habitats, and the existence of value systems shaping the economic, political, social and legal institutions.
- Law No.6 Year 2014 Regarding Village: Chapter XIII of this Law provides specific conditions and recognition to adat villages. Paragraph 97 of the Law provides that adat villages can be established to the extent that the customary law of the community remains effective and applicable, and the existence of the customary law is acceptable to the community and in line with the principle of the Unitary State of Republic of Indonesia.

4.2.2 The Nusantara Indigenous People Alliance (AMAN) Concept

30. The Indonesian IP consortium Nusantara Indigenous People Alliance (AMAN) defined IPs as “a group of people who, based on ancestral origin, live in a specific geographical area, have a distinct value and socio-cultural system, sovereignty over their land and natural resources and control and take care of their survival by means of customary laws and institutions”.

According to AMAN, Indigenous people can be identified using the following criteria⁴:

- A group of people sharing the same cultural identities. IPs have distinct characteristics in terms of language, spiritual values, norms, attitudes and behaviours that distinguish one social group from another;
- Living area includes land, forests, sea and other resources, which cover not only goods but also religious and socio-cultural systems;
- Knowledge systems are also called “traditional wisdom” or “local wisdom”, which is not only preserved but enriched/developed in line with the needs of indigenous people to sustain their existence; and

⁴ <http://www.aman.or.id/en/indigenous-peoples-archipelago/who-are-indigenous-peoples.html>

- A common regulation and governance system includes customary laws and institutions to regulate and govern themselves.

31. In 2010, AMAN estimated the population of IPs in Indonesia to be between 50 and 80 million people, of which 1,163 people are members of AMAN. AMAN recruits its members based on whether they have met the AMAN criteria of 'Indigenous People'.

AMAN emphasizes on advocacy and empowerment to those considered as IPs, highlighting their basic human rights, and social and cultural rights. AMAN's definition is considered to correspond more closely with the definition used by the World Bank, ADB and IFC.

4.2.3 Other References

32. ADB SPS SR 3 Indigenous People; and IFC PS 7 Indigenous People define the term in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees⁵:

- i. Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- ii. Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- iii. Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- iv. A distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

33. The International Labor Organization (ILO) divided the definition of Indigenous People into two criteria:

- a) The subjective criteria, Indigenous People can be identified through self-identification as belonging to an Indigenous People.
- b) The objective criteria defined Indigenous People as descent from populations, who inhabited the country or geographical region at the time of conquest, colonization or establishment of present state boundaries. They retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions, irrespective of their legal status.

4.3 Definition of Indigenous People as Recognized by Tangguh

34. In the 2014 AMDAL document, Indigenous People who are the beneficiaries of Tangguh LNG is defined as indigenous communities living across Bintuni Bay and Berau Bay coastal areas, which are part of Kamundan, Weriagar, Tomu, Aranday, Babo, Sumuri, Bomberay and Kokas Districts derived from the tribes of Sebyar, Irarutu, Simuri, Petuanan Arguni, Petuanan Wertuwar and Petuanan SekarPikpik, who occupy certain customary law areas, as well as other people living in those customary law areas who are recognized by the Indigenous People as part of them, and have been occupying the indigenous territories before the presence of Tangguh LNG in 2002.

⁵ ADB Safeguard Policy Statement; Appendixes, Safeguard Requirement 3: Indigenous People; IFC Performance Standard; Performance Standard 7: Indigenous People

4.3.1 Sebyar

35. Sebyar ethnic group is one of the indigenous ethnic groups settled in Bintuni Bay. This ethnic group has historical relationship and close kinship with ethnic groups in Fakfak recognized by the similarity of families name and origin stories. In the past, Sebyar is included in the territory of Petuanan Arguni.

36. This ethnic group classifies itself into two sub-ethnics namely: Dambando (Ndamban) sub-ethnic, and Kembaran sub-ethnic. These groupings are based on the place of living and spoken dialect. According to the place of living, Dambando sub-ethnic resides in the woods of South Weriagar, while Kembaran sub-ethnic dwells on the coastal. Regarding the language aspect, these sub-ethnic groups have two different languages, namely Dambando language and Kembaran language (Keith and Christine Berry, 1987).

37. The *Dambando* (Ndamban) Sub-ethnic inhabits Tomu Village, Aranday Village, Kecap Village, and Kampung Baru Village. Clans included in *Dambando* sub-ethnic consist of awarisa, Kosepa, Kaitam, Inai, Gegetu, Efun, Kokop and Kinder.

38. *Kembaran* is a sub-ethnic clan inhabited in coastal areas of Weriagar, Taroy, and Kamundan. In addition, these sub-ethnics are found in the villages mentioned above which is in the north of Bintuni Bay, also some of these live in Otoweri Village, southern part of Bintuni Bay.

39. According to its origin, some clans formerly formed this sub-ethnic such as Bauw, Patiran, Kutanggas, and others which have a very close kinship with the clans in Fakfak. In addition, there are also clans came from other places, such as Sorowat who admits that his ancestors came from Salawati (Sorong) and Frabun clans derived from Key Islands, Southeast Maluku. The factors of place of living and close relationship have produced a blended language between these two groups due to a dialect relation between Dambando and Kembaran languages (*Action-research on Cultural Revitalization of Sebyar and Sumuri in Bintuni*, by FISIP Airlangga University, 2010).

40. The structure of clan groups of Sebyar community are independent group because the power is centered at the level of clan instead of Tribe Head. Each clan regulates the ownership of natural resources at the same time to maintain the existence of the clan members. Each clan has a head of clan. Each head of clan speaks on behalf of clan members in each discussion of Sebyar community activities, such as marital problems, death and utilization of indigenous lands.

4.3.2 Simuri

41. The Simuri ethnic group (also called Sumerine) lives in the southern part of Bintuni Bay. In terms of region administration, the Simuri community settles in Simuri District. The Sumuri community consists of 18 clans spread in five villages, namely Tofoi, Tanah Merah, Saengga, Onar Lama and Onar Baru.

42. The Sumuri community does not come from similar descendants, for example, Sowai coming from Tanah Merah, Wayuri coming from east of Bintuni Bay, Simuna coming from west coast around Fakfak region. The three ancestral clans migrated and inhabited Simuri mainland as well as created a shared history and united language, namely Simuri language.

43. Simuri people have a close relationship to nature shown by some existence of cultural sites such as 'Kali Nene Mai' (Nene Mai River), Kobara River and Kayu Besi (Iron Wood) and Nene Mae site in Saengga River Estuary. Sumuri communities believe that nature is the

dwelling place of their ancestors; hence respecting nature is the same as adat respect to the ancestor. Frequent communication with the world spirit is practiced especially on land opening event. Communication is practiced through offerings such as betel nut and cigarettes giving to ancestral spirits. It is also accompanied by singing and praying for safety in the implementation of future activities in the prospective land.

4.3.3 Irarutu

44. According to the administrative area, the Irarutu community lives in Babo District. They occupy villages such as Irarutu III, Warganusa I, Warganusa II, Tugarama, Wagura, Suga, Mabowar, Fafurwar, Maridi, Yakaema, Wermutan, Fredebe, Satura, Maguri, and Sara. According to the local people, the word Irarutu means 'good language' or 'true language'.

45. Culturally, Babo Island is part of the customary rights of the Fiawey clan, however the three other clans i.e. Manuama, Nauri and Fimbay also claim as the indigenous clans in Babo. Historically, it is told that a long time ago Major Fimbay from the Wamesa Tribe came to Babo to establish their authority under the King of Arguni.

Similar with the Sebyar and Simuri tribes, the real power in Irarutu tribe is on the level of clan, and each clan has a leader called *Nabrede*.

4.3.4 Petuanan Arguni, SekarPikpik, and Wertuwar

46. Originally, the three kingdoms are part Ternate/Tidore Kingdom that came from outside of Papua many years ago, and have been recognized as part of Indigenous People. Overall, there are 8 kingdoms living in Fakfak area, five are living in Kokas: (1) Arguni (2) Sekar/Pikpik (3) Rumbati (4) Pattipi (5) Wertuwar; and three are living in Fakfak town: (6) Ati-ati (7) Fatagar and the last is in Kaimana: (8) Namatota

Based on the AMDAL assessment, there are three kingdoms in the Kokas area that are potentially impacted by Tangguh activities. They are the Kingdoms of Sekar, Wertuwar, and Arguni. *Source: ANDAL Chapter II; 2.3.2.1*

4.3.5 Indigenous People in Context

47. The Bintuni Bay People have been living near the industry since 1935, during Dutch colonialism in Indonesia. At the time the NNGM (the Nederlandsche Nieuw-Guinee Petroleum Maatschappij) operated in Bintuni Bay area for oil exploration and exploitation. Their period ended when Japanese forces occupied South East Asia, including the Bintuni region, during World War II.

48. After 1945, some Oil and Gas Companies conducted activities in the Bintuni Bay area, such as Conoco, Lundin and Irian Petroleum, Petroenergy Utama, JOB Pertamina-Kamundan Energy, and Murphy Oil. Today, there are some companies undertaking oil and gas exploration i.e., PT Genting Oil Kasuri Pte Ltd. at the Kasuri Block, and ENI at the Arguni Block.

49. In the long period during the New Order Era, Bintuni the Bay area also experienced commercial logging and Palm Oil industries, which used 7,508 hectares (according to Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board), and the fishery industry at Wimbrow and Sidomakmur villages in the southern area of Bintuni Bay.

50. According to the Indigenous People Assessment study by University of Cenderawasih (Josh Mansoben, 2013), impacts of in-migration in Teluk Bintuni include social change of

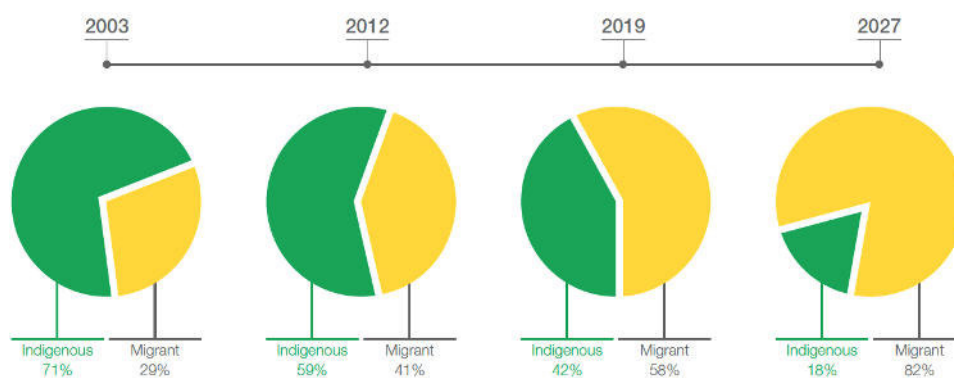
indigenous people who live in the subsistence system; change of adat institution and its leadership; change of land value; conflict related to natural resources, social assimilations, change of livelihood; and social cohesion in community.

51. Based on the Tangguh Cumulative Impact Study in 2013, future industrialization in the Bintuni Bay area will potentially lead to marginalization of Indigenous People due to incoming migrants dominating the economic opportunities. Industrialization (big-scale companies and mid-small local businesses) is predicted to rapidly grow, and attract migrants with better skills and knowledge to work, build businesses, and live in the Bintuni Bay area. Meanwhile the Indigenous People are not as ready to complete.

52. The industrialisation of Bintuni Bay will continue to ramp up due to the following:

- More access to electricity;
- Activity of upcoming petrochemical industry;
- Activities of oil and gas companies and their contractors, including Tangguh Expansion Project; and
- Other developing industries.

53. Whilst industrialisation brings economic opportunities to the region it could also potentially drive further Indigenous People marginalization if not managed sustainably.



Source: Elaborated from PSKK UGM Census Study

Figure 4-2 Projections of Indigenous People and Migrant Composition

54. The projection above shows that the Indigenous People will face social and economic pressure (marginalization) with incoming migrants who in general have better skills.

55. Having realized that the projection is happening, Tangguh has modified its community development approach from spatial based (by implementation of the DAV concept) to prioritization based on cultural identity (concept of Indigenous People centred development). This came from Tangguh’s awareness that the circumstance above will continue to occur beyond Tangguh’s control. Thus, the modification to an IP approach aims to support some of those 18% demographics projection of IPs in 2027 to be the leaders of their own regions development, and to be the main beneficiaries of Bintuni Bay economic development.

56. On a more operational level, through TSDP, Tangguh prioritises capacity development of technical skills, business, management, livelihood, and scholarships for IP, while continuing to implement the other programs for IP and local communities.

In terms of indigenous cultural values, Tangguh will enhance its adat strengthening program, by supporting preservation of IP’s adat cultural values and heritage, and develop their awareness and capacity to strengthen adat to be preserved and revitalized.

57. Based on the description in terms of cultural characteristics and current circumstances, the AMDAL document defined the Indigenous People who will be the main beneficiary of Tangguh's activities as indigenous communities living across Bintuni Bay and Berau Bay coastal area, which is part of Kamundan, Weriagar, Tomu, Aranday, Babo, Sumuri, Bomberay and Kokas⁶ Districts derived from the tribes of Sebyar, Irarutu, Simuri, Petuanan Arguni, Wertuwar and SekarPikpik, who occupy certain customary law areas, as well as other people living in those customary law areas who are recognized by the Indigenous People as part of them, and who have occupied the indigenous territories before the presence of Tangguh LNG in 2002.

58. Indigenous People as defined above consist of several prioritised levels:

- I. Indigenous People of Papua having customary rights in certain customary law areas of Bintuni Bay coastal area and Berau Bay;
- II. Indigenous People of Papua living in certain customary law areas of Bintuni Bay and Bintuni Bay coastal area but do not have customary rights;
- III. Other Papuan who are recognized by the Indigenous People as part of certain community of Indigenous People;
- IV. Non-Papuan who are recognized by the Indigenous People as part of certain community of Indigenous People

Source: AMDAL Document, RKL-RPL, Chapter I; 1.4

4.4 Assessment of Social Impact to Indigenous People

59. This section describes the key findings of the social impact evaluation under the 2014 AMDAL and subsequent independent environmental and social due diligence undertaken by lenders' environmental and social consultants and lenders' staff.

4.4.1 Social Impact Evaluation under the AMDAL

60. The AMDAL document provides a detailed description of the social impact assessment on the local community, especially the Indigenous People (AMDAL Document, Chapter III), as shown in Table 4-5 The assessment resulted from social and environmental studies and from community aspirations and concerns during three consultations events:

- Public Consultation May-July 2012, as one of basis material in formulating the Term of Reference for Tangguh social impact analysis document (AMDAL);
- AMDAL Public Hearing December 2013, as basis of the AMDAL document revision; and
- AMDAL Public Hearing February 2014, as basis of the AMDAL document final revision.

61. Below is an assessment of TEP social impact to Indigenous People based on the AMDAL impact evaluation. Note that the evaluation considers the worst case scenario of Tangguh impact, as some TEP development scope and plans were not fully defined at the time of AMDAL document development in 2012.

⁶ Region of the district refers to the districts area during the Tangguh Expansion ESIA document is approved.

Table 4-5 Summary of Tangguh Expansion Project Social Impact in AMDAL

No	Social Component	Parameter of Impact	Source of Impact	Nature and Significance of Impact	Area Identify Impacted
Phase: Gas Exploitation Activities					
1	Economy	Changes in Local Business Growth	Workforce Mobilization	Moderate + (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
		Fishery Activity Disturbance	Transportation and Installation of Offshore Platform	Moderate - (S)	Indigenous and local fishermen of Weriagar
		Decrease in Fishermen' Income	Transportation and Installation of Offshore Platform Existence of Offshore Platform	Moderate - (S)	Indigenous and local fishermen of Weriagar
		Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance	Transportation and Installation of Offshore Platform	Moderate - (S)	Indigenous and local fishermen of Weriagar
		Fishery Activity Disturbance	Existence of Offshore Platform	Major - (S)	Indigenous and local fishermen of Weriagar
		Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance	Gas Exploitation Activities	Major - (S)	Indigenous and local fishermen of Weriagar
2	Socio-Cultural	Community Perception	Operations of LNG Train 1 and 2 Well Cleaning (Flaring) Fishery Activity Disturbance Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance	Moderate - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
		Social Tension	Community Perception	Moderate - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
		Community Perception	Operations of LNG Train 1 and 2 Fishery Activity Disturbance due to the Existence of Offshore Platform (Exclusion Zone)	Major - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People

No	Social Component	Parameter of Impact	Source of Impact	Nature and Significance of Impact	Area Identify Impacted
			Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance due to the Existence of Offshore Platform (Exclusion Zone)		
		Social Tension	Community Perception	Major - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
Phase: Gas Transmission Activities					
3	Economic	Fishery Activity Disturbance	Sea Transportation for Workforce, Equipment and Materials Seabed Trenching, Pipe Installation and Rock Dumping	Moderate - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
		Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance	Seabed Trenching, Pipe Installation and Rock Dumping	Moderate - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
4	Socio-Cultural	Community Perception	Operations of LNG Train 1 and 2 Fishery Activity Disturbance Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance	Moderate - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
		Social Tension	Community Perception	Moderate - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
Phase: LNG Plant Activities					
5	Demographics	Changes in Population Migration (Mobility) Changes in Population Structure and Population Growth	Job Opportunities	Major - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
6	Economy	Job Opportunities	Workforce Mobilization	Major + (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
		Changes in Local Business Growth	Job Opportunities	Major + (S)	All local community and Indigenous People

No	Social Component	Parameter of Impact	Source of Impact	Nature and Significance of Impact	Area Identify Impacted
		Changes in Livelihood Pattern	Job Opportunities Changes in Local Business Growth	Major - and + (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
		Changes in Income Level	Job Opportunities Changes in Local Business Growth	Major - and + (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
7	Socio-Cultural	Assimilation and Acculturation	Changes in Population Migration (Mobility) Changes in Population Structure and Population Growth	Major - (S)	All Indigenous People
		Community Perception	Job Opportunities Changes in Local Business Growth Changes in Income Level Changes in Livelihood Pattern Seawater Intrusion	Major - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
		Social Tension	Community Perception	Moderate - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
8	Education	Change in Public Services Including Education	Changes in Population Migration (Mobility) Changes in Population Structure and Population Growth	Major - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
9	Public Health	Change in Disease Patterns	Changes in Population Migration (Mobility) Changes in Population Structure and Population Growth	Major - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
		Changes in Prevalence of Disease	Changes in Population Migration (Mobility) Changes in Population Structure and Population Growth	Major - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
		Changes in Healthcare Access	Changes in Population Migration (Mobility)	Major - (S)	All local community and Indigenous

No	Social Component	Parameter of Impact	Source of Impact	Nature and Significance of Impact	Area Identify Impacted
			Changes in Population Structure and Population Growth		People
		Changes in Environmental Health	Changes in Population Migration (Mobility) Changes in Population Structure and Population Growth	Major - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
10	Demographics	Changes in Population Migration (Mobility) Changes in Population Structure and Population Growth	Job Opportunities	Major - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
11	Economy	Job Opportunities	Workforce Mobilization	Major + (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
		Changes in Local Business Growth	Business Opportunities	Major + (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
		Changes in Business Opportunities	Workforce Mobilization	Major + (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
		Changes in Livelihood Pattern	Job Opportunities	Major + (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
		Changes in Income Level	Job Opportunities	Major + (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
12	Socio-Cultural	Assimilation and Acculturation	Changes in Population Migration (Mobility) Changes in Population Structure and Population Growth	Major - (S)	All Indigenous People
		Changes in Cultural Heritage	Changes in Population Migration (Mobility) Changes in Population Structure and	Major - (S)	All Indigenous People

No	Social Component	Parameter of Impact	Source of Impact	Nature and Significance of Impact	Area Identify Impacted
			Population Growth		
		Community Perception	Job Opportunities: Changes in Local Business Growth Changes in Local Business Opportunity Changes in Income Level Community expectation in gaining more benefit from Tangguh LNG (education, health, livelihood, entrepreneurship, and human resources development programs) Community expectation in handling various strategic issues (Revenue Sharing, adat compensation, gas allocation, electricity, housing, region expansion, Social Program coverage area, and large scale Infrastructure development) Seawater Intrusion	Major - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
		Social Tension	Community Perception	Major - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
13	Education	Change in Public Services Including Education	Changes in Population Migration (Mobility) Changes in Population Structure and Population Growth	Major - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
14	Public Health	Change in Disease Patterns	Changes in Population Migration (Mobility) Changes in Population Structure and Population Growth	Major - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
		Changes in Prevalence of Disease	Changes in Population Migration (Mobility) Changes in Population Structure and Population Growth	Major - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People

No	Social Component	Parameter of Impact	Source of Impact	Nature and Significance of Impact	Area Identify Impacted
		Changes in Healthcare Access	Changes in Population Migration (Mobility) Changes in Population Structure and Population Growth	Major - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
		Changes in Environmental Health	Changes in Population Migration (Mobility) Changes in Population Structure and Population Growth	Major - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
Phase: Marine Facilities Activities					
15	Economy	Fishery Activity Disturbance	Construction of BOF (Bulk Offloading Facility)	Major - (S)	Indigenous and local fishermen of Tanah Merah and Saengga
		Decrease in Fishermen' Income	Fishery Activity Disturbance	Major - (S)	Indigenous and local fishermen of Tanah Merah and Saengga
		Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance	Construction of BOF (Bulk Offloading Facility)	Major - (S)	Indigenous and local fishermen of Tanah Merah and Saengga
16	Socio-Cultural	Changes in Cultural Heritage	Construction of BOF (Bulk Offloading Facility) Combo Dock Enhancement	Moderate - (S)	All Indigenous People
		Community Perception	Operations of LNG Train 1 and 2 Fishery Activity Disturbance Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance Changes in Cultural Heritage	Major - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
		Social Tension	Community Perception	Moderate - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
17	Economy	Fishery Activity Disturbance	Sea Transportation for Workforce, Equipment and Materials Loading and Transfer of LNG and Condensate	Major - (S)	Indigenous and local fishermen of Tanah Merah and Saengga

No	Social Component	Parameter of Impact	Source of Impact	Nature and Significance of Impact	Area Identify Impacted
			Existence of Marine Facilities		
		Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance	Sea Transportation for Workforce, Equipment and Materials Loading and Transfer of LNG and Condensate Existence of Marine Facilities	Major - (S)	Indigenous and local fishermen of Tanah Merah and Saengga
		Decrease in Fishermen' Income	Fishery Activity Disturbance Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance	Major - (S)	Indigenous and local fishermen of Tanah Merah and Saengga
18	Socio-Cultural	Community Perception	Operations of LNG Train 1 and 2 Fishery Activity Disturbance Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance	Major - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People
		Social Tension	Community Perception	Moderate - (S)	All local community and Indigenous People

Source: ANDAL Document, Chapter III

62. The impact evaluation is based on assessment for, and is detailed explained in the AMDAL, that considers the worst case scenario of Tangguh impact, as some TEP development scope and plan were not fully defined at the time of AMDAL document development. In later stages of the project, when WDA Platform and Bulk Offloading Facility (BOF) were better defined, potential impacts to Indigenous People had also changed. Figure 4-3 is a map picturing area of potential significant impact due to TEP activities.



Figure 4-3 Area of TEP Potential Significant Impact

4.4.2 Findings of the Environmental and Social Due Diligence

63. According to the ADB SPS concerning projects proposed for financing, the ADB conducted desk reviews of the borrower's/client's safeguard documents, as part of its overall due diligence and undertake field visits. ADB's safeguard due diligence and review emphasizes environmental and social impact assessments and the planning process, in addition to safeguard documentation.

64. In February 2016, together with the Lender's environmental and social consultants, a team from ADB started the due diligence processes of Tangguh Expansion Project. The scope of the due diligence included,

- Part 1: An environmental and social compliance audit of the existing Tangguh facilities as required under SR4, Paragraph 12 of the ADB SPS
- Part 2: A review of environmental and social assessment and management plans prepared for the Tangguh Expansion Project.

65. The social team visited the project site to determine (i) the significant of impacts to fishing activities and extent of economic displacement and identify if there are other impacts which may need to be further analyzed; (ii) engage with communities to understand their concerns about the Project and determine extent of their awareness on impacts and mitigation and management measures; and (iii) determine if there are further mitigation measures required to ensure ADB SPS SR2 on involuntary resettlement and SR3 on Indigenous Peoples requirements are met

66. The due diligence undertaken in February 2016 resulted in the following findings: potential economic displacement from Bulk Offloading Facility (BOF) construction activities, and potential disturbance on Kumapa Sacred Stone. These impacts have been identified in

the AMDAL document. With respect to the impacts of the WDA platform, the worst case scenario was taken as some scope and plan were not fully defined at the time of 2014 AMDAL development. In later stages of the project, when the location of the WDA Platform and BOF were better defined, potential economic impacts to Indigenous People had also changed.

Social Impact on WDA Platform

67. Construction of the WDA platform will be for an interim period of six months at a location 2.8 nautical miles (5.18 km) from the Bintuni Bay north shore coastline. Impact evaluation in the AMDAL document mentioned that the construction and operation of the WDA platform would impact fishermen from Weriagar. This assumption was made considering the worst case scenario of Tangguh's impact when the AMDAL document was developed in 2012; however, the scope and plan were not fully defined.

68. During the AMDAL development in 2012 – 2014, the exact coordinate of WDA platform was not fully defined. Hence, Tangguh agreed with the recommendation from the Ministry of Environment officials to consider that the location of the WDA platform may be located within a radius 2 km around the proposed coordinates for the platform (2.8 miles or 5.8 km from coastline) and as consequence, it was assessed that it may overlap with the fishing activities and community travel-line. Construction activity and reduced fishing grounds for local fishermen were predicted to result in a decline in the income of fishermen, which could not be improved or supplemented as the fishermen do not have alternative skills. The 2014 AMDAL mentioned that while impact likelihood does not necessarily mean fishermen would not be able to fish, but support vessel movement during the WDA platform construction is predicted to greatly disturb fishing activities. The impact has been classified as moderate given that the impact will only happen during the construction period for six months.

69. However, in 2015 BP fully defined the exact coordinate location of WDA which is the same 2.8 miles (5.18 km) from the coastline then the impacts were revisited and reassessed. Since there is no need to consider a radius of 2 km and the 500m exclusion zone is a safe distance away from the the fishing grounds and community travel-line, the WDA platform is no longer expected to have direct economic impacts. Furthermore, a study on Fishermen Behavior in the Northern and Southern Villages Near Tangguh LNG Project conducted by Gadjah Mada University (UGM) in 2016 concluded that no fishermen would be 'economically directly affected' by the construction and operation of the WDA platform, since the location of the WDA platform activity is separated from traditional community fishing ground.

70. Figure 4-4 showed a map from the study of the location of the WDA platform at water depth of 44-65 meters, which is separated from local fishing areas of up to 40 meters deep. It also showed that there are no local fishing activity around the 500-meter perimeter of platform safety exclusion zone nor local transportation line by community which they sail up to three (3) miles from the coastline to avoid waves. Northshore community travel near coast line within 2 km from the shoreline, whilst the distance of the WDA Platform to the coastline is 5.18 km. Once installed the WDA platform will also apply a 500m safety exclusion zone, which means there is no impact on community travel. However, Tangguh recognizes that there will be some community perception related to the WDA platform activities as it will be visible from the coastline.

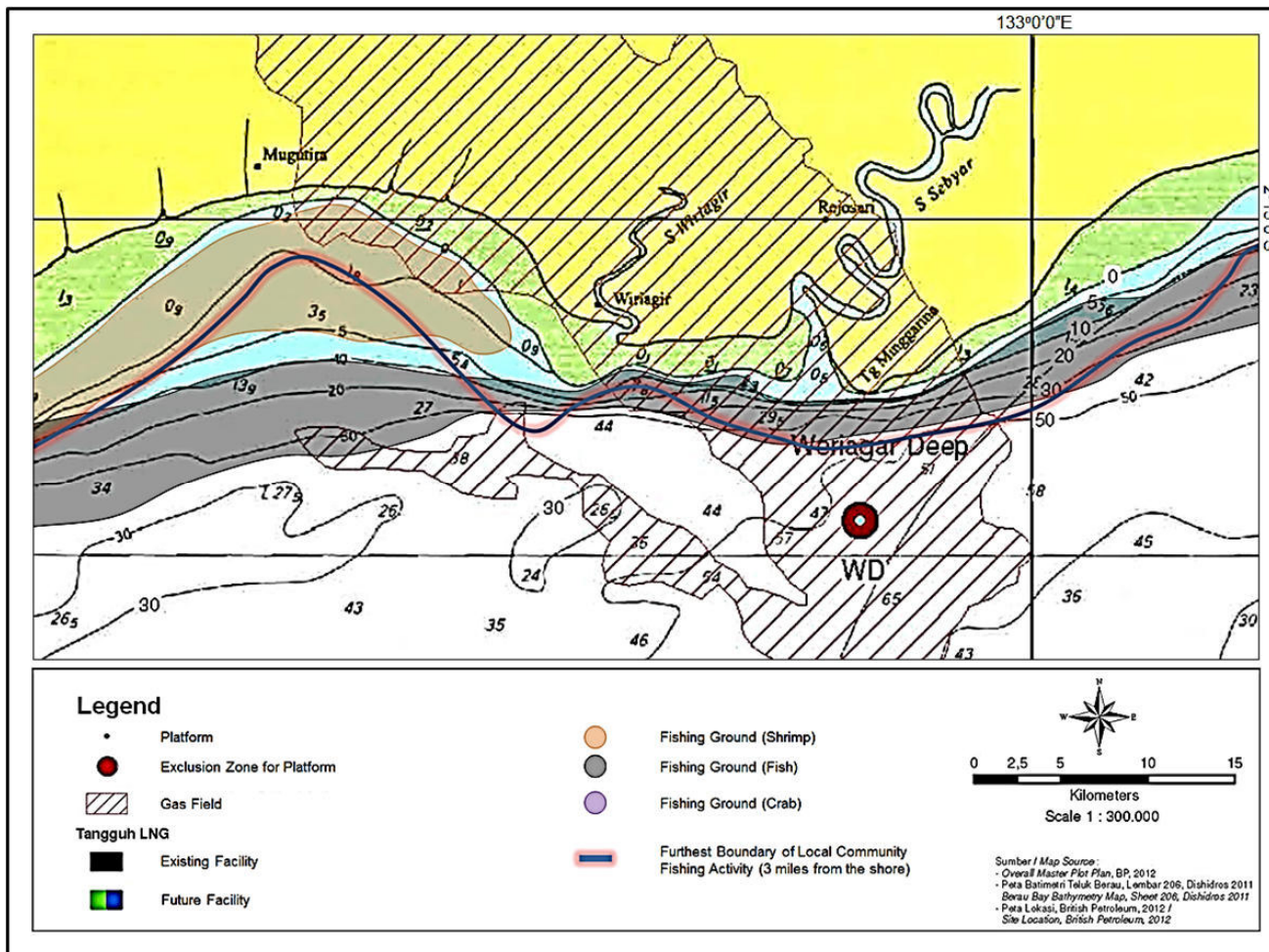


Figure 4-4 Integrated Map of WDA Location and Local Community Fishing Ground

Social Impact by BOF – Economic Displacement of Tanah Merah Foot Fishermen

71. The Bulk Offloading Facilities (BOF), which will lie inside the Tangguh boundary, will take approximately 12 months to construct and will add the area of the safety exclusion zone. The construction of the BOF and related dredging activity are considered major activities and are referenced in the AMDAL.

72. Operation of the BOF at approximately 12 months after TEP final investment decision (FID) will result in increased marine traffic from vessels utilizing the BOF. Location of the BOF is close to the Saengga estuary. According to PSKK UGM's 2016 Study on Fishermen Behavior in the Northern and Southern Villages near Tangguh LNG Project, there are two types of fishermen in Tanah Merah. The first are those whose main income comes from fishing, who uses a boat to go to Onar fishing ground to catch shrimp and fish. The second type are the foot-fisherfolks who walk along the coastline to collect shrimps, prawns and oysters, in addition to their main activity as farmers or housewives.

73. The increase of the existing safety exclusion zone due to construction of the BOF has been identified to likely cause the reduction of foot-fishermen's access to their fishing ground, and the related dredging activity to disturb shrimp and fish stocks. The UGM's study showed that the activity will likely impacted the livelihood of the 17 foot-fisherfolks, in terms of subsistence aspect. On average, a group consist of 8-12 of foot fishermen can gather around 5-10 kgs fish per day. This data (and other supporting data) will be used to develop the assistance program, to restore the value of the fish they catch.

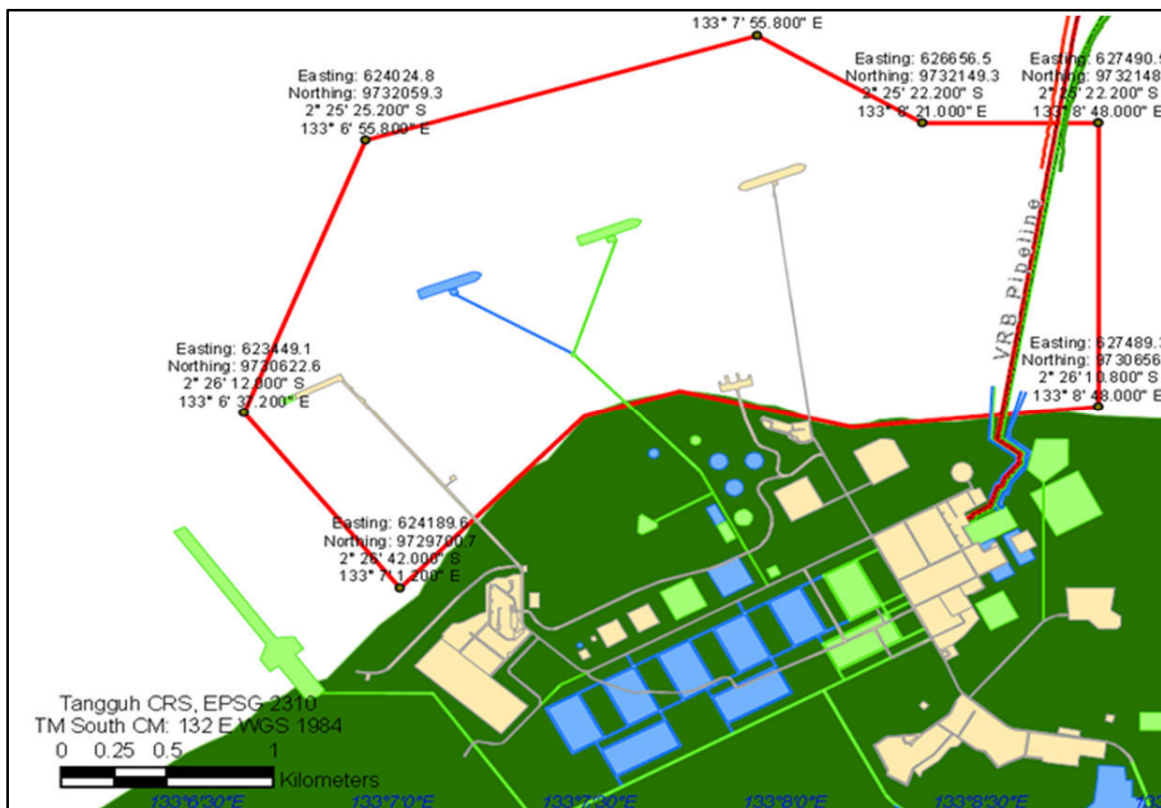


Figure 4-5 BOF and Jetties Development Plan

Social Impact on Change of Cultural Heritage – Sacred Stones

74. Dredging activities will be implemented during the construction of the BOF. The dredging sites are located near the Kumapa Stones, one of the sites that are respected by Indigenous People from Tanah Merah and Saengga. Another sacred site near the BOF is the Sacred Houses where other sacred stones found within the Tangguh area fence during construction of the initial Tangguh LNG project were collected. Both sites are sensitive for the indigenous community from Tanah Merah and Saengga and disturbance to both sites will lead to negative perception.

75. The AMDAL identified that the construction of the BOF and the second LNG jetty would disturb the Kumapa stones and the sacred houses. Dredging activities will likely be implemented in the first 18 months of the project, while vehicles activities to the BOF will be throughout the lifetime of the project (48 months). The AMDAL concluded the impact is classified as moderate and needs to be managed.

76. A Cultural Heritage Management Plan and a TEP Chance-Find Procedure, are stand-alone document separated from this RIPP document.

5 Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

5.1 Tangguh Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

77. Generally, engagement is conducted in two ways; formally (by conducting or attending an official event that involves the related stakeholders) and informally (communicating during unofficial event/time, e.g. at a dinner). Engagement is expected to be able to capture significant feedback, which may or may not influence TEP plans and activities. These need to be well recorded, discussed and further actioned by the relevant teams. Over the past 12 years, stakeholder consultation has been an important process in Tangguh LNG's impact management and monitoring, as well as for wider purposes. Affected peoples, in particular indigenous peoples, have been an important consideration in the consultations processes used for design and implementation of Tangguh's social programs. The list of stakeholders and order of priority may change depending on the issue and risk. But in general, the stakeholder list and order of priority for implementation of this plan is described in Figure 5-1,

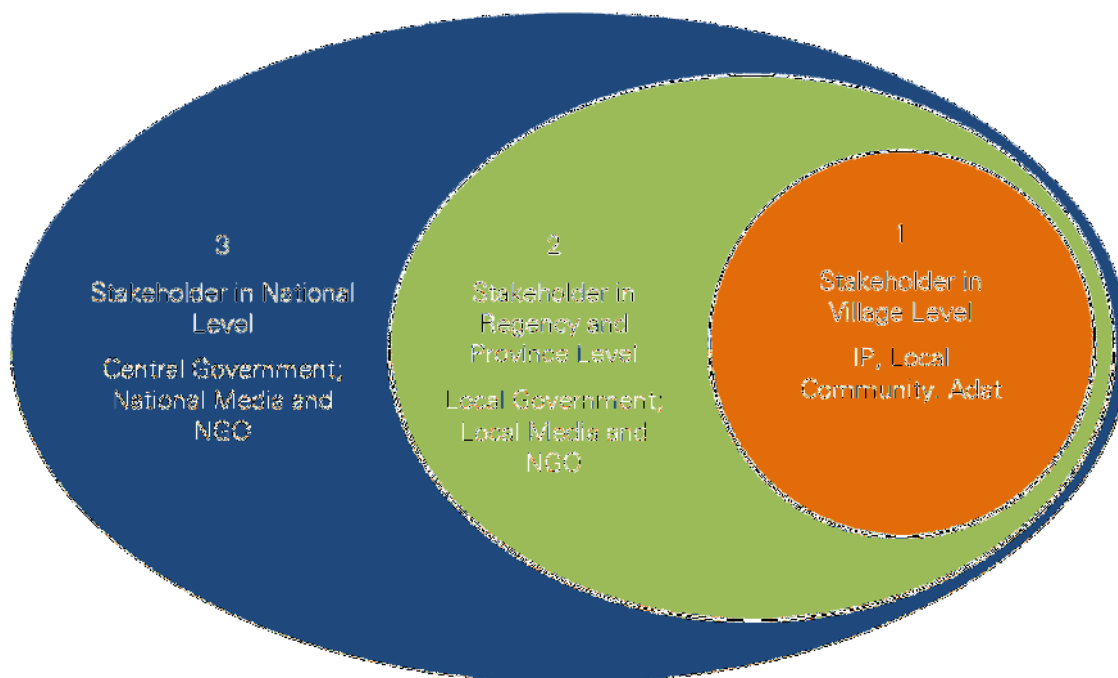


Figure 5-1 Stakeholder List and Priority Order

5.2 Public Consultation

5.2.1 Public Consultation: AMDAL Preparation Stage

78. Tangguh LNG's communications and consultations efforts have been multi-faceted. Consultations have been taking place in various forms since the earliest phases of the development, and they have broadened over time to encompass a vast array of stakeholder groups. Tangguh LNG has committed to initiate regular consultation and participatory planning for community development, as well as disclosure of information about plans and developments to the broader community.

79. Tangguh LNG initiated the public consultation for the TEP AMDAL in February – August 2012. The activity is required in Article 70 of the Indonesian Law No. 32 Year 2009 concerning Environmental Management and Protection. The public consultation must be implemented prior to the development of the AMDAL.

80. The objectives of the public consultation are:

- To provide a means for the community to convey important issues or aspirations related to the Tangguh LNG Expansion project;
- As a part of social risk management by providing a channel for the delivery of opinions and aspirations from the public;
- To ensure transparency in all EIA compilation processes; and
- To establish partnerships among the relevant stakeholders.

81. The AMDAL process required a public announcement followed, in the case of the TEP, by lengthy and substantive public consultations with potentially affected parties, reaching out to close to 1,800 villagers. Outcomes were incorporated into the scoping process that determined the content and limits of the AMDAL study, as documented in the AMDAL Terms of Reference. Stakeholders were broadly defined and included national and local government authorities, affected communities, NGOs and others (Box 1).

Box 1: Summary of TEP AMDAL Consultation

2012 TEP AMDAL Consultation Locations



Consultation and Socialization Timeline

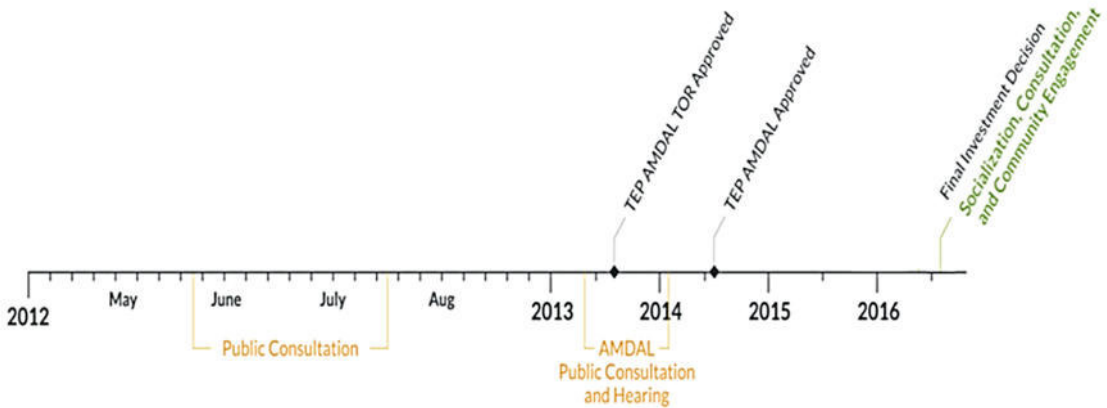


Figure 5-2 Box 1: Summary of TEP AMDAL Consultation

82. To meet the objectives of the public consultation, Tangguh LNG announced the Tangguh LNG Expansion Project Plan on 14 May 2012 in a national newspaper (Kompas) and two local newspapers (Cahaya Papua and Media Papua).

83. Following the announcement, the public consultation was held in 17 locations (villages in the north and south coasts of Teluk Bintuni Regency and villages in Fakfak Regency), covering 62 villages as listed in Table 5-1 and Figure 5-3, as well as in the Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak capitals. The public consultation at village and Regency capital level were held between 23 May-4 June 2012 (for villages in Teluk Bintuni Regency) and during 11-17 July 2012 (for villages in Fakfak Regency).

84. The public consultation was attended by 1,767 people, government officials and stakeholders in Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak, and managed to capture 1,289 aspirations.

85. The activity provides information to the local government and community regarding the project plan description, project location, prediction of social impacts to the community and mitigation plans. The information was disclosed through posters and banners in Bintuni and Fakfak towns, and two-way dialogue with the local community in the villages.

Table 5-1 Public Consultation Location of Tangguh LNG Expansion Plan Integrated EIA Study

No	Date	Public Consultation Location	Coverage Village
1	28 May 2012	Kalitami	Kalitami I and Kalitami II, Bibiram, Kenara, Maroro
2	24 May 2012	Weriagar	Weriagar, Weriagar Baru, Tuanaikin, Mogotira, West Weriagar, North Weriagar, South Weriagar
3	2 June 2012	Sebyar Rejosari	Sebyar Rejosari
4	26 May 2012	Tomu	Tomu, Totira, Adur, Ekam, Ayot and Wanagir
5	30 May 2012	Taroy	Taroy, Perapera, Tambanewa, Sorondauni, Rimbitoto, and Kampunggo
6	15 July 2012	Kramomongga	Ubadari, Goras, Mananmur, Pikpik, Wargep, Kwanggas
7	14 July 2012	Kokas	Kokas, Kampung Baru, Sisir, Sekar, Batufiafas, Patimburak
8	16 July 2012	Arguni	Arguni, Fior, Furir, Darembang, Andamanta, Taver, Goras
9	12 July 2012	Otoweri	Otoweri
10	11 July 2012	Tomage	Tomage
11	26 May 2012	Onar	Onar Lama and Onar Baru
12	28 May 2012	Saengga	Saengga
13	26 May 2012	Tanah Merah Baru	Tanah Merah Baru
14	2 June 2012	Tofoi	Tofoi, Agoda, Materabu, and Furada
15	3 June 2012	Wimbrow	Wimbrow
16	3 June 2012	Sidomakmur	Sidomakmur
17	24 May 2012	Babo	Irarutu III, Kampung Baru, Modan, Kanaisi, Nusei, Kasira, Amutu
18	10 July 2012	Capital of Teluk Bintuni Regency	-
19	23 May 2012	Capital of Fakfak Regency	-



Figure 5-3 Location of Public Consultation (Red Asterisk)

86. The public consultation at village and Regency capital levels were attended by multi-level stakeholders from villages in Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak, namely: community leaders; religious leaders; traditional leaders; youth leaders; women figures; village heads; regency heads; representatives of the Papua Barat Government; representatives of Teluk Bintuni Regency; representatives of Fakfak Regency; local NGOs; and local media.

87. A provincial level report of the outcome of the public consultation was done in Manokwari on 25 February 2013, attended by more than 120 people from the parliament, regional secretariat, Papuan Assembly (MRP), representatives from various government agencies in Papua Barat Province and Teluk Bintuni Regency.

88. Tangguh AMDAL received broad community support from the Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak regencies during the public hearing held in Bintuni Town in 17-18 February 2014, and Fakfak on 14 February 2014. The meeting was attended by almost 200 community representatives from 62 villages. These community representatives were selected by the community and also officiated by the local government.

89. This was the second hearing for the AMDAL document, the first one was held on 5 December 2013 where the community refused to sign off on the document since there was not yet a solution provided from the central government on Adat claims. Prior to the second hearing in February Tangguh facilitated a couple of meetings between local government and central government to discuss the possible solutions.

90. During the second hearings in February 2014, Tangguh shared the planned activities in the new AMDAL and results from activities over the last 10 years. At the end of the meeting, the community agreed to support the AMDAL and construction of Tangguh Train 3.

5.2.2 Community Concerns and Aspirations during Public Consultation in 2012

91. The public consultations at village and Regency capital level in 2012 were intended to gather important issues, input, aspirations and questions from stakeholders. Some 1,286 inputs (both verbal and written) were recorded. These are considered inputs towards the compilation of the ANDAL Document.

92. The outcome of the public consultation may be summarized into the following main issues:

- Aspiration of the people to be involved in the entire EIA process;
- Development of public facilities and infrastructure;
- Education and training;
- Workforce management and recruitment;
- Claims regarding adat recognition;
- Local economic growth;
- Recognition of indigenous rights;
- Public access restrictions;
- Social jealousy; and
- Tangguh LNG social programs.

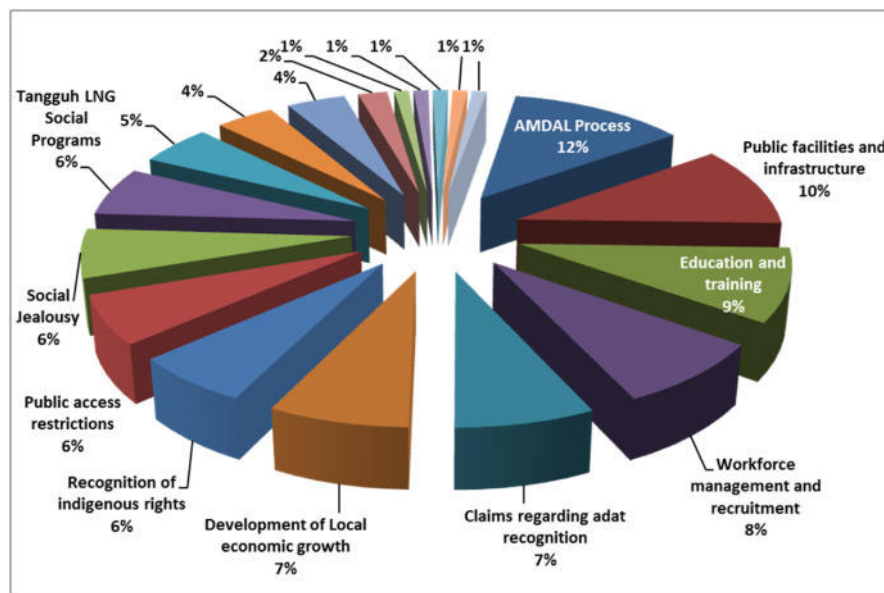


Figure 5-4 Percentage of Main Issues from the Outcome of Public Consultation

93. The distribution of main issues from the villages in the north coast and south coast of Teluk Bintuni Regency and Fakfak Regency are presented in the Figure below.

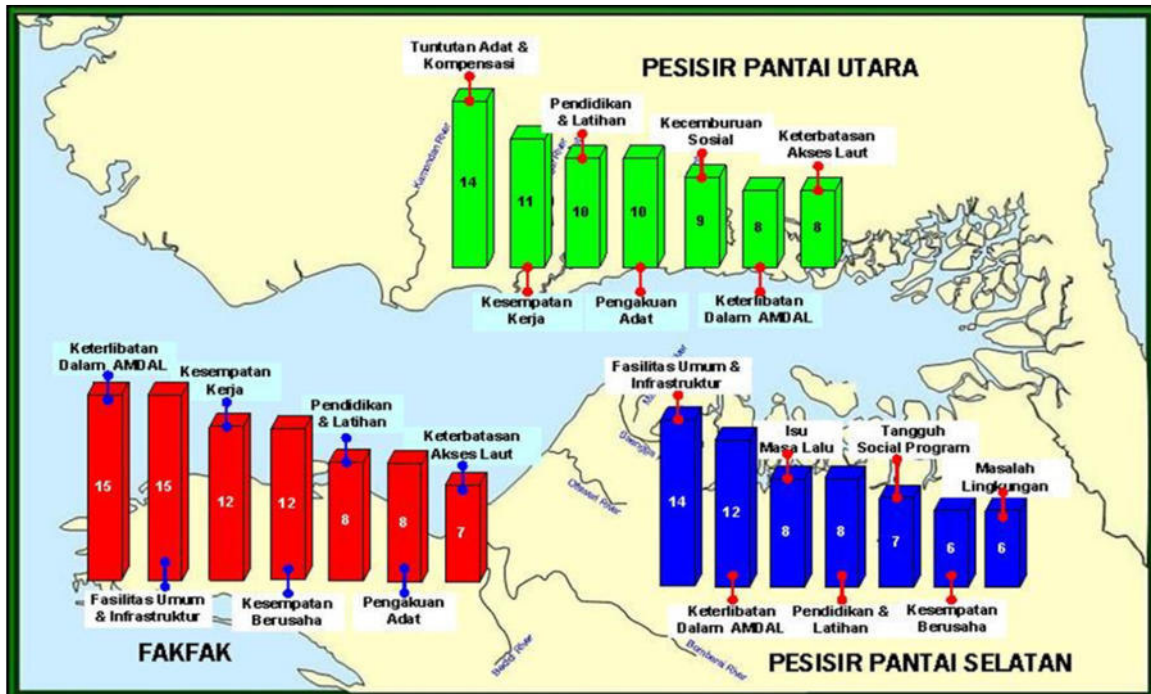


Figure 5-5 Main Issues from the Outcome of the Public Consultation in the North Coast and South Coast of Teluk Bintuni Regency as well as Fakfak Regency

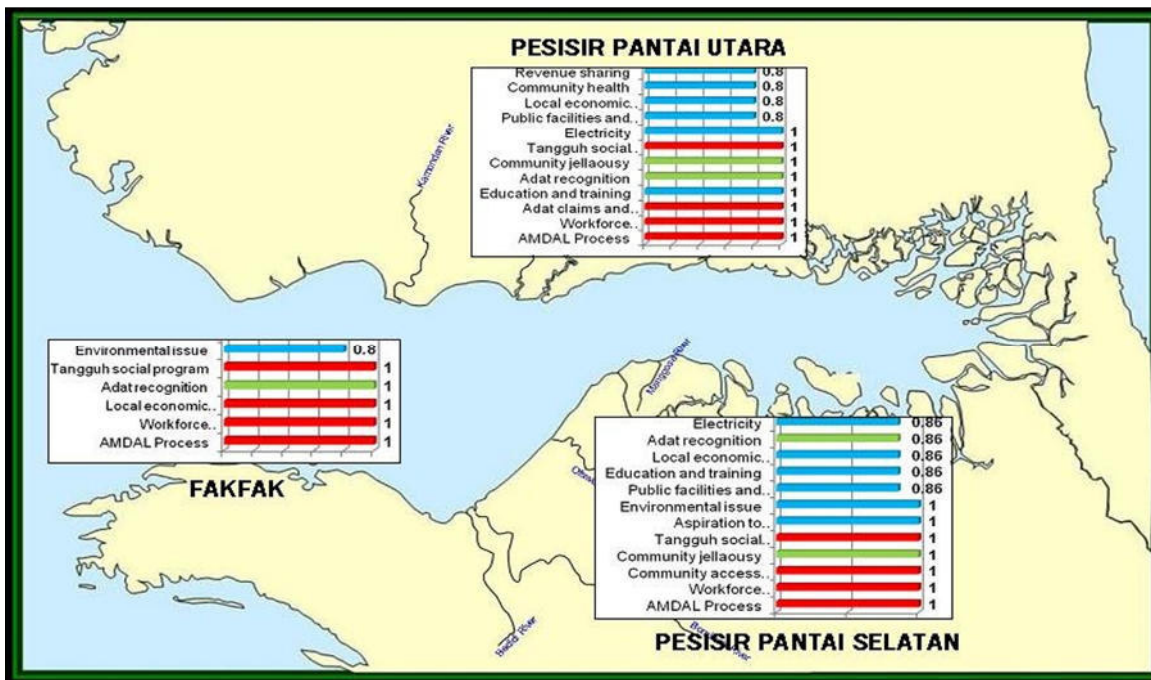


Figure 5-6 Distribution of Main Issues from the Outcome of Public Consultation

94. Summary of the consultation process undertaken to develop TSDP is pictured below:

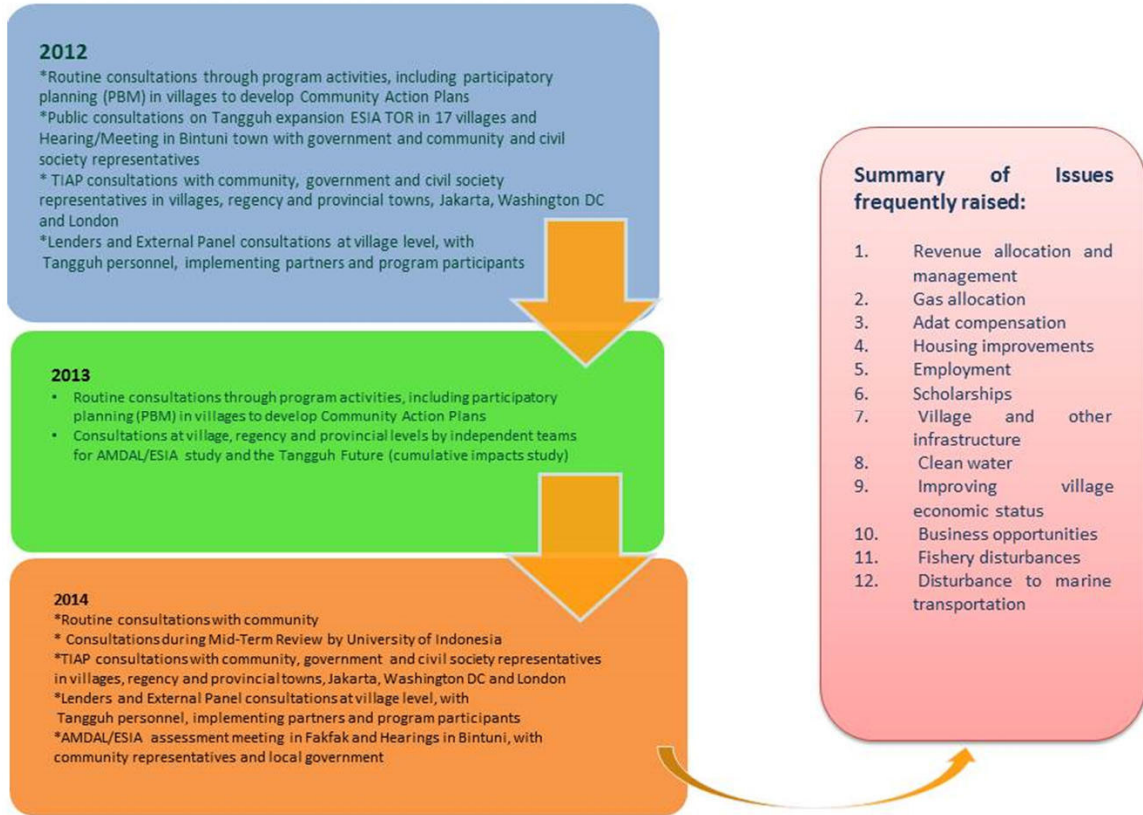


Figure 5-7 Summary of Consultation Process to Develop TSDP

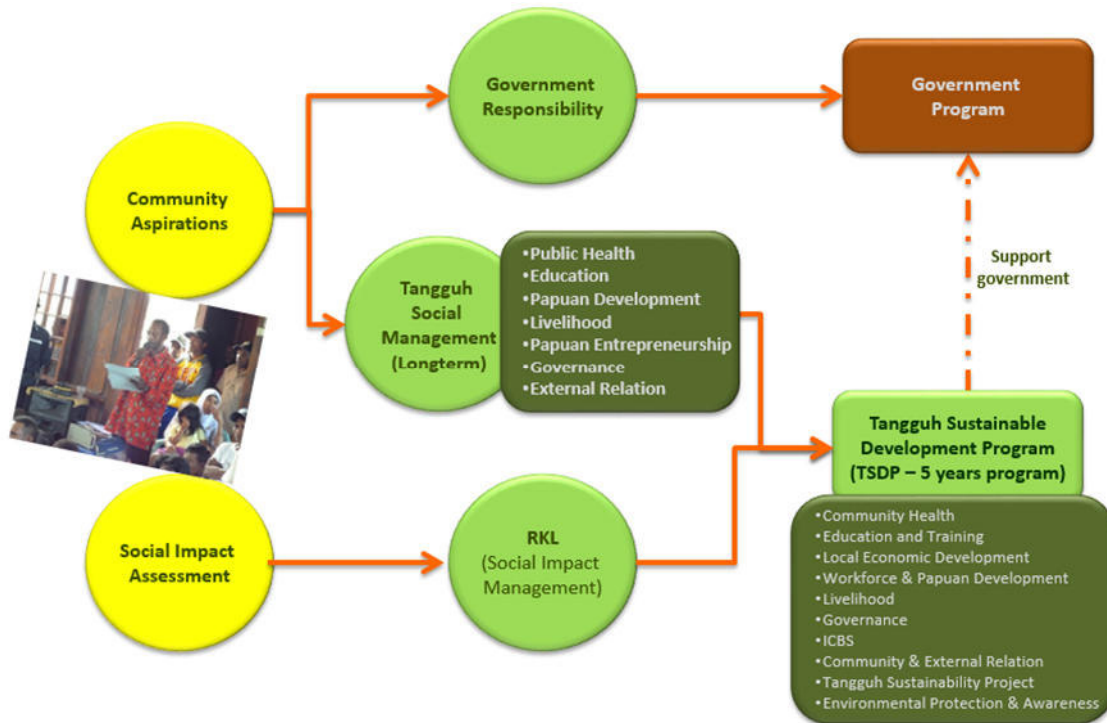


Figure 5-8 Process of Developing Tangguh Social Commitment

5.2.3 Socialization of AMDAL and TEP

95. Following the AMDAL approval by the Ministry of Environment in July 2014, there have been requests from the community to disclose the approved AMDAL document and provide an update on TEP. Tangguh conducted socializations with the Teluk Bintuni government in February 2015, and to the Fakfak government in October 2015. Other informal socializations related to the AMDAL were done by the Tangguh Community Relations Team through various small group discussions.

96. To appropriately manage community's expectations on TEP and the AMDAL commitments, Tangguh LNG decided to hold the socialization after TEP FID is achieved.

97. Following the FID announcement on July 1st, 2016, Tangguh conducted the AMDAL socialization with stakeholders surrounding Tangguh's area of operations. The objectives of the socialization were:

1. To inform and update the AMDAL and TEP, including schedule, job and economic opportunities; and mitigation impacts if any.
2. To engage the affected people who are identified by ADB SPS SR 3 as impacted by economic displacement in Tanah Merah Baru.

98. The events took place in 11 locations on the north shore and south shore covering 45 villages.



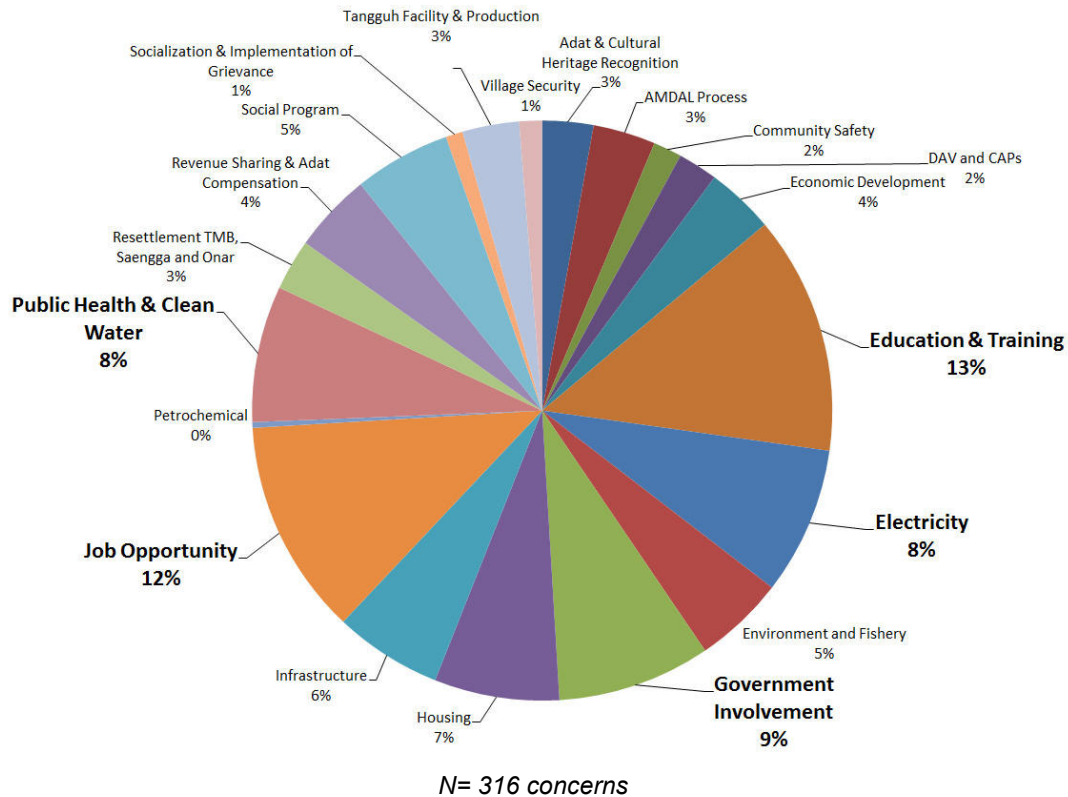


Figure 5-9 Locations Map and Summary of Issues during TEP and AMDAL Socialization

99. The socialization specifically targeted for:

- Indigenous People (IP), women, youth, adat and religious groups
- Vulnerable / poorest people:
- The 17 foot fisherman identified by ADB SPS SR 3 as affected by economic displacement in Tanah Merah Baru;

100. The socializations were carried out from 20 to 28 July 2016 with participation of local government, Tangguh LNG, BP Group Subject Matter Expert on Indigenous People, as well as ADB observers.

101. The socialization was completed, overall with the community positively accepting the commencement of the Train 3 AMDAL implementation and some input provided on program implementation. The meetings were attended by 1,245 people from villages and districts surrounding Tangguh LNG, and participant included the targeted groups – indigenous people, women, youth religious and adat groups.

102. Districts' Heads or Secretaries opened and facilitated the socializations, followed by a presentation of the AMDAL social commitments, TEP update and Environmental Policy by the Tangguh team and question and answer session. Issue summary are as describe in Figure 5-9. During the socialization, BP explained the environmental management plan, how they protect the environment by minimize impacts through vertical drilling; protection of flora and fauna inside LNG property – zero tolerance to any personnel touching/taking/catching any biodiversity inside plant surroundings; solid waste management; regular monitoring of emissions and discharge; environment, health and safety programs at LNG plant; mangrove reforestation to protect the habitat of fish and shrimps; and their environmental and social

reporting, i.e. regular reporting to PEMDA and monitoring/audit by an external team. A copy of the full AMDAL was also turned over to the community through the district representatives and in front of the villagers who were present during the July 2016 socialization.

103. The most common issues raised were education, health services, job opportunities, electricity and the role of the government in village development. Specifically, north-shore people had more concerns about education and housing development, while the south-shore people raised more concerns about education and electricity. In all locations people questioned government roles in providing better public services in the villages.

104. Adat compensations issues were raised by the community in specific areas. In Weriagar, Tomu and Taroy they asked for gas revenue sharing and adat claim related to gas wells, while in Tanah Merah and Saengga they asked for adat compensation for Tangguh LNG jetty usage. Tangguh responded that adat compensation and revenue sharing is part of the government's role, and Tangguh is committed to facilitate the discussion with the local and central governments to find solutions for the issues.

105. At Tanah Merah, the community was informed about the potential temporary disturbance to foot fishing in the BOF area during construction. As discussed in Chapter 4, Tangguh will provide assistance as part of the Livelihood Program under the TSDP. The implementation plan of the livelihood program was socialized to Tanah Merah people by the CRP and IEDP Team. Detailed implementation of livelihood program will be discussed with community prior to land clearing and tree cutting at the BOF area.

106. Communities in the north shore voiced their desire for the continuation of the Community Action Plans (CAPs) fund that was implemented in DAVs over the last 10 years. BP explained the benefits of the new approach of focusing benefits to *masyarakat asli or Indigenous Peoples*. One or two villages raised concerns about potential gas leakage from the new TEP facilities, and in Onar the issue of land titling was raised. Related to the community perception about potential gas leakage from Tangguh facilities. Tangguh will provide the Community Emergency Response Plan that is currently being developed and will be completed by December 2016. Land titling for 26 household in Onar Baru are being processed and targeted to be completed by December 2016.

107. North Shore communities also discussed their aspirations for the North Shore housing program. Villagers want BP to build the houses and for house construction to be done in parallel with T3 construction. BP explained that the North Shore housing is led by the regency government and they will be conducting socialization activities soon. The North Shore also asked about the location of the offshore platform and the exclusion zone. BP explained that there is a 500m exclusion zone around the WDA platform. The platform itself is approximately 4.5 km from the shore and 10km from Weriagar village and about 20km from Kamundan. The exclusion zone is necessary because it is dangerous because there is gas underneath.

108. During the socialization, the community raised some issues related to "adat" recognition and revenue sharing from the government. However, these issues are beyond Tangguh's management and should be handled by government.

- **Adat-related Issues**

Issues came from Northshore adat people who claim compensation for Tangguh gas wells, whilst the South shore adat people claim compensation of the usage of LNG Jetty. Tangguh responded that as the PSC (Production Sharing Contractor), Tangguh must obey and comply with the Indonesian Regulation and Law and the issues related to Adat should

be handled by government. However, to support the community and local government aspiration, Tangguh commits to facilitate meetings to help solve these issues.

Tangguh LNG acknowledges and respects the presence of indigenous tribes and clans (adat) that are directly affected by Tangguh LNG activities and will support the local government of Teluk Bintuni in continuing and accelerating the implementation of a program to improve existing housing for Indigenous People in Weriagar and Tomu Districts, which will not include any plans for further land acquisition.

In 2013 Local Government of Teluk Bintuni and Tangguh LNG signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on housing renovation for Weriagar and Tomu Districts.

- **CAPs Funds for the Tangguh contribution for Village Development**

After 10 years of providing CAPs funds for village development in the DAVs, Tangguh change its approach on village development to support through the Musrenbang (Multi Stakeholders Consultation Forum for Development Planning) government process. The mechanism of Tangguh contribution on village development are described as following:

- Bappeda (Regional Planning and Development Agency) organizes Musrenbang at the village and district level. Community aspirations are collected at the regency level to be screened by Bappeda and included into Regional Planning Development.
- Relevant programs in Regional Planning Development are discussed with Tangguh to decide which village and program can be supported by Tangguh.
- Tangguh will include selected programs based on discussion with Bappeda in the annual Tangguh CRP Work Plan and Budget

5.2.4 Future Information Disclosure Plan

109. TEP commits to regular disclosure of its implementation progress through formal channels in parallel with AMDAL reporting obligations, annual stakeholder forums and ongoing engagement, generally following this schedule:

- Dissemination of information to community via “Kabar Dari Teluk” or KaDaTe tabloid – bimonthly;
- Impact management reporting (AMDAL/RKL and RPL) – 6 monthly;
- Community visits to site, for cemetery, ceremony and monitoring – annual;
- External Panel and Lenders consultations as part of monitoring – annual;
- TIAP consultations with government and NGOs – 18 monthly; and
- Stakeholder visits to project – ad hoc event as necessary.

110. As the TEP implementation proceeds, activities expected to have impact will require socialization and community engagement, such as:

- Mobilization or transportation of large equipment affecting sea access (e.g. platforms or vessels) or creating visual/perception impacts (e.g. new signage);
- Recruitment activities, selection requirements, and mob/demobilization (e.g. timing, demand, process);
- Plans for local food supply chains (e.g. timing, type, volume, quality, packaging, processes) through the stocking point program developed for community members;
- Intermittent noise associated with construction; and

111. Input and feedback from external stakeholders is used to develop continuous improvement of programs and activities. Table 5-2 presents methods used to engage with stakeholders.

Table 5-2 Consultation Method Based on Stakeholder

Stakeholder Type	Contact Point	Consultation Method
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Relations officers at village level • Community Relations Coordinator • Program Officers at village and district locations • Lenders/External Panel • IAP Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face-to-face meetings, conversations • District meetings (3-6 months) • Social media • External Panel and IAP visits
Wider Public (Media, NGOs, Business Persons, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tangguh Liaison Officers in Bintuni, Fakfak and Manokwari • Jakarta Government and Public Affairs team • Program officers • Lenders/External Panel • IAP members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email/Internet contact • BP website • Social media • Media gatherings, journalistic trainings, press conferences, media engagements • Engagements with NGOs
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tangguh Liaison Officers in Bintuni, Fakfak and Manokwari • Jakarta Government and Public Affairs team • SKKMIGAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VIP visits to government (monthly meeting with Governor) • Site visits for District government (annual/as needed) • SKKMIGAS meetings at provincial level
National and International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications Manager in Jakarta • BP corporate communications in the United Kingdom • Lenders/External Panel • IAP members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face-to-face meetings • Emails/Internet contact • Social media • BP website • IAP meetings

6 Social Impact Mitigation Measures

6.1 Social Impact Mitigation Plan under the AMDAL

112. Refer to the social impact assessment in Chapter C, the social impact mitigation also covers the AMDAL document basis, which considers the worst case scenario of Tangguh impact, as some TEP development plans were unclear at the time of AMDAL formulation; and further define after having clearer development plan.

113. Below is the mitigation plan of the assessed social impacts referring to the AMDAL document, which is also in line with the social impact assessment in Table 4-5. For detailed description of the mitigation, see AMDAL Document RKL-RPL, Chapter II.

Table 6-1 Social Management Plan, Tangguh Expansion Project

Phase: Gas Exploitation Activities					
No	Social Impact	Source of Impact	Social Management Plan	Social Management Location	Social Management Schedule
1	Workforce	Construction Phase: - Job opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recruit Indigenous People and local community ▪ Prioritize Indigenous People and Papuan in the workforce recruitment 	The nearest villages to platforms location	During the transportation and installation of offshore gas platforms
2	Changes in Local Business Growth	Construction Phase: - Business opportunities	Optimize local products absorption from agriculture and fishery sectors	The nearest villages to platforms location	During the transportation and installation of offshore gas platforms
3	Disturbances of fishery activity and local sea transportation	Construction & Operation Phases: - Establishment of safety exclusion zone surrounding WDA platform/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct consultation to local community and affected local fishermen ▪ Implement livelihood diversification and income recovery programs for affected local fishermen surrounding WDA ▪ Install Sea signs installation surrounding the activity area 	- Villages: Weriagar, Weriagar Baru, Mogotira, South Weriagar, North Weriagar, Tuanaikin and Margarina.	During the transportation, installation, and operation of offshore gas platforms
4	Community Perception and Social Tension as secondary level impacts of job	Construction and Operation Phases: - Implementation of safety exclusion zone and ships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct consultation to local community ▪ Implement grievance procedure for local community 	The nearest villages to activities of transportation and installation, flaring and gas well drilling	During the transportation, installation, and operation of offshore gas platforms

	opportunities, flaring and disturbances of fishery activity and sea transportation	traffics during installation of platforms/			
Phase : Gas Exploitation Activities - Seismic Survey and Exploration and Appraisal Well Drilling Activities					
1	Workforce and business opportunities	Exploration Phase: - Seismic survey - Well Drilling Exploration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recruit Indigenous People and local community ▪ Prioritize Indigenous People and Papuan in the workforce recruitment 	The nearest villages to exploration activity	During the exploration activities
2	Disturbance of fishery activity and sea transportation	Exploration Phase: - Seismic survey - Well Drilling Exploration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct consultation to local community ▪ Livelihood diversification and income recovery to affected local fishermen ▪ Sea signs installation surrounding the activity area ▪ Coordinate with Port Master Office of Bintuni, Babo and Kokas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The nearest villages to the exploration activities - Watershed in surrounding exploration and drilling activities 	During the exploration activities
3	Community Perception and Social Tension	Exploration Phase: - Seismic survey - Well Drilling Exploration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct consultation to local community ▪ Implement grievance procedure for local community 	The nearest villages to the exploration and drilling activities	During the exploration activities
Phase: Gas Transmission Activities					
No	Social Impact	Source of Impact	Social Management Plan	Social Management Location	Social Management Schedule
1	Workforce	Construction Phase: - Job opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employ limited Indigenous People and local community ▪ Prioritize Indigenous People and Papuan in recruitment ▪ Demobilize its workers to their point of hire 	The nearest villages to seabed pipeline installation	Construction Phase of Gas Transmission
2	Disturbances of fishery activity and local sea transportation	Construction Phase: - Vessel activities and seabed pipeline installation including trenching and rock dumping /	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct consultation to local community and affected local fishermen ▪ Livelihood diversification and income recovery to affected local fishermen ▪ Sea signs installation surrounding the activity area ▪ Coordinate with Port Master Office of Bintuni, Babo and Kokas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The nearest villages to the location of seabed pipeline installation - Watershed in surrounding safety restriction zone 	Construction Phase of Gas Transmission
3	Changes in livelihood and income level as	Construction Phase: - Seabed pipeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Optimizing local products absorption from agriculture and fishery sectors 	The nearest villages to seabed pipeline	Construction Phase of Gas Transmission

	the secondary impact of disturbance of fishery activity	installation and pipeline vessel activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood diversification and income recovery to affected local fishermen 	instalation	
4	Community Perception and Social Tension due to secondary impacts of disturbance of fishery activity and local sea transportation	Construction Phase: Pipeline vessel activities and seabed pipeline installation including trenching and rock dumping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct consultation to local community Implement grievance procedure for local community 	The nearest villages to seabed pipeline installation	Construction Phase of Gas Transmission
Phase: LNG Plant Activities					
No	Social Impact	Source of Impact	Social Management Plan	Social Management Location	Social Management Schedule
1	Change of Demographics (Migration, structure of Population and Population Growth)	Construction and Operation Phases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job opportunities and business opportunities that led in-migration at the villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct the study of in-migration and its induce impacts Support Local Government Regencies of Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak on the implementation of Civil Administration and Information System (SIK) as the tools for in-migration control program Implement governance program and civil society strengthening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IP Villages in surrounding area of Tangguh LNG Local Government of Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak Regency Offices 	The Construction and Operation Phase of LNG Plant
2	Workforce	Construction and Operation Phases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop recruitment strategy for IP, Papuan, and National Prioritize Indigenous People and Papuan in recruitment Develop IP and Papuan workforce to increase their skills through trainings Demobilize workers to their point of hire at the end of project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IP Villages in surrounding area of Tangguh LNG Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak Sorong and Sorong Town Manokwari and Jakarta 	The Construction and Operation Phase of LNG Plant
3	Local Business Growth, Changes in livelihood patterns and income level	Construction and Operation Phases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business opportunities due to the activities of workforce recruitment and worker demobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimize local products absorption in agriculture and fishery sectors Support financial access and wider market for Indigenous People bussineses Skills and management training and mentoring in agriculture, livestock and fishing Support development of Indigenous People bussiness Establish Bintuni, Babo & Kokas Towns as the 	The villages in surrounding area of the Tangguh LNG activities	The Construction and Operation Phase of LNG Plant

			economy artery of Bintuni Bay		
4	Assimilation, acculturation and changes in social values and norms, and cultural heritage	Construction and Operation Phases; - Job opportunities and business opportunities led honey pot syndrome (influence of migrants and their families in villages)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop art and culture centre of Sebyar, Simuri and Irarutu tribes as well as Petuanan Arguni ▪ Support IP community on build the 'adat' houses in selected villages ▪ Support revitalization and cultural campaigns 	The villages in surrounding area of the Tangguh LNG activities	The Construction and Operation Phase of LNG Plant
5	Decline in access to public services including education sector	Construction and Operation Phases; - Job opportunities and business opportunities led honey pot syndrome (influence of migrants and their families in villages)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve village infrastructures through supporting Development Planning Meeting by Local Government ▪ Provide scholarship for selected Indigenous People ▪ Support school in infrastructure, management and provision of teachers ▪ Support development of flagship schools in Bintuni Bay 	The villages in surrounding area of the Tangguh LNG activities	The Construction and Operation Phase of LNG Plant
6	Changes in Disease Pattern; Disease Prevalence; Access to Healthcare; and Environmental Health	Construction and Operation Phase; - Job opportunities and business opportunities led honey pot syndrome (influence of migrants and their families in villages)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct the study of health impacts before the early work ▪ Implement the prevention of disease dissemination and transmission ▪ Support Health Agency on Health behaviour change campaigns ▪ Occupy working permit based on workers health ▪ Support local government on in-migration control management and environmental health ▪ Support prevention of prostitution surrounding Tangguh LNG 	The villages in surrounding area of the Tangguh LNG activities	The Construction and Operation Phase of LNG Plant
7	Community Perception and Social Tension as an social cumulative impacts and community greater aspiration	Construction Phase: - The construction of Tangguh LNG Operation Phase: - The operation of Tangguh LNG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct consultation and socialization to local community ▪ Implement grievance procedure for local community ▪ Implement Tangguh Sustainable Development Program (TSDP) ▪ Maintain good relationship with all stakeholders in Bintuni Bay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The villages in surrounding area of the Tangguh LNG activities - Local Government of Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak Regency Offices 	The Construction and Operation Phase of LNG Plant
8	Marginalization of	Construction and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement social programs that focus on the 	The villages in	The Construction and

	Indigenous People and vulnerable groups	Operation Phases: - Socioeconomic competition in community between Indigenous People and migrant	Indigenous People ▪ Implement livelihood programs that accessible to the Indigenous People and the vulnerable groups	surrounding area of the Tangguh LNG activities	Operation Phase of LNG Plant
Phase: Marine Facilities					
No	Social Impact	Source of Impact	Social Management Plan	Social Management Location	Social Management Schedule
1	Disturbances of fishery activity	Construction Phase: - Dredging activity for new jetty and BOF construction activity (<i>Bulk Offloading Facility</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct consultation to affected local fishermen ▪ Implement livelihood diversification and income recovery programs for the affected local fishermen 	Tanah Merah and Saengga Villages	The Construction Phase of Marine Facilities
2	Disturbance of local sea transportation accessibility	Construction Phase: - Application of safety exclusion around BOF and restriction zone along vessel transportation line. Operation Phase: - Sea transportation activities for operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct public consultation to local community ▪ Instal sea signs surrounding the activity area ▪ Support Local Government on alternative local transportation access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tanah Merah, Saengga, Onar, and Babo Villages - Watershed surrounding Saengga River Estuary - Local Sea transportation line 	The Construction and Operation Phase of Marine Facilities
3	Changes in Cultural Heritage	Construction Phase: - BOF construction activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop art and culture centre of Simuri ▪ Build traditional houses of Tanah Merah and Saengga ▪ Encourage cultural promotion activities of Simuri tribe ▪ Develop access from BOF to avoid disturbance to the sacred house ▪ Preservation of sacred objects located inside and outside Tangguh LNG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tanah Merah and Saengga Villages - Sacred stone, sacred river, and sacred houses inside and outside Tangguh LNG site 	The Construction Phase of Marine Facilities
4	Community Perception and Social Tension due to fishery activity and sea transportation	Construction Phase: - Dredging activity for new jetty and BOF construction activity - Traffic of Vessel and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct consultation to local community ▪ Implement grievance procedure for local community 	Tanah Merah, Saengga, Babo, and Onar Villages	The Construction and Operation Phase of Marine Facilities

	disturbances, noise and cultural heritage	safety restriction zone along the transportation line of vessel - BOF Piling activity Operation Phase: - Vessel activities during operation			
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Source: AMDAL-RKL Tangguh Expansion Project 2014

6.2 Mitigation of Social Impacts Identified During ESDD

114. Impact mitigation to the affected indigenous people is set to provide safeguards on livelihoods. To identify the targeted people, Tangguh conducted a robust verification in partnership with UGM, an independent consultant. Field visits and interviews with the community and affected people were undertaken to determine the number of people affected by BOF and WDA activities.

6.2.1 Mitigation Plan of the Socio-Economic Impacts of the Offshore Platform (WDA Platform)

115. According to the study on community fishery behavior by UGM (2016), no fishermen were 'economically affected' by WDA platform construction and operation activity. Under ADB's SPS SR2, Tangguh does not need to provide economic displacement and income restitution programs for the Weriagar people. Nevertheless, to manage community perception of the project as due to the visibility of the activities from the shoreline and as committed under the TSM, Tangguh will implement the Livelihood program for the broader community in Weriagar District.

116. Tangguh LNG will manage WDA platform construction activity as follows:

- *Conduct socialization of TEP activities to Weriagar community.*
Indicator: Socialization carried out at the Weriagar District.
- *Install sea signs surrounding the activity area.*
Indicators:
 - Coordination with the Teluk Bintuni Port Master established;
 - Sea signs installed surrounding the WDA platform;
 - Safety exclusion zone applied around the WDA platform.
- *Implement livelihood programs in Weriagar to manage perception of disturbance from the WDA platform activity, both during construction and operation phases.*
Indicators:
 - Skills training and mentoring session provided for IP fishermen, including on processing and post-harvesting;
 - Business management training for IP in Weriagar;
 - Support financial access (saving and loans program) for IP in Weriagar;
 - Support efforts on development of wider market for fishery products;
 - Absorption of fish products from Weriagar fishermen
- *Support government plans to provide alternative marine transportation access for local community.*
Indicators:
 - Alternative transportation in place for local community;
 - MoU in place with government on marine local transportation.

6.2.2 Mitigation Plan of the BOF Social Impact

117. The UGM study indicates that 17 foot fishermen would be 'affected' by BOF activities during its construction and operation phases. Furthermore, the study also showed that footfishing is only done during their spare time and what they collect is mainly for household consumption thus only their subsistence will be affected not their main source of livelihood and income. However, Tangguh was advised during ESDD that such lost opportunity may require

these fisherfolks to purchase what they need for sustenance, hence, affecting their daily expenses.

118. Therefore, assistance will be provided to the 17 foot fishermen who have been identified by the UGM study in March 2016. The assistance aims to compensate loss of opportunity to get supplementary foodstuffs (subsistence) and additional income for their families.

119. Tangguh LNG will implement measures for the affected indigenous foot fishermen and local community from Tanah Merah as follows:

- *Conduct socialization of TEP activities to Tanah Merah community.*
Indicators:
 - Socialization conducted at Tanah Merah;
 - Provide Information to the 17 affected Foot-fishermen concerning BOF activities and restriction fishing at the specific area near BOF for safety reason.
- *Install sea signs surrounding the activity area.*
Indicators:
 - Coordination with the Teluk Bintuni Port Master established;
 - Sea signs installed surrounding the BOF activities;
 - Safety exclusion zone installed surrounding the BOF activities.
- *Implement economic displacement programs at Tanah Merah to mitigate the impacts of BOF activities either during construction or operation phases.*
Indicators:
 - Special trainings and mentoring on livelihood programs provided for the identified affected people, including on finding alternative food sources and income generation trainings such as on processing and post harvesting;
 - Livelihood skills training and mentoring session provided for the IP in agriculture and fishery;
 - Absorption of fish/ vegetables produce from 17 affected family
 - Business management training for IP provided;
 - Support financial access (saving and loans program) for IP in Tanah Merah;
 - Support efforts on development of wider market for the livelihood products.
- *Support government plans to provide alternative marine transportation access for local community.*
Indicators:
 - Alternative transportation in place for local community;
 - MoU in place with government on marine local transportation.

6.2.3 Mitigation Plan of Cultural Heritage Impact

120. *Tangguh LNG recognizes and respects Indigenous People culture and beliefs and undertake preservation program to protect the cultural heritage of people surrounding Tangguh LNG project and operation.*

Indicators:

- BOF Technical design ensure minimum disturbance of the Sacred Houses and the Kumapa stones;
- Traditional ceremony is conducted prior to construction of BOF.
- Implementation of adat mitigation plan, such as traditional ceremony, and protection and preservation of sacred houses and stones will be consulted with the elders and indigenous representatives.
- Apply a Cultural Heritage Management Plan and TEP Chance-Find Procedure (stand-alone document separated from this plan)

6.2.4 Entitlement and Eligibility

These measures are summarized in the entitlement matrix below.

Table 6-2 Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled person	Mitigation/Compensation Policy
Temporary loss of income from fishing activities ^(a)	Peceived disturbance to fishing activities during construction and installation of offshore platform	Weriagar fisherfolks	Fisherfolks will be treated as beneficiaries to livelihood programs under the TSDP. These programs include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Skills training and mentoring session provided for IP fishermen, including on processing and post-harvesting; ▪ Business management training for IP in Weriagar; ▪ Support financial access (saving and loans program) for IP in Weriagar; ▪ Support efforts on development of wider market for fishery products; ▪ Absorption of fish products from Weriagar fishermen
Loss of opportunity for footfishing for subsistence ^(b)	Temporary loss of access to footfishing activities near BOF area	17 fisherfolks from Tanah Merah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special trainings and mentoring on livelihood programs Livelihood skills training and mentoring session provided for the IP in agriculture and fishery; ▪ Absorption of fish/ vegetables produce from 17 affected family ▪ Business management training for IP provided; ▪ Support financial access (saving and loans program) for IP in Tanah Merah; ▪ Support efforts on development of wider market for the livelihood products.
Impacts on Cultural Property Resources	Sacred places and objects in the project area	Adat communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traditional ceremonies conducted ▪ Implementation of adat mitigation plan, such as traditional ceremony, and protection and preservation of sacred houses and stones will be consulted with the elders and indigenous representatives.
Any other loss not identified			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unanticipated involuntary impacts shall be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in ADB's SPS SR2 on Involuntary resettlement policy

^(a) Loss of income due to reduction in fishing may be just a perception from the community because WDA platform activities will be visible from the coastline.

^(b) 17 fisherfolks were identified by the UGM study. The study found that a group of 8-12 of foot fisherfolks can gather approximately 5-10 kgs fish per day. This data (and other supporting data) will be the basis for the assistance program which will be implemented to help restore what they lost.

7 Tangguh Social Management

7.1 Tangguh Operating Philosophy

121. As mentioned before, industrialization which is starting to grow in the Bintuni Bay area can lead to demographic changes due to in-migrations and regional economic changes. In the long term, this circumstance may result in the marginalization of Indigenous People.

122. In addition, in 2012 Public Consultation, the Local Government and community asked Tangguh to provide direct economic benefits, as part of efforts to increase the multiplier effects of Tangguh LNG existence, to them and the Bintuni Bay area in general, instead of to the people and business entities coming from outside of Bintuni Bay, and Papua Barat.

123. Considering the above, Tangguh LNG formulized the Diversified Growth Strategy (DGS), as part of Tangguh operating philosophy that covers the actions below:

- Perform efforts to reduce pressure to regional; manage incoming migration, and the establishment of urban characteristics in areas surrounding Tangguh LNG, due to honey pot syndrome;
- Decrease work safety risks in a measurable way in Tangguh LNG site;
- Synergize PSC and other strategic industries that exist in Bintuni and Berau Bay;
- Consider blue print of the central government on development of Papua Barat and Papua; and
- Consider expectations coming from communities and the Local Government on gaining direct benefit from Tangguh LNG existence.

124. Learning from past experiences and potential development of areas surrounding Tangguh LNG, DGS as part of Tangguh operating philosophy has been reformulated, by underlining emphasis on the development of Bintuni and Berau Bay region and also Indigenous People, which is detailed below:

- Not to make areas surrounding Tangguh LNG as growth areas, and to keep Tangguh LNG isolated from community residences and economic growth areas;
- To create the economic artery in Bintuni and Berau Bay by treating Bintuni, Babo, and Kokas towns as new centers of growth;
- To encourage Indigenous People centered development through affirmative action, by treating the Indigenous People as the main beneficiary of development; and
- To ensure Tangguh LNG operation is secure and efective, while also fully complying with applied regulations and standards.

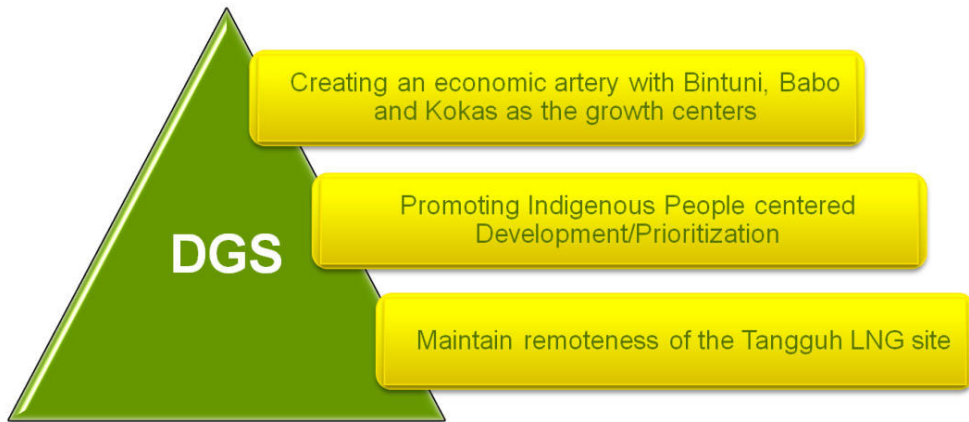


Figure 7-1 Summary of Diversified Growth Strategy

7.2 Tangguh Framework for Indigenous Papuan Development

125. Tangguh’s Framework for Indigenous Papuan Development is a long term general guidance on the IP Management Plan implementation throughout the operation period of Tangguh LNG. The framework takes into account the current IP situation, potential Bintuni and Berau Bay economic development, industrialization as well as its impact towards in-migration, potential marginalization of IP, and Tangguh LNG capacity.

126. This framework fully refers to AMDAL Document, especially in aspects of standards and requirements, including (but not limited to) human rights and equal development opportunities for women. The standards and requirements will be main basis for this framework formulation and implementation.

127. The framework follows a step by step process which aims to guide Tangguh towards improving IP capacity so they are resilient from pressures and changes of the environment. The expectation is to minimize marginalization of IP caused by demographical changes.



Figure 7-2 Tangguh Social Framework for Indigenous Papuan Development

128. Table 7-1 describes how this step by step transition is intended to be achieved. The first step is developing IP Capacity. With respect to income and livelihoods, this means for example improving income and livelihood activities related to fisheries and agricultural knowledge. With respect to Papuan workforce, this means recruitment to increase the number of IP workers as per AMDAL commitment. On health, IPs having access to public facilities and health services are responsive to IP needs.

129. The second step is improving IP productivity. On economic aspects, this means improving productivity of IPs engaged in fishery and agriculture, by using knowledge and technology to improve productivity; and development of IP trade and service sectors. On Papuan workforce this means improving their productivity at the workplace.

130. All the measures shown under this step in Table 7-1 aims to help Indigenous Papuans reach the third and final step where they are expected to be resilient to external pressures and able to sustain their improved economic status, maintain a career at Tangguh LNG, implement local development through good governance, improve the competitiveness of IP students at the national level among others.

Table 7-1 Tangguh Framework for Indigenous Papuan Development – Step by Step Examples

Capacity	Productivity	Resilience
Early changes of subsistence productive economic, that contribute to IP household income improvement	Development of productive economic in household of IP	Sustainable increasing of IP economic investment (by small-mid businesses)
Development of IP fishery and agriculture for productive purpose, by using simple knowledge	Productive IP fishery and agriculture, by using knowledge and technology to improve productivity; and development of IP trade and service sectors	Established self-supporting economic system (substitute) in Bintuni and Berau Bay that manage some top commodities managed by IP
Improvement of IP worker at Tangguh LNG, as per AMDAL commitment	Productive IP worker at Tangguh LNG, as per AMDAL commitment	Improvement of IP worker capacity and career at Tangguh LNG, as per AMDAL commitment
Access to public services for IP	Functional and IP accessible public service management	Emergence of good governance characteristics in development
Responsive health service mainly provided by the Local Government, accessible by IP	Controlled IP main health problems	Established of the Local Government settled integrated public health system; application of healthy behaviour and sanitation in IP daily life
Flagship education development prioritizing IP	IP education background that qualified to industry need in Papua area	National-standard competitiveness of IP students
Cooperation of IP, community, and local security to apply positive law in villages	Applied positive law in villages that considers IP cultural values	Sustainable area security based on positive law and IP cultural values (adat)
Access for IP on Tangguh LNG updates, and villages development programs	Accountability and transparency on public information that related to development	Each other trust between IP and the Local Government in sustainable development (supporting synergize of government-private-community) in development
Active participation of IP in planning village development	Development of IP areas based on semi/bottom-up system; and the Local Government active participation in supporting village development planning	Sustainable active participation between IP and the Local Government in village development
Cultural IP value revitalization that support IP development	Process of IP cultural values preservation that support IP development	Functional social capital of IP that supports sustainable IP development

7.3 Tangguh Social Management and Tangguh Sustainable Development Programs

131. The long-term cumulative social impact from the activities of Tangguh LNG in Bintuni Bay and Berau Bay region is managed as Tangguh Social Management, and operationalized under the Tangguh Sustainable Development Programs (TSDP). The Tangguh Social Management is based on Indigenous People-centered development with principles of active participation, capacity building, resilience, and taking into account sensitive social issues such as human rights, gender, vulnerable people and worker conditions.

132. TSDP is the framework for delivering on all of Tangguh's commitments from the AMDAL, Environmental Management and Monitoring Plans (RKL and RPL), except for those related to the project technical description and the (biological, chemical and physical) environment. It is thus part of how AMDAL will be implemented, for the non-environmental requirements. TSDP also encompasses environmental commitments that are not included in the AMDAL, i.e. commitments to the environment as part of the sustainable development concept – additional to, and not related to, the environmental impact management plans in the RKL. The TSDP lays out the 5-yearly implementation framework for AMDAL commitments and is subject to revision, adjustment or modification if change is made to the AMDAL document. In addition, the TSDP and its budget will be adjusted taking into consideration, among others, the change in circumstances, stakeholder feedback and lessons learned. In the event of ambiguity, contradiction or conflict between the AMDAL document and TSDP document, then AMDAL document shall take precedence for as long as it is not in conflict with ADB SPS requirements.

133. The TSDP includes seven major social programs, namely: Public Health; Education; Papuan Development and Industrial Relation; Livelihood; Papuan Entrepreneurship; Governance; and External Relations.

7.3.1 Public Health

134. *Tangguh LNG will support Local Government efforts in developing Bintuni General Hospital into a referral hospital. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Public Health Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Blue print of the development of Bintuni General Hospital into a referral hospital;
- Bintuni General Hospital is recognized as Local Public Service Body (BLUD) and referral hospital;
- Local Government supports to provide operational budget, facilities, main and supporting infrastructure for the development of Bintuni General Hospital into a referral hospital; and
- Bintuni General Hospital functions and operates properly in providing good quality health care services.

135. *Tangguh LNG supports Local Governments efforts in development of primary health care facilities in North Shore and South Shore of Bintuni Bay as well as in Kokas. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Public Health Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Blue print of the improvement of Community Health Center (*Puskesmas*) in North Shore and South Shore of Bintuni Bay and Kokas, which available to accommodate in-patients care as well;
- Availability of access to adequate health care standards for people living in North Shore and South Shore of Bintuni Bay and Kokas.

136. *Tanggung LNG supports the Local Government efforts in improving the capacity (quality, quantity and distribution) of medical personnel, especially those from the Indigenous People. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Public Health Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Capacity building programs and activities for medical personnel, especially those from the Indigenous People and Papua region;
- Educational assistance program in the field of health for medical personnel and candidate of medical personnel, especially those from the Indigenous People and Papua region;
- Increasing number of certified medical personnel in the villages in Area Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation Site;
- Improved public satisfaction level in public health service.

137. *Tanggung LNG supports the Local Government efforts in improving the health facilities management in the Community Health Center (Puskesmas), hospital and Local Health Department. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Public Health Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Availability of public health insurance system in Bintuni Bay and Fakfak Regency provided by the Local Government; Efforts to support the Local Government in creating an integrated health care information management system in the Local Health Department;
- Availability of access to adequate health care services for the people living in Area Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation Site.

138. *Tanggung LNG supports the Local Government efforts to encourage behavior change in the field of environmental health, normal delivery management, nutrition improvement status and reproduction (HIV/AIDS and STIs) in Area Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation Site. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Public Health Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Behaviour change in the field of environmental health, birth delivery management, nutrition improvement status and reproduction (HIV/AIDS and STIs) in Area Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation Site;
- Increase in awareness and behavior change towards clean and healthy daily life and prevention of infectious diseases in Area Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation Site;
- Decline in maternal, infant and toddler mortality rates in Area Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation Site.

139. *Tanggung LNG supports the Local Government and stakeholders' efforts in preventing the spread of main diseases in Area Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation site. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Public Health Program listed in TSDP*

Indicators:

- Availability of appropriate information on preventing the spread of main diseases;
- Availability of access to major diseases health care services;
- Limited spread of major diseases in Area Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation site;
- The increase of public awareness in preventing the spread of main disease.

140. *Tanggung LNG supports the Local Government' efforts to provide clean water and environmental sanitation for the people living around the Tangguh LNG operation site. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Public Health Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Better access to clean water as well as healthy and environmental sanitation condition for the people living in Area Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation site.

7.3.2 Education

141. *Tanggung LNG will support the Local Government efforts in the development of flagship schools at elementary, junior high and senior high level in 5 districts across the North Shore and South Shore of Bintuni Bay as well as Kokas District. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Education Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Availability of flagship schools at elementary, junior high and senior high level on North Shore and South Shore of Bintuni Bay as wells as Kokas District, complete with teachers, excellence curriculum, and supporting facilities such as a library and laboratory;
- The flagship schools run efficiently with teachers and graduates' competencies above the school average in West Papua Province;
- Improvement in number of achievement attained by flagship school graduates from the Indigenous People, leading it to national standards;
- Active participation of flagship schools students in the teaching and learning process

142. *Tanggung LNG will support the Local Government efforts to improve the existing education infrastructure at elementary, junior high and senior high level in the areas surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation site. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Education Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Availability of adequate facilities and infrastructures in schools having a high proportion of students from Indigenous People;
- Availability of decent houses for teachers in order to support the teaching and learning process in schools having a high proportion of students from Indigenous People;
- Availability of an adequate boarding house to accommodate its administrator and indigenous students from Bintuni Bay and Berau Bay who study at some particular high schools;
- Government programs to provide adequate internet access for schools located in the Area Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation site.

143. *Tangguh LNG supports the Local Government efforts in capacity building of the Department of Education and Teaching to achieve education quality standards. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Education Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Capacity building programs for the Department of Education and Teaching apparatus in delivering its functions and responsibilities (tupoksi);
- Feedback from stakeholders / surveys (to measure the competence of the Department of Education and Teaching); Improvement in the management of schools having a high proportion of Indigenous People in Areas Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation Site.

144. *Tangguh LNG will provide scholarship for outstanding students selected from the Indigenous People in senior high schools across the Areas Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation Site.*

145. *Tangguh LNG will provide education financial aid through a scholarship program for outstanding students from selected Indigenous People in Area Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation Site; Bintuni Bay, Fakfak and other regions in Papua to continue their education at the university level.*

146. *At the university level, Tangguh LNG will provide support to several universities in Papua such as UNIPA, UNCEN, and USTJ, in order to ensure the continuity of education for students from Indigenous People.*

147. *Cooperating with Local Government and other stakeholders, Tangguh LNG will provide informal education facilities namely vocational trainings, certification and English courses for the Indigenous People to improve their skills.*

148. *The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Education Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- A mechanism to determine the number and value of financial aid or scholarships;
- There are indigenous students who granted financial aid or scholarships;
- Increase in school graduation rates;
- Increasing number of high school graduates from Indigenous People that are accepted in leading universities;

- MoU with universities in Papua and West Papua to provide special programs for students from Indigenous People.

7.3.3 Papuan Development and Industrial Relations

149. *Tangguh LNG will make the Long Term Strategic Plan for Papuan Workforce Development, serving as a guideline for Tangguh itself as well as contractors, government and other stakeholders in order to achieve the target of 85% Papua Workforce in 2029.*

Indicators:

- A strategic plan and resources (budget, personnel) supervised and managed directly by the senior management from Tangguh LNG's operator;
- Career development and training programs for Tangguh LNG's workforce from the Indigenous People and others Papua region to meet Tangguh LNG's short, medium and long term needs.

150. *Tangguh LNG will give priorities the Indigenous People possessing required qualifications, fulfilling the health requirements specified by Tangguh LNG as well as good behavior. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Papuan Development and Education Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Availability of initial data, to be further updated every year in terms of skill level of the Indigenous People living in the Areas Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation site;
- Percentage of workforce Tangguh LNG derived from Indigenous People and other Papuan in accordance with existing commitments on table of workforce target.

151. *Tangguh LNG and its major contractor will require contractors to fulfill the commitment on capacity building for workforce from Indigenous People and other Papua regions. Each contractor will develop and implement educational programs and workforce development in accordance with the nature and term of the contract (construction, operation, onshore vs. offshore) so that they can supply workforce from Indigenous People and other Papua regions with competencies required by Tangguh LNG. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Papuan Development and Education Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Each contractor at Tangguh LNG will employ Indigenous People and other Papuan, as well as have clear provisions regarding the development of employee competence;
- Each contractor in Tangguh LNG which employ Indigenous People and other Papuans has a competency-based training plan to develop workforce derived from Indigenous People and other Papuan;
- An annual report on the number of competency-based training implementation;
- A quarterly report on the number of Indigenous People and other Papuan on each contractor (type of work and level of skill)

152. *Tangguh LNG and its major contractors will work with the agencies/institutions to provide skills training, particularly to selected indigenous people living in Areas Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation site in order to improve their competitiveness in getting a job in West Papua region. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Papuan Development and Education Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- An increase in Indigenous People and other Papuan competency who have involved on trainings through program supported by Tangguh LNG which later absorbed by labour market of Papua;
- Availability of good quality training service to deliver trainings for Indigenous People and other Papuan in order to meet the needs of local labour market in Papua.

153. *Tangguh LNG will work together with related stakeholders in the development of Assessment and Training Centre for Working Skills (BLK) to develop basic technical skills and the development of Polytechnic School. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Papuan Development and or Education Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Tangguh LNG contribution on development of Fakfak Polytechnic School development and Assessment and Training Centre for Working Skills (BLK) in West Papua;
- Fakfak Polytechnic School and Assessment and Training Centre for Working Skills (BLK) in West Papua produce quality graduates to enter the labor market, including the Tangguh LNG and/or to continue their education to a higher level;
- Data of graduate's number of Fakfak Polytechnic Public School was accepted as an apprentice and worked in the Tangguh LNG and its contractors as well as other industries

154. *Tangguh LNG and its contractors will communicate and coordinate with the workforce of Local Government, including those in Teluk Bintuni Regency, Fakfak Regency, Sorong, Manokwari, and West Papua Province.*

Indicator:

- Periodic coordination meetings among Tangguh LNG, contractors and workforce of Local Government of Teluk Bintuni Regency, Fakfak, Sorong, Manokwari, and West Papua Province

155. *Tangguh LNG and its contractors will comply with all prevailing labour laws in Indonesia and operator labour standards and workforce competency standards of Tangguh LNG.*

Indicators:

- Contractor has owned and implemented standard operating procedure of workforce in accordance with the prevailing labour laws in Indonesia and labour standards in Tangguh LNG;
- Availability of places of worship, health, accommodation and sports facilities as required by laws and occupational safety and health standards of Tangguh LNG.

156. *During the construction phase, and with due regard to the priority admission as mentioned above, Tangguh LNG will assign the point of hire.*

Indicators:

157. Description of point of hire as follows:

- For Indigenous People: Area Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation site, Bintuni Bay and Fakfak;

- For Papuan: Bintuni Bay, Fakfak, Sorong, and Manokwari. Cooperating with outsourcing contractor, and the center of curriculum vitae submission will be later consider opened in Jayapura and Biak;
- For Non-Papua in Papua (Bintuni Bay, Fakfak, Manokwari, Sorong) and Jakarta.

158. Furthermore, other indicators as follows:

- A Memorandum of Understanding with the workforce of local government in Teluk Bintuni Regency, Fakfak, Sorong, Manokwari, and West Papua Province regarding the recruitment process;
- Cooperation with contractors that supply workers from those aforementioned areas;
- The socialization and job announcement for Indigenous People and other Papua region in each point of hire.

159. *During the construction and operation phases, Tangguh LNG and its contractors will build communication strategies for mobilization and demobilization of workers to ensure the workers demobilized to their previous point of hire as soon as possible.*

Indicators:

- A documented communication strategy prior to mobilization and demobilization in construction and operation phases;
- Communication from Tangguh LNG and its contractors to workers concerning working condition and rights before they signed working contract;
- Mobilization and demobilization process running in accordance with the procedure;
- Tangguh LNG and its contractors comply with the normative rights of workers when his contract expired

160. *During the construction and operation phases, Tangguh LNG and its contractors will create, implement and manage complaints/grievance procedure for its workforce.*

Indicators:

- The availability and implementation of complaints/grievance procedures for Tangguh LNG and its contractors' workers;
- The formation of complaints/grievance resolution committee by Tangguh LNG and its contractors;
- The functioning of complaints/grievance resolution procedures as part of the industrial relations mechanism during the construction and operation phases.

7.3.4 Livelihood

161. *Tangguh LNG supports the Local Government effort in developing a broader marketing network for the local products produced by the Indigenous People. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period, and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Livelihood Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- A strategic document to develop local products managed by Indigenous People and broader marketing network for those products;
- A business cooperation between the buyers from outside Bintuni Bay and Berau Bay region with the Indigenous People managing the outlet trained by Tangguh LNG and/or Government.

162. *Tanggung LNG will optimise the absorption of local products in the sector of agriculture, fisheries, foods, and other qualified supplies. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period, and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Livelihood Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Clear information for the public about the needs and demands of agriculture products, fisheries, foods, other daily supplies by Tangguh LNG and its contractors;
- The availability of data on local superior products that can be marketed and data on the number of transaction occur for those products;
- The transaction between Tangguh LNG and its contractors with the local business unit managed by the majority of Indigenous People in providing agriculture products, fisheries, foods and other supplies;
- 10% minimum of the food needs from the sector of agriculture and fisheries during the construction of the Tangguh LNG Expansion Project or offshore activities are locally supplied;
- 65% minimum of the food needs from the sector of agriculture and fisheries in Tangguh LNG's long term operation are locally supplied.

163. *Tanggung LNG supports the Indigenous People efforts to gain access to financial services. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period, and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Livelihood Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Increasing capacity and numbers of available financial institutions that can be accessed by the Indigenous People;
- The Indigenous People use financial services (capital and savings) provided by financial institutions;
- Increasing of people's awareness and habit to save in financial institutions.

164. *Tanggung LNG will support the effort to develop some community-based economic institutions that are already available for the Indigenous People. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period, and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Livelihood Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Increasing management skill for community-based economic institutions;
- Availability of development strategy and planning for community-based economic institutions;
- Inclusion of the development of community-based economic institutions in the Local Government Strategic Plans in economic field;
- The functioning of community-based economic institutions, which are beneficial for the Indigenous People.

165. *Tanggung LNG supports the Local Government effort in increasing the participation and development of micro enterprises run by the Indigenous People. The form, scope, type,*

amount, budget, time period, and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Livelihood Program listed in TSDP.

Indicators:

- Local Government's alignment towards Indigenous People in developing micro enterprises;
- Capacity strengthening program for Indigenous People in managing micro enterprises;
- Increasing amount of income from small-scale business managed and developed by Indigenous People.

166. *Tangguh LNG supports the Local Government or local community's efforts in capacity building of women from Indigenous People in developing their household scale enterprises or other enterprises. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period, and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Livelihood Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Special program from Local Government to increase the potential and household scale enterprise or other enterprises managed by the women from Indigenous People;
- Capacity strengthening of women from Indigenous People in managing the household scale enterprise or other enterprises;
- The sustainability and success of various household scale enterprises or other enterprises managed by women from Indigenous People.

167. *Tangguh LNG will help a number of selected Indigenous People in acquiring capacity to earn income or activities generating revenues, especially skills related to natural resource-based activities, in which the Indigenous People have the traditional knowledge. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period, and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Livelihood Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Supporting facilities/infrastructure for agricultural, fisheries and other production activities of selected Indigenous People derived from Areas Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation site;
- Assistance to businesses that based on the local resources and local knowledge for selected Indigenous People derived from Areas Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation site;
- The number and type of business that based on local resources and local knowledge sustainably grow, which participated by Indigenous People.

7.3.5 Papuan Entrepreneurship

168. *Tangguh LNG supports the integrated efforts to develop the sector of manufacturing, services and supporting business that are integrated and synergizing with Tangguh LNG operation in the long term. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters related to Tangguh LNG's support in this instance will be further specified in Papuan Entrepreneurship Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Business feasibility study in accordance with the needs of Tangguh LNG;
- Clear mapping of the non-hydrocarbon activities in Tangguh LNG as well as business identification that will be able to be done by local contractors;
- Strategic documents on the entrepreneurship development supporting Tangguh LNG operation;

- The implementation of entrepreneurial management and technical training in accordance with identified business types;
- Business relationship between the local company managed by Papua's entrepreneurs around Bintuni Bay, Berau Bay and Tangguh LNG sub-contractor;
- The growth of economic activities as the benefit from the presence of Tangguh LNG for the Indigenous People in Bintuni Bay and Fakfak;
- Increasing Gross Domestic Product/the proportion of total expenditure spent by Tangguh LNG in Bintuni Bay and Fakfak.

169. *Tangguh LNG provides support to entrepreneurs from the Indigenous People and Papua to participate in local economic activities, including in the effort to create and train businesses as well as develop entrepreneurship. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters related to Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Papuan Entrepreneurship Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- The capacity strengthening (including skill and business management) for entrepreneurs from the Indigenous People as a long term strategy, and Papuan entrepreneurs as a short and mid-term strategy;
- Capacity Building for Government Agencies and the institutions of business association;
- Technical and financial support for Indigenous People's businesses;
- The growing of leading business that become the model of business managed by Indigenous People and Papuan;
- The emergence of a number of competitive entrepreneurs from the Indigenous People participating in the procurement of goods and services in Bintuni Bay and Fakfak;
- The availability of marine transportation and other infrastructure supporting the entrepreneurs' needs in Bintuni Bay and Fakfak;
- The availability of support on local initiatives to recycle organic and non-organic waste except government waste. The implementation of waste management shall comply with the prevailing regulations, equipped with decent facilities and the availability of market to promote recycling product sustainable proceed.

170. *Tangguh LNG supports the Local Government efforts to make and implement policies as local economic driver that has synergy with long terms business development needs, which has partiality toward the Indigenous People's interest. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters related to Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Papua Entrepreneurship Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Local Government policies and regulations to boost the sustainable growth of service sector, manufacturing and other industries having alignment toward the Indigenous People;
- The implementation of long terms local economic development, supported by the Local Government policies having alignment toward the Indigenous People.

7.3.6 Governance

171. *Tangguh LNG will support the Local Government efforts in increasing the professional capacity of the officials at the village and district level in Areas Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation site located at Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak Regencies. The form, type, amount,*

budget, time period and other matters related to Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Governance Program listed in TSDP.

Indicators:

- The implementation of mentoring and training activities on the main duties and function of Local Government officials at the village and district level around Tangguh LNG operation sites;
- Good selection and regeneration based on the ability of the Local Government officials serving in Bintuni Bay and Fakfak region;
- Basic skills improvement of Local Government officials at the village and district level in performing basic tasks and functions.

172. Tangguh LNG shall support the Local Government effort on providing good quality of public services for community, especially which covers aspects of health, education and economic, in regency, district and village levels. The form, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters related to Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Governance Program listed in TSDP.

Indicators:

- Program to improve public services in the field of health, education and public economy at the village, district and regency level;
- The village regulation regarding the village governance;
- Mentoring activities related to public services held by Local Government at the village and district level;
- Improvement of people's perception to the quality of public services delivered by the Local Government;
- Support to Local Government in formulating public service policies dedicated to Indigenous People;
- Granting business license in accordance with the local General Spatial Planning.

173. Tangguh LNG will comply with the prevailing laws regarding anti-bribery and anti-corruption, as well as uphold and promote ethical business practices. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Governance Program listed in TSDP.

Indicators:

- Every interaction with Government officials will be done transparently and refer to the government rules and business ethic rules applied in Tangguh LNG;
- Tangguh LNG efforts to share their experience in the implementation of governance to other companies and Local Government in Bintuni Bay and Fakfak region.

174. Tangguh LNG will encourage the formation of cooperation forum among the stakeholders in the development and expansion of Bintuni Bay and Fakfak regions. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Governance Program listed in TSDP.

Indicators:

- Formation and passage of cooperation forum that discuss about the strategic development in Bintuni Bay and Fakfak, whose members are company, traditional leader, community leader, religious leader, Local Government and other stakeholders;
- The existence of joint activities to address strategic issues in Bintuni Bay and Fakfak region such as disaster management, environmental management and human rights.

175. *Tanggung LNG will support local government effort in managing incoming migration and its impacts. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Governance Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- An open forum to periodically discuss the impact of migration to the Indigenous People;
- Support to the Civil Administration and Information System program (SIAK);
- Providing support to village authorities through aligned programs toward Indigenous People;
- Mutual agreement with other stakeholders in Bintuni Bay and Fakfak regions to mitigate the migration impacts.

176. *Tanggung LNG support the Government's efforts in providing better understanding regarding the process of Revenue Sharing management to the stakeholders at the Region and Province where Tangguh LNG is operating. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Governance Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Workshop or similar forum regarding Revenue Sharing management process at Regional and Provincial level;
- Effort to facilitate a good, intensive and transparent communication among the authorities concerning Revenue Sharing management.
- Support to the Local Government in planning and using the Revenue Sharing for sustainable development in Bintuni Bay and Fakfak region.

177. *Tanggung LNG will provide the stakeholders in Papua with accurate information on the progress of Tangguh LNG operation activities on a regular basis for stakeholders in Papua.*

Indicators:

- Availability of space for the community to freely express their opinion and aspiration through an open consultation regularly held by Tangguh LNG team especially for traditional figures/leaders;
- Consultation forum for Government and NGOs to provide information about the development of Tangguh LNG operation activities each semester;
- Bulletin and other communication medias providing information about the development of Tangguh LNG operation activities each quarter;
- Media control giving feedback to Tangguh LNG;
- Good understanding and feedback from the stakeholders related to Tangguh LNG operation activities.

178. *Tanggung LNG supports the civil society strengthening in the villages, districts and regencies in Areas Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation site. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Governance Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Community strengthening to independently participate in the development planning, implementation and evaluation monitoring;
- Gender perspective and Indigenous People development are applied in all impact management activities and other programs in TSDP;

- Self-reliance in the development of the village.

179. *Tanggung LNG supports the effort to preserve and strengthen the cultural identity and values of the Indigenous People in Areas Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation site. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Governance Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- The existence of “Traditional House” respectively for Sumuri, Sebyar, Irarutu and Petuanan Arguni, Sekarpikpik and Wertuwar tribes as gathering place for traditional leaders and center of cultural activities for Indigenous People;
- The existence of indigenous culture art gallery that serves as a center of art and culture of Indigenous People;
- The revitalization of the Indigenous People’s art and culture (such as dances, art and songs);
- The strengthening of the Indigenous People’s socio-cultural identity through preservation of local language or dialects;
- The cultural preservation program involving young people of the local tribes;
- Religious program intended for community in the villages;
- Youth program intended for community in the villages.

180. *Tanggung LNG values the heritage sites and sacred places of the Indigenous People living and working in particular customary law in Areas Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation site. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Governance Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Introduction to local culture for Tangguh LNG’s workforce, as well as cultural orientation to contractor’s workers and Tangguh LNG visitors;
- Protection and access for Indigenous People to visit sites, objects and sacred places inside the Tangguh LNG location;
- Conducting traditional ceremonies, if necessary, as part of the Tangguh LNG operation activities.

181. *Tanggung LNG appreciates Indigenous People existence affected by Tangguh LNG activities and will provide direct benefit to Indigenous People in accordance with public consultation process. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with this cooperation in this instance will be further specified in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Local government program in infrastructure development related to housing settlement for Indigenous People in Weriagar District and specific location in Tomu District;
- Financial aid of housing settlement and other activities from Tangguh LNG in Weriagar District and specific location in Tomu District.

182. *Tanggung LNG will cooperate with the related security officers, community and other stakeholders in maintaining the stability of public order and security across the region to support Tangguh LNG sustainable operation activities. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Integrated Community Based Security Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- The implementation of the Community-based Integrated Security system (Integrated Community Based Security/ICBS) is operating effectively in the Areas Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operations site;
- The implementation of stability and order in areas surrounding Tangguh LNG Operations site supported by a strong civil society participation;
- 85% of the Tangguh LNG security members are Indigenous People from villages surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation site and Indigenous People in other Bintuni Bay and Fakfak regions.
- Integrated Community Based Security (ICBS) runs effectively in providing safety and order around Tangguh LNG operation site by promoting the principles of civil society and law enforcement;
- A memorandum of understanding (Hint Field Joint Security - JUKLAPPAMBERS) between Tangguh LNG and Papua Police regarding security with the Tangguh LNG;
- Establishment and functioning of Public Safety Cooperation Forum (FKPM) by involving community leaders, Police and other relevant stakeholders in the villages in Areas Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation site;
- Enhancing the capacity of FKPM members;
- Maintaining the security and order stability by the community in its territory.

183. *Tanggung LNG supports the effort to raise public understanding and awareness on prevailing laws and Human Rights principles in Bintuni Bay and Fakfak region. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in Integrated Community Based Security listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- The understanding of Human Rights among stakeholders in Bintuni Bay and Fakfak region;
- Activity to raise the understanding and awareness of the prevailing laws among Indigenous People living in Areas Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation site;
- Decline in violation of law and the absence of Human Rights violation related to Tangguh LNG operation activities;
- Availability of legal support in Bintuni Bay and Fakfak region to give advice on civil rights law of local community.

7.3.7 External Relations

184. *Tanggung LNG will support the development efforts for Indigenous People living in Areas Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation site, involving the planning from the community and Local Government with focus on sustainable activities. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in External Relations Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- Integrated village development plan, involving active participation from the community living in Areas Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation site;
- Mutual agreement between the regency government especially BAPPEDA (Regional Planning Board) and Tangguh LNG in implementing the outcome of Development Planning Meeting (Musrenbang) in villages in Areas Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation site with partiality toward the Indigenous People's interest.

185. *Tanggung LNG actively builds a harmonious mutual relationship with all stakeholders with the principles of equality, partnership, trust, respect and appreciation. The form, scope, type, amount, budget, time period and other matters associated with Tangguh LNG support in this instance will be further specified in External Relations Program listed in TSDP.*

Indicators:

- A well maintained relationship with the local communities through regular visits to people living in the villages, districts, regencies and province in Areas Surrounding Tangguh LNG Operation site;
- Annual visit of the Indigenous People leaders, Local Government, District and Regency officials to Tangguh LNG location;
- Good perception about Tangguh LNG from the stakeholders at the village, District, regional, provincial and national level;
- Declining numbers and type of complaints filed and recorded in the complaints log at Tangguh LNG;
- Effective and efficient settlement of every grievance addressed to Tangguh LNG.

186. *In the early phases, Tangguh LNG will provide power to the State Electricity Company (PLN) taken from the electricity oversupply of LNG plant. In an effort to increase performance of Tangguh LNG power plant at 4 Megawatts and will be increased to a maximum of 8 Megawatts in accordance with the ability of the power plant performance of Tangguh LNG. Furthermore, PLN will coordinate with Local Government of Teluk Bintuni Regency to regulate the distribution of electricity to the villages in Teluk Bintuni Regency.*

187. *Furthermore, Tangguh LNG supports the Local Government (West Papua province, and Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak Regencies) in an effort to meet the electricity needs in these areas by allocating a certain amount of gas produced in connection with the Tangguh LNG Expansion Project. The gas will be used as fuel for gas power plant (PLTG) to be built in West Papua.*

188. *For this purpose, the Tangguh LNG will support to conduct a study regarding feasibility of gas power plants (PLTG), including the study of the economics reserve and field, infrastructure readiness. Tangguh LNG understands to require SKKMIGAS recommendation and agreement from Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resource concerning the specific amount of gas allocation in accordance with the Tangguh LNG Expansion Project before supply and sale of gas.*

Indicators:

- The availability of electricity oversupply in Tangguh LNG plant as a result of efforts to improve the performance of the power plant in Tangguh LNG plant at 4 Megawatts and will be increased to a maximum of 8 Megawatts in accordance with the increased performance capability of power plants in Tangguh LNG plant;
- The existence of an agreement set forth in the agreement between PLN and the Tangguh LNG and approved by the SKKMIGAS from Tangguh LNG electricity supply to PLN at between 4-8 Megawatt;
- An allocation decisions through POD II Tangguh by 40% of the production of the Tangguh LNG Train 3 which is intended for domestic needs.

8 Community and Workers' Grievance Mechanism

189. BP views the Community Grievance Mechanism (CGMs) as a way for BP to listen to local community concerns, investigate them and remediate legitimate grievances before they escalate. This enables BP to maintain good community relations and prevent opposition that could disrupt operations and pose a business risk.

190. Our Code of Conduct states that we should engage with communities and respect their rights and dignity. Wherever we do business, engaging with affected communities and responding to their concerns are part of operating successfully and respecting human rights.

191. Our Operating Management System (OMS 7.2) requires BP entities to act to enhance their reputation with key stakeholders as a neighbor, partner, employer and investment of choice, and engage key stakeholders on the issues that affect them. It requires BP entities to listen and respond to concerns about their activities; to record the external commitments they make and follow up on them; and to implement a process to receive communications from stakeholders and document responses.

192. Our human rights policy commits us to implement the relevant sections of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, which include expectations on how we respond to community complaints.

193. Therefore, we have established a dedicated Community Grievance Mechanism for the communities living in the villages surrounding Tangguh LNG to provide a channel for communication and to receive their feedback and concerns related to Tangguh Project activities. The CGM was launched in 2006 and has effectively functioned in villages previously categorized as DAVs (Directly Affected Villages). Post AMDAL approval in 2014, the grievance mechanism is now also applied to cover wider areas of coast line of Bintuni Bay and Fakfak with high numbers of Indigenous People.

194. Furthermore, related to commitment to prioritize IP in TEP recruitment opportunities, Tangguh will implement Worker Grievance Mechanism. The grievance mechanism generally have two main functions, to address industrial relations issues and potential of worker tension inside the Site; and also to ensure the implementation of Tangguh commitment on prioritizing career opportunities and skill development of IP and Papuan workers. See Figure 8-2 describing general step of Worker Grievance Mechanism.

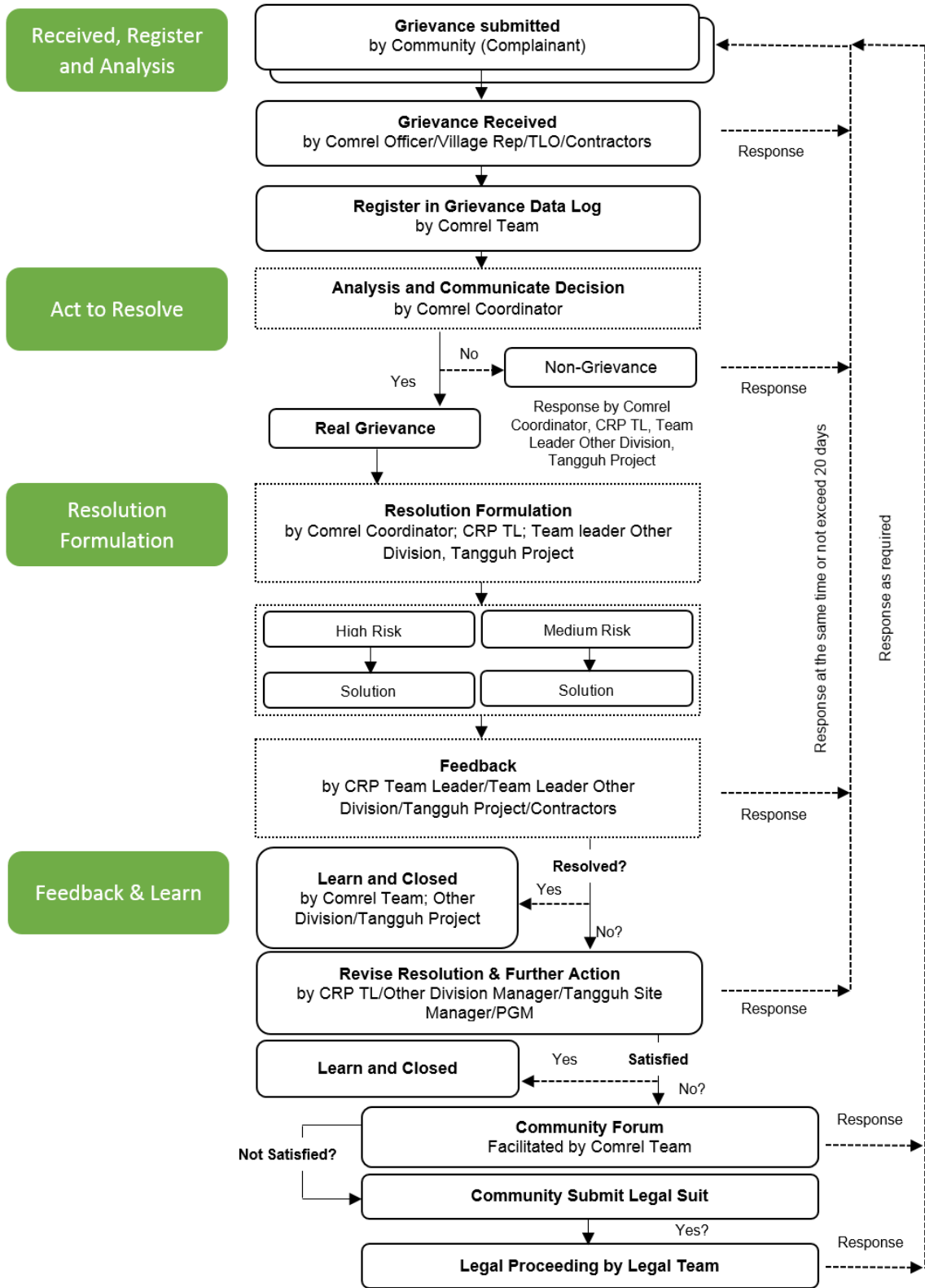


Figure 8-1 Community Grievance Settlement Flow Chart

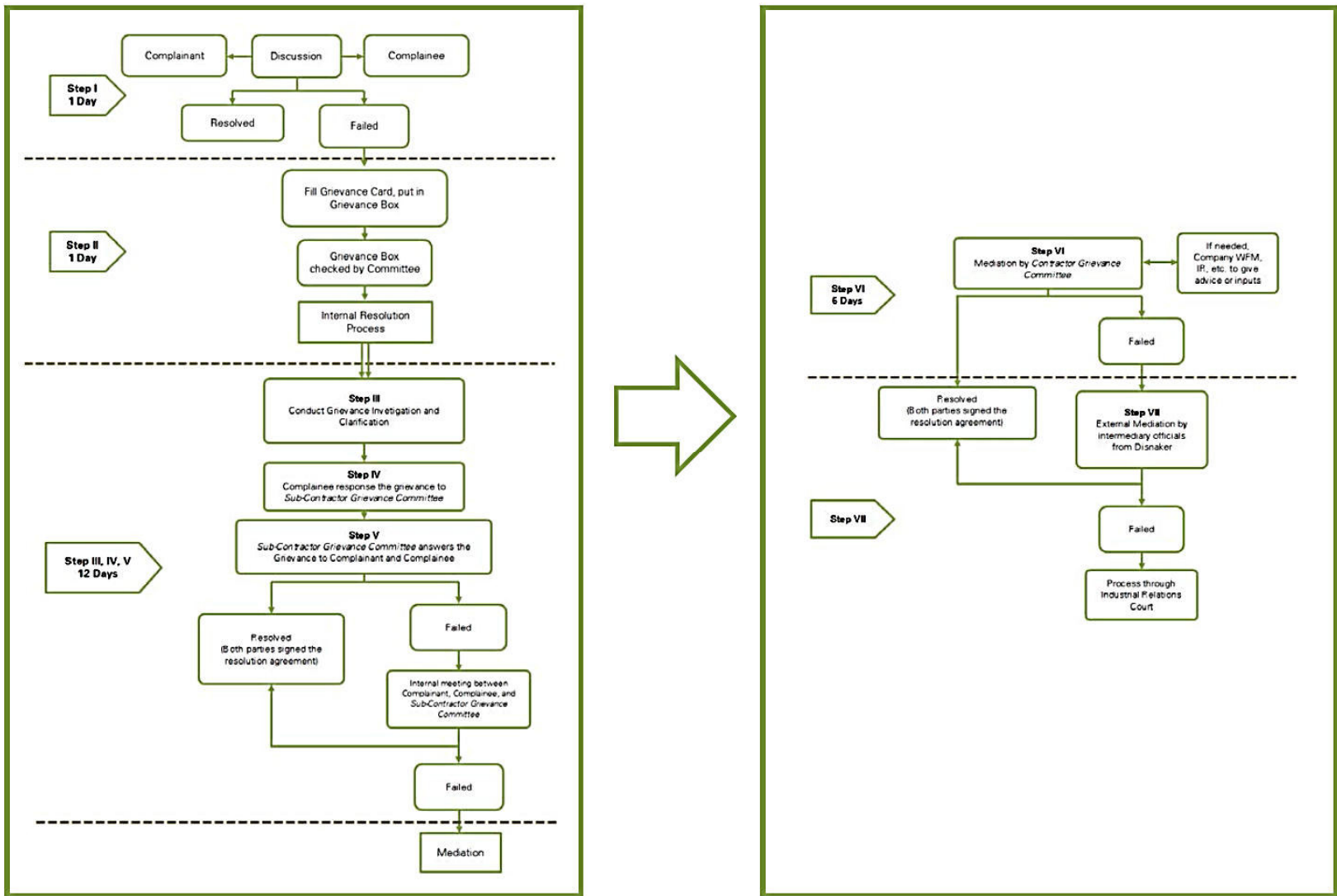


Figure 8-2 Worker Grievance Mechanism

9 Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

195. As required by the AMDAL and other applicable external standards, a comprehensive monitoring, reporting and evaluation mechanism has been established for the implementation of Tangguh LNG commitments and social program objectives.

196. The processes of monitoring and performance management will comprise:

- Verifying and documenting the implementation of the management and mitigation measures identified in the RIPP;
- Reviewing process management aspects such as standard operating procedure (SOP), quality control, compliance to laws and regulations and Lenders' environmental and social policies and requirements, risk management, and reporting mechanisms;
- Validating and tracking benefits, and assessing actual impacts on the Project affected areas;
- Documenting and evaluating the effectiveness of social management, mitigation and beneficial measures;
- Adjusting various programs and interventions to meet the needs of affected communities; and
- Demonstrating compliance with applicable legal, national and international lenders and other requirements.

197. Tangguh will implement internal and external monitoring to ensure accountability and learning process.

9.1 Internal Monitoring

198. Internal monitoring activities cover the progress of various programs implementations against the plan and milestones set, identify potential difficulties and corrective measures taken. The internal monitoring includes a monthly tracking, internal quarter performance review, and regular evaluation on a six monthly basis to give an overview of the degree to which activities have contributed to the goal.

199. Tangguh submits semi-annual monitoring reports to the lenders and Ministry of Environment on the performance of its Tangguh social programs. The monitoring report will be based on the TSDP and its annual activity programs that have been approved by SKKMIGAS.

9.2 External Monitoring

200. The Tangguh Expansion Project is defined as Environment and IP "Category A Project" by ADB, so that Tangguh LNG will involve relevant external parties to undertake monitoring and evaluation of the social program implementation to ensure compliance with its obligations and commitments.

201. External environmental and social monitoring audits will be conducted on a semi-annual basis with the assistance of an external E&S monitoring expert. However, the field visit for E&S monitoring will be conducted as follows:

- a) the monitoring visit for environmental and labour issues, will be on an annual basis; and

- b) the social monitoring visit, semi-annually for the first two years of construction of the Tangguh Train 3 Project and annually thereafter.

202. The external E&S monitoring expert may be required to participate in ad-hoc field visits in addition to the visits described above at the request of the financing parties in accordance with the terms of the PSC Parties Agreements. An ad-hoc visit may be required (for example but not limiting the need for an ad-hoc field visit) should a significant environmental or social incident occur, or should unanticipated environmental or social impacts become apparent during project implementation, such as a change in the project's footprint.

203. The first audit is expected to commence as per the Financing Parties' requirements but in any event, no later than the date falling 6 months after commencement of the construction of the Tangguh Train 3 Project. The first report shall be provided to the Financing Parties no later than March 2017.

204. Based on the existing Tangguh Trains 1 and 2, the monitoring and audit activities have provided strategic information that has been proved useful for numerous purposes including program planning and improvement, strategy and policy development, as well feedback to program management and other stakeholders.

205. The independent external E&S monitoring expert will have the international and local expertise and experience to provide project review and to comment on the relevant environmental and social reports prepared by Tangguh to ensure that they are consistent with the requirements, prohibitions, restrictions, obligations and commitments applicable to the project as dictated by the applicable policy requirements of various financing parties.

206. The overall objectives and functions of the external E&S monitoring expert are as follows:

- a) to ensure that the Tangguh Train 3 Project satisfies the applicable Policy Requirements as set out in the PSC Parties Agreements;
- b) to verify the internal E&S monitoring undertaken by the Company
- c) to conduct a comprehensive review, ascertain policy compliance, identify and classify levels of non-compliance of all environment, safety and social aspects of the existing operations under Tangguh Trains 1 and 2 and the Tangguh Train 3 Project construction according to the Financing Parties' perspective;
- d) to conduct a comprehensive review on the Project's compliance against (i) the AMDAL commitments on environmental and social aspects during the Tangguh Train 3 Project construction and operation and (ii) the environmental and social provisions as defined under the financing agreements;
- e) to report semi-annually to the Financing Parties and the Company on E&S compliance issues that arise in connection with the Tangguh Project, both during the operation of Tangguh Trains 1 and 2 and activities of Tangguh Train 3 Project during construction and operation, in regard to the following:
 - Environmental and Social Provisions;
 - environmental and social documents (as construed in accordance with each PSC Parties Agreement); and
 - the applicable Policy Requirements;
- f) as necessary, to make recommendations in the semi-annual reports for correction actions plan(s) to be prepared by the Tangguh as required under the Environmental and Social Provisions;
- g) to review and comment (for the benefit of the Financing Parties and the Company) on corrective action plan(s) prepared by the Tangguh as required under the Environmental and Social Provisions; and

h) to report to and advise the Tangguh and the Financing Parties on an ad hoc basis in relation to environmental and social issues that arise in connection with the Tangguh Project (including, where appropriate, making recommendations for corrective actions to be taken in the event of any E&S non-compliance).

A tentative schedule of the work for the first two years is provided below.

Table 9-1 Tentative Schedule of E&S Monitoring Work for the First Two Years

Scope		Year 1	Year 2
Provide E&S compliance monitoring report		1 ST Monitoring Report	3 rd Monitoring report
		2 nd Monitoring report	4th Monitoring report
Conduct field visits for E&S compliance	Environmental and labour issues compliance	1st field monitoring visit	2nd field monitoring visit
	Social issues compliance	1st field monitoring visit	3rd field monitoring visit
		2nd field monitoring visit ⁷	4th field monitoring visit

9.3 Key Performance Indicators

207. In general, the RIPP implementation has objectives as below:

- Sustained, reliable Tangguh LNG Operational Activities;
- Improved IP's quality of life;
- Strengthened local institutions;
- Increased access to resources;
- Increased skills and abilities;
- Growth in indigenous economic activity;
- Papuan and IP workforce development;
- Stable environmental quality;
- Strengthened government accountability;
- Ongoing involvement of indigenous representatives in the management of social, environmental and cultural heritage impacts from the project;
- Continuous support from indigenous communities to the development of the Tangguh project expansion; and
- Strong and positive relationships with all the indigenous communities affected by the project.

⁷ In order to avoid consultation fatigue among affected communities, for the second visit, if there are no critical community issues which require interaction with communities at village level, this may be limited to only reviewing the government's cooperation in order to ascertain the progress of programs delivered with the government. If there are no reported labour grievances, no site visit is required for the labour management aspect.

10 Implementation Arrangements

208. Tangguh LNG is operated by BP Berau Ltd, an oil and gas company with expertise in this industry. The company has Communication & External Affairs (C&EA) a team of professionals dedicated to non-technical risk aspects, including social and environmental impact management and stakeholder engagement.

209. The role of the C&EA, participation of communities in local development, role of local government and implementing partners are described below.

10.1 Communication & External Affairs (C&EA)

210. The organisation implementing Tangguh's social commitments spans several internal units of Tangguh LNG, and as such, a Working Group of the key persons responsible for programs, monitoring, and overall management and performance has been established. Each program comprises an individual appointed as the Single Point of Accountability, as well as a Coordinator and facilitating teams and partners. These are supported by a management group providing communication, administration and financial assistance to the organisation. The TSDP Working Group is coordinated by a senior Communication and External Affairs (C&EA) manager, who is part of a Steering Group with equivalent senior managers from the functions represented. Through these groups, the TSDP reports to Country Head for BP Indonesia and to the Regional Leadership Team.

211. C&EA oversees community relations, indigenous economic development, government relations, and public affairs. An extended team is established under the VP of HR for Papuan development.

212. The main role of the organization is to implement the AMDAL commitments, manage social and non-technical risks, ensure sustainable development of local community, and stakeholder engagement. Specific functions of each team in the integrated C&EA Division are as follows:

- The Government & Public Affairs team is responsible for managing relations and coordination with local and central government, Mass Media, and NGOs.
- The Papua Affairs manages relation and coordination with Indigenous People and Local Communities, Adat Other local stakeholders. It is also tasked to implement Tangguh social program (mitigation and recognition)
- The Indigenous Entrepreneurship Development Program team is tasked to manage relation and coordination with stakeholders related to IP economic development program and Implement IP economic development program
- The Planning and Performance Management team manages the budget and plan for C&EA activities, including social program implementation

213. The CE&A Division comprises full-time employees, predominantly Papuan, with backgrounds in social-economics, agriculture, and public health since graduating from universities.

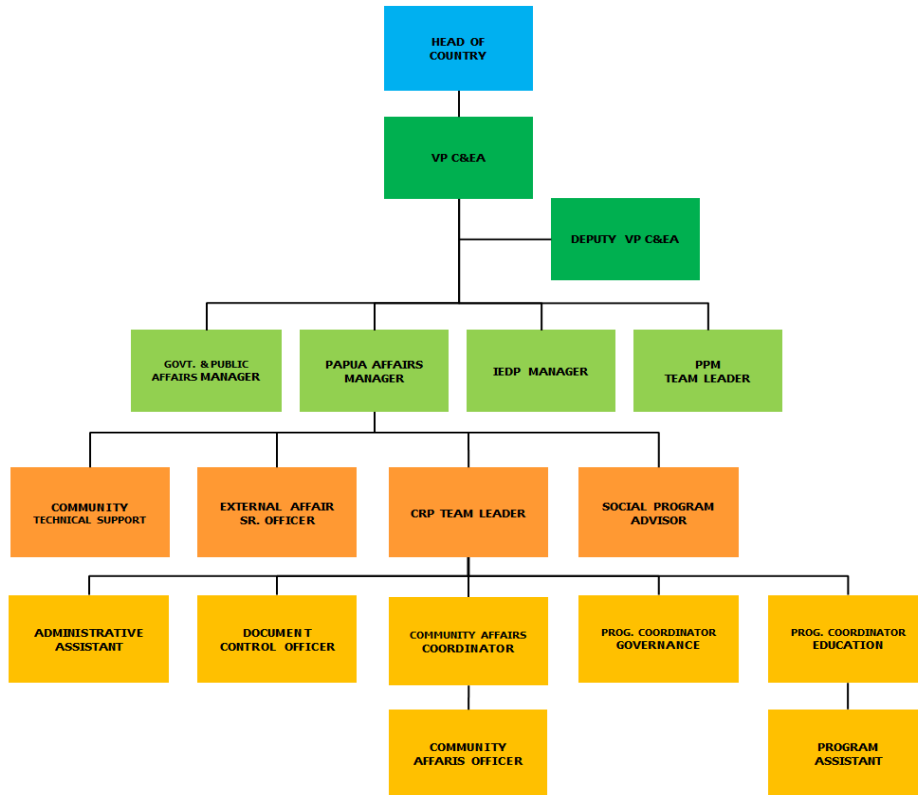


Figure 10-1 Social Management Organizational Chart

10.2 Community Participation in Local Development and Cooperation with Local Government

214. As discussed previously, Tangguh will no longer support the CAP approach in delivering benefits to communities. Instead, Tangguh promotes community participation in local development. Specific activities under each TSDP social program will be identified and prioritized by working closely with communities and local governments through the *musrembang* or community-based planning and consultation process.

215. The Tangguh team will work closely with the local government to ensure the success of the social programs which will now be undertaken through the local government planning process or “*musrembang*”. Through the Governance program and Community Relations, new effort in guiding or advocating the village level *Musrembang* results through to the Regency level will become part of TSDP and Tangguh’s contribution to increased capacities for community participation in local development. In the spirit of transparency and good practice, Tangguh encourages a single, coordinated plan so that resources can be optimally used, for common interests rather than being dominated by certain groups’ interests.

216. Tangguh support for Community Participation in local development shown in Figure 10-2 below demonstrates the mechanism that will be followed to increase community participation in local development through TSDP and government processes. It is intended that the participatory planning process will drive a local development process with the following features:

- More efficient allocation of resources based on local needs and priorities;
- Stronger beneficiary ownership;
- More transparent and cost-effective management of resources; and

- Strong social capital and networks.

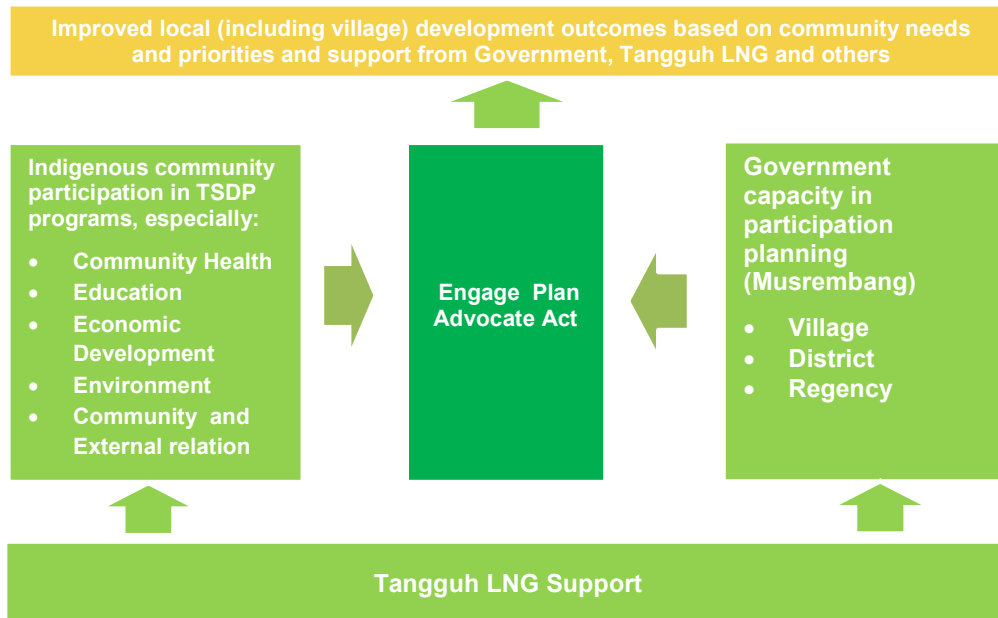


Figure 10-2 Tangguh support for Community Participation in local development

217. Once the priority social programs to be supported by Tangguh are identified at the community level and agreed at the district, and regency levels, BP will implement these programs with the help of program implementing partners.

10.3 Program Implementing Partners

218. Tangguh LNG does not have the breadth, the depth of expertise, or the number of personnel required to fully implement the programs under TSDP on its own. Local government and communities' are also limited in terms of expertise, so working with local and international organisations that specialise in health, education, livelihoods and so forth is the chosen strategy for TSDP implementation.

219. Different forms of collaboration will be developed depending on need. One format is for parties to be contracted by Tangguh or local government for a specific scope of work. Another format is one of shared resources and a division of roles to meet a common plan, both or either with Tangguh, government or community organisations. The advantages and drawbacks of these approaches are weighed up in the context of specific programs. As far as possible, Tangguh aims to work with local, Papuan organisations (universities, NGOs, cooperatives), but recognises their limitations in terms of administrative capacity and access to expert resources. Tangguh LNG thus supports the strengthening of such organisations and may do this by pairing or supporting them working in partnership with larger or more professionally experienced groups who can transfer their skills or systems. In all cases, external parties must have demonstrated ability to adapt to local context, bring good practices and innovation for the benefit of TSDP participants and beneficiaries.

10.4 Dealing with Unanticipated Impacts

220. Tangguh impacts evaluation in AMDAL assume with normal operation and not include emergency situation. However, if the unanticipated impacts occur, procedure for risk

evaluation will be applied, and the mitigation will be defined based on the evaluation and measurement of risk level.

11 Budget and Financing

221. Tangguh has allocated sufficient budget based on agreed programs and activities with the Indonesian government and local community. From 2009 to 2013 Tangguh has spent approximately USD 30 million on the social programs. Going forward, we have the ability to adjust budgets based on the pace of local development and business needs. Since 2014 Tangguh has increased the involvement –in people resources and funds– of local stakeholders, in the design and implementation of its social programs. As stipulated in the AMDAL, Tangguh believes that sustainable development can be achieved through partnership with local stakeholders, which will reduce dependency on Tangguh.

222. In order to deliver the expected milestones during TSDP implementation, both human and financial resources are required. Providing resources for the TSDP, which operationalizes the Tangguh LNG AMDAL, requires commitment from central government, local government and Tangguh. As part of the production process, resources for Tangguh social activities are part of the operational and production costs, whose management is regulated by SKKMIGAS. To this end, Tangguh LNG expects that SKKMIGAS will ensure the necessary financing for TSDP activities according to program needs. Furthermore, in line with the principle of participation, and to improve regional development in Bintuni and Fakfak, the contribution of Bintuni and Fakfak local governments, communities and other partners with similar goals and programs is anticipated.

223. During Train 3 construction period, the indicative budget requirement of the first 5 years of implementation of Tangguh social programs is approximately USD 27 Million. The annual budget for the social programs is subject to approval by the Government of Indonesia (SKKMIGAS) through the annual Work Program and Budget process. The budget as shown in Table 11-1 is indicative and subject to the approval from Government of Indonesia, however, BP Tangguh's commitment to the impacted community are elaborated under the social responsibilities section of the AMDAL document⁸ and in Chapters 6 and 7 of this RIPP. The actual budget will vary from year to year depending on diverse factors including: performance and lessons learned during implementation of each program; changing program and project context; a program having a revised scope and annual plan; as well as approvals required for budgeted activities.

⁸ See Section 1.4, Chapter II social mitigation and other relevant social sections of the ANDAL Environmental Management Plan (RKL) and Environmental Monitoring Plan (RPL), August 2014.

Table 11-1 Budget Summary of RIPP Implementation

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total 2016-2020 (000)
1	Train 3 Community Relation	445,937	621,000	615,000	806,000	765,800	3,254
2	Train 3 Village Dev't (Health, Education, Governance)	516,663	514,377	514,337	662,377	623,377	2,831
3	Train 3 House Renovation in North Shore Area	884,063	3,243,780	4,900,913	4,788,303	3,418,833	17,236
4	Train 3 Livelihood Restoration Program	373,782	676,034	1,085,818	766,189	542,858	3,445
	(a) Livelihood	233,782	561,034	981,818	662,189	448,858	
	- Mitigation Measures Temporary Disturbance to footfishing ⁹	18,700	44,800	78,500	52,900	35,900	
	(b) Indigenous Enterprise Development Program	140,000	115,000	104,000	104,000	94,000	
5	Papuan Development – Establish Workforce	231,000	192,000	192,000	192,000	192,000	999
	Subtotal Program	2,451,445	5,247,191	7,308,108	7,214,869	5,542,868	27,764
6	Cultural Heritage Management Plan ¹⁰	17,500	1000	500	500	500	20
	Total (Items 1+2+3+4+5+6)	2,468,945	5,248,191	7,308,568	7,215,369	5,543,368	27,784

224. Post construction, Tangguh Train 3 will continue to spend additional around USD 2 million annually for the same activities excluding Northshore Housing, which will be completed by the end of the construction stage of Train 3.

12 Implementation Schedule

225. This RIPP will be implemented in long term, during the run of TEP and Tangguh Operations, and integrated with TSDP, with 5 yearly evaluations. The implementation schedule for ceremonies, mitigation measures and TSDP 2016-2020 are presented below. Subsequent TSDPs will be developed consistent with the AMDAL and in accordance ADB's requirements. Revisions or updates to this RIPP will be submitted to ADB for review and approval prior to disclosure on ADB website.

12.1 Social Mitigation Measures

226. To address BOF construction impact, Tangguh plans to implement several mitigation actions to (i) protect cultural heritage of Kumapa stones; (ii) address economic displacement of 17 Tanah Merah foot fishermen. Implementation schedule as describe in the Table 12-1 and Figure 12-1.

Table 12-1 Schedule of Adat Ceremonies and Mitigation Measures

Activity
A. Adat Ceremonies ¹¹

⁹ Estimated costs of assistance to 17 fisherfolks in Tanah Merah in case of disturbance to footfishing activities during 12 months of BOF construction. This amount forms part of the Livelihood Budget.

¹⁰ Budget for cultural heritage plan program is part of the EPC Contractors Budget. This table show indicate budget estimation by Contractors.

Activity	
A. Adat Ceremonies¹¹	
1. Consultation on arrangements for ceremonies for groundbreaking	September 2016
2. Ceremony prior to Ground Breaking/1 st Mobilisation	September 2016
3. Ceremony prior to Land Clearing/Tree Cutting of BOF area	October 2016
4. Visit Sacred Sites	October 2016
5. 1 st Visit to Graveyard – Christmas (annual visit)	December 2016
6. 1 st Visit to Graveyard – Easter (annual visit)	April 2017
7. 1 st Visit to Graveyard – Eid Al-Fitr (annual visit)	June 2017
8. 1 st Visit to Graveyard – Eid Al-Adha (annual visit)	September 2017
9. Blessing moment prior to Platform Installation	
B. Cultural Heritage Preservation Measures	
1. Finalize BOF Technical design ensure minimum disturbance of the Sacred Houses and the Kumapa stones	October 2016
2. Consultation with elders and indigenous representatives on traditional ceremony, and protection and preservation of sacred houses and stones	October 2016
3. Apply a Cultural Heritage Management Plan and Chance-Find Procedure	Duration of construction
C. Assistance for Fisherfolks at Tanah Merah	
1. Consultation with Tanah Merah Community on Detailed implementation arrangements for Foot Fisherfolks	October 2016
2. Implementation of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (if foot fisherfolks are affected during BOF construction)	Dec 2016 – Dec 2017

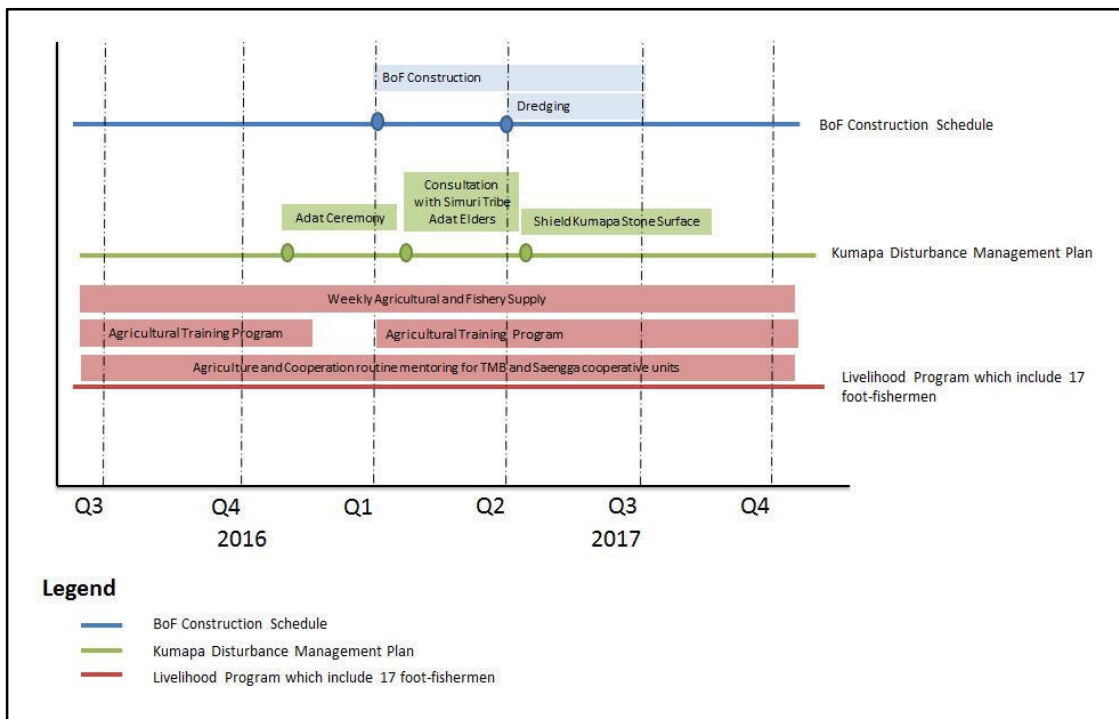


Figure 12-1 Implementation Schedule for BOF Construction Mitigation Measures

¹¹ Based on the discussion with the Adat Community in Tanah Merah, there will only be a one time adat ceremony during TEP construction work that will be conducted prior to BOF activity (–prior the tree cutting of BOF). However in every step prior to start works, the Indonesian workers usually carry out the “blessing moment” (pray together), and sometimes invite the community and religious leader.

12.2 TSDP 2016-2020

12.2.1 Education and Training Program

Education and Training Program		
Objective: Support local government and local community efforts to achieve an educated and skilled local population;		
Targeting: Students, education providers and government		
Components	Main activities (2016-2020)	Selected Milestones (Targets)
Basic Education Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building for the Education Department/Agency (on-the-job training for Dinas personnel) • Capacity Building for Local Education Organisations (on-the-job training for Yayasan personnel/teachers) • Capacity Building for teachers/teaching assistants • Practical support for selected schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 training modules developed for Dinas/Yayasan staff and teachers (2018)-education and school management, pedagogy • 8 training series for Dinas/Yayasan staff and teacher/heads of schools in Bintuni/Fak-fak (2020) • 200 Indigenous and other Papuan students as education aid/scholarship recipients (by 2020)
Learning and Scholarships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Assistance (criteria-based assistance with school/university fees and costs to families when sending children/youth for primary level to university or equivalent) • Education services to support students success (for example matriculation support and mentoring) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School participation rates and basic primary literacy rates increase to 80% (2020) • 1 Papua-appropriate boarding houses working systematically (2020)
Flagship School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation Phase (reviewing options, developing blueprint for flagship[schools in Bintuni Bay area) • Implementation Phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 supported schools meet minimum service standards in Bintuni and Fakfak (2020) • 1 flagship school operating in advanced preparation (2020)
Key Success indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation levels in education activities by indigenous people and girls/women, relevant to level of schooling • Ratio of schools meeting Education Minimum Service Standards • Flagship school developed according to concept agreed with local government 		

12.2.2 Community Health Program

Community Health Program:		
Objective: Supporting local government and local community to improve health quality and accessibility of health services;		
Targeting: Local community members, clinics and hospital workers, and Health Department		
Components	Main activities (2016-2020)	Selected Milestones (Targets)
Public Health Service Delivery	Improve capacity of Selected Community Health Clinics Developing Referral System, from selected Community Health Clinics to Bintuni General Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve capacity in Obstetric Emergency of Puskesmas in Babo (2017), Arandai (2018) and one in Kokas district (2019)
Disease Prevention	Malaria Control Program Developing TB and HIV Screening and Treatment System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referral System from Puskesmas to Bintuni Public Hospital (2020)
Behaviour Change	Developing a Behaviour Change Approach to support Public Health Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve capacity in Emergency Obstetrics at Bintuni General Hospital (2020)
Water and Sanitation	Developing clean water and sanitation systems in selected areas (defined by assessment in 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening and Treatment system for TB and HIV (2019) • Behaviour Change Assessment (2017) • Improving access to Clean Water in Selected areas (2020)
<p>Key Success indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to health services of adequate standard in Babo, Arandray and Kokas • Bintuni Hospital operating as a regional, referral hospital (status), Providing quality health care services • Increased community awareness of treatment for key contagious diseases. 		

12.2.3 Local Economic Development Program

Local Economic Development Program		
Objective: Improving capacities to support a diverse and sustainable regional economy based on activities providing reliable, long-term, independent livelihoods for the local indigenous people, their organisations and enterprises		
Targeting: Local indigenous households, entrepreneurs, businesses		
Components	Main activities (2016-2020)	Selected Milestones (Targets)
Livelihoods (Primary Sector)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening and increase capacities for quality local produce and wider market access (outlets/stocking points in Babo, Arguni, Fakfak and others) • Adding value for local products (facilitating Tangguh purchases from local producers; extension support for agriculture and fisheries) • Access to finance for IP (training and capacity building for coops/savings groups; saving and loan units for coops/savings groups/institutions) • Promote, facilitate and support the development of indigenous SMEs (small and medium-sized enterprises) in Bintuni and Fakfak areas • Supports the integrated efforts to achieve the delivery of AMDAL commitments during Tangguh LNG Project period and, in the long run, the Operation stages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved rice, sago and vegetable development and production in Bintuni (2017) • Capacity for reliable supply for all 6 stocking points to Tangguh catering service (2016) • 3 Indigenous enterprises set up and running in Bintuni (clothing-making (2017), laundry (2020) and Air conditioning maintenance) (2017) • BDS company in Bintuni set up and functioning (2017) • At least 10 indigenous Bintuni youth begin entrepreneurship college (2017)
Indigenous Enterprise Development (Secondary Sector)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility and Business Plans for indigenous enterprises in Bintuni and Fakfak area • Facilitate setting up and development of local business in support of the development of indigenous people in Bintuni and Fakfak • Supports the integrated efforts to develop manufacturing, services and supporting business sectors that are integrated and synergizing with Tangguh LNG operation in the long term • Special Indigenous Partnerships developed to support new indigenous enterprises • Business Development Service (BDS) 	
Key Success indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of indigenous peoples involved in entrepreneurial activities • Number of indigenous enterprises participating in industry supply chains • Increased access to finance and markets by indigenous enterprises • Increased access to business advisory services in Bintuni Bay • Increased level of product development and innovation 		

12.2.4 Community and External Relations

Community and External Relations Program		
Objective: Promotion of mutual respect and constructive relationship between Tangguh and local stakeholders;		
Targeting: Community and wider stakeholders surrounding Tangguh LNG area of operations		
Components	Main activities (2016-2020)	Selected Milestones (Targets)
Community Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication with village and district stakeholders about Tangguh activities (regular visit to villages affected by Tangguh ops/project activities, and regular review meetings for stakeholders at district level) • Supporting community events such as independence Day, festival days, and religious celebrations • Ensuring that ceremonies and access to sacred sites including graveyards inside Tangguh LNG site area • Socialisation and management of grievance mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialisation of grievance procedures to villages beyond existing villages (2017-2018) • Construction of jetty and overnight shelters in Kamundan and Arguni, for improving access (2018) • PCDF for Tangguh LNG prepared (2017) • Socialisation of AMDAL for TEP (2016) • External visits by Lenders Panel and TIAP (2016, 2018) • Tangguh-Papua Stakeholder visits and/or meeting (2017)
Social Program Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating Social Program Development – Coordinating information about TSDP programs for communities and ensuring community participation within TSDP programs with activities at village level-activities 	
External Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication with wider stakeholders such as government, companies and NGOs about Tangguh activities • Engaging with local government for support to Tangguh operations and for TSDP (special update meetings for Local Government) 	
Key Success indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of community participation (and enthusiasm), by gender, indigenous people and youth in the program activities and village development activities • Handling of complaints 		

12.2.5 Integrated Community-Based Security Program

Integrated Community-Based Security (ICBS) Program Objective: Securing the protection of people, assets and business activities by proactively engaging the communities, civil society, and local authorities, in a law abiding manner with respect for human rights principles and local wisdom; Targeting: Local community, police and TNI		
Components	Main activities (2015-2019)	Selected Milestones (Targets)
Community Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct law awareness and campaign with community living in villages surrounding Tangguh Operation area • Facilitate community forum meetings involving community leaders, local government, and security apparatus/Police, in Bintuni and Fakfak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police and Community communication and collaboration functioning in 11 villages (2020) • Regency Security Forum established (2019) • Training of trainers for VPSHR with Polda Papua at Jayapura (2017) • Papua Strategic Assessment (2018)
Tangguh Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct security risk assessments for area surrounding Tangguh LNG operation • VPSHR training for Tangguh security guards • Hire and develop Tangguh security guards to support Papuan workforce targets – 85% of security as IP 	
Police and Military Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VPSHR Training for police and TNI, in Babo, Bintuni, Manokwari and Fakfak • Joint exercises for Tangguh security – in Babo and/or at LNG site 	
Key Success indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better perception of security and social order by community, government and security apparatus • Decreasing crime in the villages surrounding Tangguh LNG • No Human Rights abuses related to Tangguh LNG operation activities in the Tangguh Working Area 		

12.2.6 Workforce Relations and Papuan Development Program

Workforce Relations and Papuan Development Program Objective: To ensure that Tangguh LNG achieves the required target to fill Tangguh workforce for safe and reliable operations and projects of Tangguh LNG Targeting: BP and Contractors' existing and future IP (Indigenous People) and OP (Other Papuan) workers		
Components	Main activities (2016-2020)	Selected Milestones (Targets)
Worker Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support workers during their employment; pre-mobilisation; on site briefings and counselling sessions case by case; • Regular coordination meeting with local labour offices regarding Operations and Project activities and case resolution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit, mobilise and demobilize IPs and other Papuans during Train 3 construction project (2016-2020) • Provide basic training for selected IPs in 2016 and 2017.
Worker Intake and Feeder Pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment and development IP and Other Papuans for Operations and Maintenance technician apprentice program; • Challenger and internship recruits for IP and Other Papuan graduates. Link scholarship program with targeted disciplines. • Increase students awareness of BP and Oil and Gas industry via "BP Goes to Campus Program" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress setting up of an apprentice program. Duration and timing of the program are dictated by Train 1 and 2 and Train 3 personnel needs. • Program setting up a Marine cadet program. Timing to be determined in 2016. • On-board approved slots with Papuan Engineering Challengers by Q1 2017.
Workers Development and Progression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior Leadership to identify Potential Pauans and set structured development for individuals whereby Progress is based on merit. • Enhance team leaders' competency in developing team's capability – including developing Papuans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify high potential candidates and execute development program. • Complete leadership basics for all Tangguh site team leaders.
Contractor Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set clear competency requirements and standards and Papuan commitment for each contract • Performance manage and track progress by time (Skill category and Origins) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve competency standard and clause on Papuan development in Major contacts, e.g. MEI, Lifting. • Improve contract Terms and Conditions re Papuan Development Commitment in all new contracts.
Support of Technical Discipline Skills – Local Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support development of Polytechnic Fakfak, SMK Bintuni, BLK Sorong in curriculum, teaching capacity, laboratories. • Link contractors to local training institutions to develop competencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop MOU on development of vocational training and technical school (2017)
Key success indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Indigenous people and Other Papuan workers with qualifications and increased skill levels while employed by Tangguh LNG and its contractors • Number of indigenous people or Other Papuans involved in the development programs, apprenticeships, fresh graduates/Challengers. 		

12.2.7 Tangguh Sustainability Projects

TSP Objective: Support and improve quality of life of communities in the Teluk Bintuni and beyond by providing a reliable energy source and selected infrastructure improvements; Targeting: selected community and government agencies		
Components	Main activities (2016-2020)	Selected Milestones (Targets)
Supporting electricity supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “4+4 MW Electricity for Bintuni” – excess power from Tangguh to PLN for sale to communities in Teluk Bintuni Regency • “Gas to Power” – LNG sales from Tangguh to Papua Barat Province (including Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak Regencies) for electricity generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4+4 MW supply to PLN from Tangguh LNG (2017) • Gas to Power MOU and Sales Agreement executed (2019) • Joint Agreement on House Restoration Funding Assistance for Weriagar and Tomu District IP (2017) • Mobilisation for construction activities on housing restoration (2018)
North Shore Housing Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House Restoration Funding Assistance Program for North Shore Indigenous People from Weriagar and Tomu Districts (a Joint Program with Teluk Bintuni Regency Government) 	
Key success indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of “4+4” MW of electricity to PLN for Bintuni Regency • Issuance of LNG Allocation Letter by Ministry of Energy dan Mineral Resources for electricity generation in Teluk Bintuni and beyond • LNG Sales Purchase Agreement with BUMD • Housing restoration activities for IP Weriagar and Tomu Districts are carried out according to Agreement 		

12.2.8 Environmental Protection and Awareness (EPA) Program

EPA Program:		
Objective: To increase local awareness and capacities related to local environmental issues; Targeting: Local community members, organisations, government and universities		
Components	Main Activities (2016-2020)	Selected Milestones (Targets)
Biodiversity Conservation Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint data collection, analysis and sharing on biodiversity conservation • Initiate and coordinate Tangguh workers volunteer activities for environmental protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment partners/ stakeholders meeting (2017, 2020) • Environment campaigns targeting school students in Bintuni town, Babo, Kokas and selected villages (2017, 2019)
Supporting Tangguh Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical advice and support on environmental aspects of other TSDP programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity conservation analysis document prepared (2018)
Waste Management Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing waste management capacity through joint activities in Bintuni town and local villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste management workshop for Bintuni Bay area (2017, 2019)
Key success indicators:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A partnership forum on biodiversity conservation • Community participation in waste management awareness activities 		

12.2.9 Governance Program

Governance Program		
Objective: Contributing to improve good governance, equitable and sustainable local development		
Targeting: Local civil servants, elected officials, CSOs and media		
Components	Main Activities (2016-2020)	Selected Milestones (Targets)
Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance and mentoring to Bepeda and Regional Secretariat offices of Teluk Bintuni Regency for development planning, budgeting and supervision • Developing Bapeda, District and selected village government capacities for Musreimbang implementation • Developing capacities for public service improvements (technical advisor inputs for Bapeda, civil Registry office, Environmental Agency and other relevant agencies in Bintuni supporting coordination of technical support to other Agencies through TSDP programs, i.e. Health Agriculture, Plantations and Ilvestock) Collaborating regularly with district and village government to monitor and manage migration (Tanah Merah Baru, Saengga, onar Baru/Lama, Babo) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in participatory planning for communities in 3 districts: Kamundan, Kokas, Aroba – (2017-2018) • Integrated Musreimbang trial with Tangguh shared role, for 2 Regencies (Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak) and 2 districts (Babo and Kokas) (2020) • Facilitating Multi-stakeholder forum on sustainbale development issues (2017-2019) • SKKMIGAS regulations and revenue sharing Workshop (2016) • MOU/action plan with 2 CSOs in Bintuni area (2017) • Governance index in place for Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak regencies (2020)
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building for selected CSOs/NGOs in organizational management and advocacy or technical skills • Training for local media • Capacity development support for public Representatives (DPRD members) on key policy issues and tasks • Advocacy and community capacity building on Revenue Management regulations and implementation 	
Key Success indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type and frequency of collaboration in implementing and overseeing program activities • Effort to influence government in policies related to indigenous people • Type and frequency of activity promoting and sharing experience related to applying good governance principles • Mechanism for discussing the management of migration impacts 		

Appendix

A. Summary of Public Consultation Process and Aspiration Raised

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
Weriagar: Village Hall of Mogotira	<p>Outlined and described general plan and map of Tangguh Expansion Project development activities, covering:</p> <p>Onshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Train and Tanks 3 and 4 - Condensate Tank - Waste management facilities - LNG Jetties/Condensate 2 - Bulk Offloading Facility (BOF) Jetty - Combo Dock - Exclusion Zone <p>Offshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platforms: WDA, ROA, VRF, OFA, VRD, VRC, TTA, TTB, KKA, UBA, and VRE - Pipeline installation and tracks - Exclusion Zone - Traffic of Ships that support the Project <p>Impact Evaluation based on AMDAL Ch III (based on worst case scenario and released TEP development plan at that moment):</p> <p>Special Impact Evaluation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WDA platform: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Decrease in Fishermen' Income; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social 	<p>Total: 130 verbal and written aspirations</p> <p>Total: 216 participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Officials (Districts, Village, Regency); - Adat Representatives; - Youth Representatives; - Women Representatives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Think all their previous aspirations have never been considered by Tangguh. They hope they aspirations this time will be carefully listened and processed 2. Questions on Train 3 facilities location, especially platforms, its distances from coastal areas, impacts for community fishery activities, and how Tangguh will compensate that 3. Ask Tangguh to change the name of existing platforms 4. Compensation claim on Sebyar's adat customary rights, oil and gas 5. Claim on IDR 54 billion and revenue sharing 6. Involve Sebyar youth in TEP, and asking for clear procedure of recruitment and retrenchment 7. Asking skill training for Sebyar youth 8. Provide public transportation for 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All community aspirations are one of AMDAL document main material, and has been translated into programs of social impact mitigation and recognition, accommodated in Tangguh Social Management and Tangguh Social Development Program 2. Description of TEP facilities and its location has been explained to the community during consultation events, and accommodated in AMDAL document 3. Tangguh cannot change the names due to has been project documentation and approved by Government 4. Not part of Tangguh legal authority. However, Tangguh has been facilitating Perdasus process to accommodate this issue 5. Not part of Tangguh legal authority. However, Tangguh has been facilitating Perdasus process to accommodate this issue 6. Has been accommodated in Workforce and Papuan Development program. Tangguh will prioritize IP and Papuan for job and career opportunities in Tangguh. The program commits to conduct employment socialization before recruitment period begins

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
	<p>TensionGeneral Impact Evaluation (see Table 4-5 for complete Impact Evaluation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas Exploitation Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Decrease in Fishermen' Income; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - Gas Transmission Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - LNG Plant Activities (Onshore): Demographic Changes; Job Opportunities; Changes in Local Business Growth; Changes in Livelihood Pattern; Changes in Income Level; Assimilation and Acculturation; Changes in Cultural Heritage Community Perception and Social Tension; Change in Public Services including Education; Changes in Disease Patterns, Prevalence of Disease, Healthcare Access, and Environmental Health. - Marine Facilities: Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Changes in Cultural Heritage; Community Perception and Social Tension. 		<p>community, and to develop land transportation connecting Weriagar, Taroy, Kalitami, Aranday, and Kamundan</p> <p>9. Education: Provide education aid and scholarships for level of elementary to university, including provision of dormitory and kindergarten (PAUD)</p> <p>10. Provide adequate housing, clean water, and hospital with inpatient care</p> <p>11. Provide boats and shrimp pools for fishermen</p> <p>12. Involve community representative in AMDAL writing process</p>	<p>7. As Papuan Development program in AMDAL, Tangguh commits to support community access to vocational education, and to develop BLK Aranday and Polytechnic Fakfak</p> <p>8. Tangguh cannot accommodate that aspiration. However Tangguh will support development of public transportation by the Local Government, e.g., water taxi</p> <p>9. Tangguh commits to continue to provide scholarship, prioritized for selected IPs, in level of high school and university</p> <p>10. Tangguh currently is supporting housing renovation program by Local Government for IP in Weriagar and Tomu</p> <p>11. Tangguh commits to support fishery activity of community, by implementing livelihood program, including support provision of fishery equipment. However, Tangguh will not provide fish/shrimp pools</p> <p>12. Community was involved during AMDAL writing process, especially during Public Consultation in 2012, and AMDAL public hearing in 2013 and 2014. Community aspirations during all those events were main material of AMDAL writing.</p>
Taroy: Village Hall of Taroy	<p>Outlined and described general plan and map of Tangguh Expansion Project development activities, covering:</p> <p>Onshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Train and Tanks 3 and 4 - Condensate Tank - Waste management facilities 	<p>Specific Concerns:</p> <p>[ADB Comment: Summarize Concerns raised]</p> <p>Total: 73 verbal and written aspirations</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide high school and university built in Taroy 2. Provide more job and better career opportunities for Taroy community 3. Provide skill development training 4. Improve health facilities, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tangguh commits to support in providing flagship schools in Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak. Location of the schools will be decided later with the Local Government 2. Has been accommodated in Workforce and Papuan Development program. Tangguh will prioritize IP and Papuan for job and career opportunities in Tangguh.

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Jetties/Condensate 2 - Bulk Offloading Facility (BOF) Jetty - Combo Dock - Exclusion Zone <p>Offshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platforms: WDA, ROA, VRF, OFA, VRD, VRC, TTA, TTB, KKA, UBA, and VRE - Pipeline installation and tracks - Exclusion Zone - Traffic of Ships that support the Project <p>Impact Evaluation based on AMDAL Ch III (based on worst case scenario and released TEP development plan at that moment):</p> <p>General Impact Evaluation (see Table 4-5 for complete Impact Evaluation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas Exploitation Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Decrease in Fishermen' Income; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - Gas Transmission Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - LNG Plant Activities (Onshore): Demographic Changes; Job Opportunities; Changes in Local Business Growth; Changes in Livelihood Pattern; Changes in Income Level; Assimilation and Acculturation; Changes in Cultural Heritage Community Perception and Social Tension; Change in Public Services including Education; Changes in Disease Patterns, Prevalence of 	<p>Total: 81 participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Officials (Districts, Village, Regency); - Adat Representatives; - Youth Representatives; - Women Representatives; - Religious Representatives 	<p>provision of hospital, and better access of clean water</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Think that Tangguh hasn't serious in providing job and career opportunities for Taroy community 6. Provide sport facilities 7. Ask Tangguh to change the names of existing platforms 8. Increase CAPs fund, from IDR 300 million to IDR 1 billion 9. Provide art and cultural facilities 10. Jealous of what Tangguh contribution to south shore villages 11. Ask Tangguh to use familiar language in AMDAL document 	<p>The program commits to conduct employment socialization before recruitment period begins</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. As Papuan Development program in AMDAL, Tangguh commits to support community access to vocational education, and to develop BLK Aranday and Polytechnic Fakfak 4. Tangguh commits to continue support for community health improvement, including improve health facilities in villages, Bintuni Hospital, and access to clean water 5. For the next implementation, Tangguh commits to prioritize IP and Papuan for job and career opportunities in Tangguh. The program commits to conduct employment socialization before recruitment period begins 6. For provision of public facilities and village infrastructure development will be processed through Musrenbang process 7. Tangguh cannot change the names due to has been project documentation and approved by Government 8. There will be no implementation of CAPs fund. For provision of public facilities and village infrastructure development will be processed through Musrenbang process 9. Tangguh commits to build art and culture center; and to support promoting cultural and art product of Indigenous People 10. For the next implementation, Tangguh will implement its social program to the community based on feasibility

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
	<p>Disease, Healthcare Access, and Environmental Health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marine Facilities: Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Changes in Cultural Heritage; Community Perception and Social Tension. 			<p>assessment results, and any other supporting circumstances (e.g., soil condition for agriculture program)</p> <p>11. AMDAL document originally was formulized using Bahasa. Tangguh will also conduct socialization to explain to the community about AMDAL substances verbally</p>
<p>Sebyar Rejosari: Village Hall of Sebyar Rejosari</p>	<p>Outlined and described general plan and map of Tangguh Expansion Project development activities, covering:</p> <p>Onshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Train and Tanks 3 and 4 - Condensate Tank - Waste management facilities - LNG Jetties/Condensate 2 - Bulk Offloading Facility (BOF) Jetty - Combo Dock - Exclusion Zone <p>Offshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platforms: WDA, ROA, VRF, OFA, VRD, VRC, TTA, TTB, KKA, UBA, and VRE - Pipeline installation and tracks - Exclusion Zone - Traffic of Ships that support the Project <p>Impact Evaluation based on AMDAL Ch III (based on worst case scenario and released TEP development plan at that moment):</p> <p>General Impact Evaluation (see Table 4-5 for complete Impact Evaluation):</p>	<p>Specific Concerns:</p> <p>[ADB Comment: Summarize Concerns raised]</p> <p>Total: 66 verbal and written aspirations</p> <p>Total: 126 participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Officials (Districts, Village, Regency); - Adat Representatives; - Youth Representatives; - Religious Representatives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide ship to support sea transportation for Sebyar Rejosari and Wanagir Villages 2. Improve education quality of children 3. More job and career opportunities for Sebyar Rejosari and Wanagir Villages 4. Financial support for religious activities 5. Provide shrimp and fish pools, and jetty 6. Provide bank 7. Provide more doctors, adequate housing, hospital, and clean water access 8. Provide more supports for agriculture 9. Request to not disrupt environment, especially sea ecosystem and public health 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tangguh is now supporting the Local Government program to develop water taxi to support community mobilization 2. Tangguh commits to continue its support to education, by supporting development of flagship schools, improve existing education facilities, and provide scholarships to selected IPs student 3. Has been accommodated in Workforce and Papuan Development program. Tangguh will prioritize IP and Papuan for job and career opportunities in Tangguh. The program commits to conduct employment socialization before recruitment period begins 4. Tangguh commits to support religious activities of community, with mechanism that complies with applied regulations 5. Tangguh commits to support fishery activity of community, by implementing livelihood program, including support provision of fishery equipment. However, Tangguh will not provide fish/shrimp pools 6. Tangguh commits to support community based micro finance (e.g., cooperative) to support economic activities of community.

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas Exploitation Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Decrease in Fishermen' Income; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - Gas Transmission Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - LNG Plant Activities (Onshore): Demographic Changes; Job Opportunities; Changes in Local Business Growth; Changes in Livelihood Pattern; Changes in Income Level; Assimilation and Acculturation; Changes in Cultural Heritage Community Perception and Social Tension; Change in Public Services including Education; Changes in Disease Patterns, Prevalence of Disease, Healthcare Access, and Environmental Health. - Marine Facilities: Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Changes in Cultural Heritage; Community Perception and Social Tension. 			<p>Tanggung don't have authority to provide bank in villages</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Tangguh commits to continue support for community health improvement, including improve health facilities in villages, Bintuni Hospital, and access to clean water 8. Tangguh commits to support agriculture activity of community, by implementing livelihood program, including support provision of agriculture equipment and training 9. All environmental potential impacts and its mitigation plan have been included in AMDAL document. The implementation will be supervised by Ministry of Environment, and Environmental Office of Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak
Kalitami: Village Hall of Kalitami	<p>Outlined and described general plan and map of Tangguh Expansion Project development activities, covering:</p> <p>Onshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Train and Tanks 3 and 4 - Condensate Tank - Waste management facilities - LNG Jetties/Condensate 2 - Bulk Offloading Facility (BOF) Jetty - Combo Dock - Exclusion Zone 	<p>Specific Concerns: [ADB Comment: Summarize Concerns raised]</p> <p>Total: 58 verbal and written aspirations</p> <p>Total: 116 participants: - Government</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include Kamundan as part of DAV 2. Provide electricity to Kamundan 3. Ask why Tangguh never visit Kamundan before 4. Provide CAPs fund to Kamundan before implementing TEP 5. Ask Tangguh to explain location of TEP facilities 6. Ask about exclusion zone 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tangguh will prioritize its social program to Indigenous People, and not use concept of DAV anymore 2. Tangguh is currently supporting PLN to provide electricity to Teluk Bintuni area. The distribution phases and required charge are authority of PLN 3. DAV and social study boundary didn't cover Kamundan area. For next implementation, Tangguh will prioritize its social program to Indigenous People, and not use concept of DAV anymore

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
	<p>Offshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platforms: WDA, ROA, VRF, OFA, VRD, VRC, TTA, TTb, KKA, UBA, and VRE - Pipeline installation and tracks - Exclusion Zone - Traffic of Ships that support the Project <p>Impact Evaluation based on AMDAL Ch III (based on worst case scenario and released TEP development plan at that moment):</p> <p>General Impact Evaluation (see Table 4-5 for complete Impact Evaluation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas Exploitation Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Decrease in Fishermen' Income; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - Gas Transmission Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - LNG Plant Activities (Onshore): Demographic Changes; Job Opportunities; Changes in Local Business Growth; Changes in Livelihood Pattern; Changes in Income Level; Assimilation and Acculturation; Changes in Cultural Heritage Community Perception and Social Tension; Change in Public Services including Education; Changes in Disease Patterns, Prevalence of Disease, Healthcare Access, and Environmental Health. - Marine Facilities: Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Changes in Cultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Officials (Districts, Village, Regency); - Adat Representatives; - Youth Representatives; - Women Representatives 	<p>implementation and its impact to the community</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Compensation claim on died children over diarrhea caused by Tangguh activities 8. Claim on adat compensation IDR 54 billion, to be paid before implementing TEP 9. Provide job opportunities in platform for Kalitami community 10. Involve community representative in AMDAL writing process 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. There will be no implementation of CAPs fund. For provision of public facilities and village infrastructure development will be processed through Musrenbang process 5. Description of TEP facilities and its location has been explained to the community during consultation events, and accommodated in AMDAL document 6. Exclusion zone is implemented to keep community safe from any potential exposure from Tangguh facilities. When the implementation of the zone provide impact to community economy condition, Tangguh has prepared social program to restore or improve community economy condition 7. Tangguh assessment resulted there are no Tangguh activities that contributed to the case. Tangguh will continue to support community health improvement by support development of health facilities, and improvement community awareness of healthy behavior 8. Not part of Tangguh legal authority. However, Tangguh has been facilitating Perdasus process to accommodate this issue 9. Tangguh commits to prioritize job opportunities for Indigenous People, as long as they have required skills and qualification. 10. Community was involved during AMDAL writing process, especially during Public Consultation in 2012, and AMDAL public

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
	Heritage; Community Perception and Social Tension.			hearing in 2013 and 2014. Community aspirations during all those events were main material of AMDAL writing.
Tomu: Village Hall of Tomu	<p>Outlined and described general plan and map of Tangguh Expansion Project development activities, covering:</p> <p>Onshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Train and Tanks 3 and 4 - Condensate Tank - Waste management facilities - LNG Jetties/Condensate 2 - Bulk Offloading Facility (BOF) Jetty - Combo Dock - Exclusion Zone <p>Offshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platforms: WDA, ROA, VRF, OFA, VRD, VRC, TTA, TTB, KKA, UBA, and VRE - Pipeline installation and tracks - Exclusion Zone - Traffic of Ships that support the Project <p>Impact Evaluation based on AMDAL Ch III (based on worst case scenario and released TEP development plan at that moment):</p> <p>General Impact Evaluation (see Table 4-5 for complete Impact Evaluation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas Exploitation Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Decrease in Fishermen' Income; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - Gas Transmission Activities: Fishery Activity 	<p>Specific Concerns:</p> <p>[ADB Comment: Summarize Concerns raised]</p> <p>Total: 23 verbal and written aspirations</p> <p>Total: 101 participant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Officials (Districts, Village, Regency); - Adat Representatives; - Youth Representatives; - Women Representatives; - Religious Representatives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include all Sebyar community into DAV 2. Compensation claim IDR 54 billion 3. Provide condensate and waste management for community 4. Provide housing for Sebyar community 5. Provide free charge of access to Sebyar student to university level in faculty of medical, technical and accountancy 6. Provide 10% of gas sales to Sebyar community every year 7. Revenue sharing payment before implementing TEP 8. People from DAV get access to work in LNG until operations ends 9. Job opportunities priority to DAV 10. Provide access to Sebyar people to be VP and Marketing Manager of BP 11. Establish facility to process condensate to be fertilizer in Sebyar area 12. Give oil (from gas 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tangguh will prioritize its social program to Indigenous People, and not use concept of DAV anymore 2. Not part of Tangguh legal authority. However, Tangguh has been facilitating Perdasus process to accommodate this issue 3. Not part of Tangguh legal authority 4. Tangguh currently is supporting housing renovation program by Local Government for IP in Weriaragar and Tomu 5. Tangguh commits to provide scholarships for selected IP and Papuan student, based on the student qualification, potential and achievement 6. Authority to response this aspiration belongs to the Government 7. Not part of Tangguh legal authority. However, Tangguh has been facilitating Perdasus process to accommodate this issue 8. Has been accommodated in Workforce and Papuan Development program. Tangguh will prioritize IP and Papuan for job and career opportunities in Tangguh. The program commits to conduct employment socialization before recruitment period begins 9. Has been accommodated in Workforce and Papuan Development program. Tangguh will prioritize IP and Papuan for

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
	<p>Disturbance; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Plant Activities (Onshore): Demographic Changes; Job Opportunities; Changes in Local Business Growth; Changes in Livelihood Pattern; Changes in Income Level; Assimilation and Acculturation; Changes in Cultural Heritage Community Perception and Social Tension; Change in Public Services including Education; Changes in Disease Patterns, Prevalence of Disease, Healthcare Access, and Environmental Health. - Marine Facilities: Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Changes in Cultural Heritage; Community Perception and Social Tension. 		<p>processing) to Sebyar community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Provide health fund for, and managed by, Sebyar community 14. Increase CAPs fund to IDR 1 billion per year 15. Ask Tangguh to change name of existing platform 16. Build Gas Power Plant before implementing TEP 17. Provide sea transportation for Sebyar community 18. Tangguh to officially declare its recognition that all the gas is taken and processed from Sebyar area 19. Provide schools for all level, from elementary to high school 	<p>job and career opportunities in Tangguh. The program commits to conduct employment socialization before recruitment period begins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Tangguh will prioritize career development for IP and Papuan worker, as long as they meet with required qualifications 11. Authority to response this aspiration belongs to the Government 12. Authority to response this aspiration belongs to the Government 13. Tangguh will support community health quality by implementing programs like improving community health facilities, including provision of medical workers, medicines, and healthy behavior awareness. Tangguh will not provide the support by giving cash 14. There will be no implementation of CAPs fund. For provision of public facilities and village infrastructure development will be processed through Musrenbang process 15. Tangguh cannot change the names due to has been project documentation and approved by Government 16. Authority to response this aspiration belong to Government. However, Tangguh currently is supporting PLN to provide electricity for Teluk Bintuni area. Authority of distribution phases and charge cost belong to PLN 17. Tangguh cannot accommodate that aspiration. However Tangguh will support

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
				<p>development of public transportation by the Local Government, e.g., water taxi</p> <p>18. Authority to response this aspiration belong to Government</p> <p>19. Tangguh commits to support in providing flagship schools in Teluk Bintuni and Fakfak. Location of the schools will be decided later with the Local Government</p>
<p>Babo: Village Hall of Babo</p>	<p>Outlined and described general plan and map of Tangguh Expansion Project development activities, covering:</p> <p>Onshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Train and Tanks 3 and 4 - Condensate Tank - Waste management facilities - LNG Jetties/Condensate 2 - Bulk Offloading Facility (BOF) Jetty - Combo Dock - Exclusion Zone <p>Offshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platforms: WDA, ROA, VRF, OFA, VRD, VRC, TTA, TTB, KKA, UBA, and VRE - Pipeline installation and tracks - Exclusion Zone - Traffic of Ships that support the Project <p>Impact Evaluation based on AMDAL Ch III (based on worst case scenario and released TEP development plan at that moment):</p> <p>General Impact Evaluation (see Table 4-5 for complete Impact Evaluation):</p>	<p>Specific Concerns: [ADB Comment: Summarize Concerns raised]</p> <p>Total: 84 verbal and written aspirations</p> <p>Total: 70 participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Officials (Districts, Village, Regency); - Adat Representatives; - Youth Representatives; - Mother/Women Representatives; - Religious Representatives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide document of AMDAL 1 to community 2. Provide the community with AMDAL 2 document if it has been finished 3. Increase number of Tangguh security, and provide more training for them 4. Ask that AMDAL need to cover all communities in the entire Bay 5. More job and career opportunities for Babo community 6. Provide electricity for Babo 7. More scholarships and education aids for children in Babo 8. Reduce impact of noise and dust 9. Renovate Babo jetty 10. Clarify all Tangguh environmental wastes 11. Provide vocational training center for Babo youths 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Document of AMDAL 1 can be accessed in Environmental Office of Bintuni 2. We will provide community and local stakeholder the copy of AMDAL document 3. Tangguh commits to prioritize IP and Papuan for job opportunities in Tangguh, including for security and its career development (through training). Quantity and training for security will be provided based on Tangguh needs 4. Benefit of social program of AMDAL will be prioritized to indigenous people 5. Tangguh commits to prioritize job and career opportunities for IP and Papuan, including for those who live in Babo 6. Tangguh is currently supporting PLN to provide electricity to Teluk Bintuni area. The distribution phases and required charge are authority of PLN 7. Tangguh commits to continue to provide scholarship, prioritized for selected IPs, in level of high school and university 8. Tangguh commits to minimize and mitigate environmental impact, as explained in the AMDAL 9. For provision of public facilities and village

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas Exploitation Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Decrease in Fishermen' Income; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - Gas Transmission Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - LNG Plant Activities (Onshore): Demographic Changes; Job Opportunities; Changes in Local Business Growth; Changes in Livelihood Pattern; Changes in Income Level; Assimilation and Acculturation; Changes in Cultural Heritage Community Perception and Social Tension; Change in Public Services including Education; Changes in Disease Patterns, Prevalence of Disease, Healthcare Access, and Environmental Health. - Marine Facilities: Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Changes in Cultural Heritage; Community Perception and Social Tension. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Provide other economic opportunity beside Tangguh job opportunity 13. Improve community welfare 14. Provide public infrastructure, including more community health centers, schools, bridges, etc. 15. Provide equipment to support agriculture, fishery, sports, and generator 16. Provide transportation for emergency situation 17. Provide training for women 18. Ask Tangguh to erase DAV concept 19. Provide economic opportunities for local contractors 20. Support to accelerate revenue sharing payment 21. Provide field for agriculture activities of community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> infrastructure development will be processed through Musrenbang process 10. Tangguh waste management has been complying with applied standard and regulation. Tangguh commits to minimize and mitigate any potential environmental impact as mentioned in RKL-RPL document 11. As Papuan Development program in AMDAL, Tangguh commits to support community access to vocational education, and to develop BLK Aranday and Polytechnic Fakfak 12. Tangguh commits to give economic benefit, prioritized to IP, not only from job opportunities, but also from Livelihood and Indigenous Entrepreneurship Development Program 13. Tangguh commits to support the Local Government to improve community welfare, by providing Tangguh Social Development Program 14. For provision of public facilities and village infrastructure development will be processed through Musrenbang process 15. Tangguh commits to support fishery activity of community, by implementing livelihood program, including support provision of fishery and agriculture equipment. For provision of public facilities and village infrastructure development will be processed through Musrenbang process. 16. For provision of public facilities and village

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
				<p>infrastructure development, including transportation will be processed through Musrenbang process. Currently Tangguh is supporting development of public transportation by the Local Government, i.e., water taxi</p> <p>17. Tangguh will support training for women, particularly for improving household economic capacity</p> <p>18. Tangguh will prioritize its social program to Indigenous People, and not use concept of DAV anymore</p> <p>19. Tangguh commits to implement Indigenous Entrepreneurship Development Program that support development of local contractors capacity and economic opportunity</p> <p>20. Not part of Tangguh legal authority. However, Tangguh has been facilitating Perdasus process to accommodate this issue</p> <p>21. Tangguh commits to support agricultural activities of local community. All the supports will comply to relevant applied regulations, including in terms of field provision</p>
<p>Tanah Merah Baru: Village Office of Tanah Merah</p>	<p>Outlined and described general plan and map of Tangguh Expansion Project development activities, covering:</p> <p>Onshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Train and Tanks 3 and 4 - Condensate Tank - Waste management facilities 	<p>Specific Concerns:</p> <p>[ADB Comment: Summarize Concerns raised]</p> <p>Total: 97 verbal and written aspirations</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide public infrastructures covering road, electricity, clean water 2. Minimize impact on fishing ground 3. Improve education quality from elementary to university level 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For provision of public facilities and village infrastructure development, including transportation will be processed through Musrenbang process. 2. If there are impacts on fishing ground caused by Tangguh activity, Tangguh has prepared some program to mitigate the impact, e.g., Livelihood program.

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Jetties/Condensate 2 - Bulk Offloading Facility (BOF) Jetty - Combo Dock - Exclusion Zone <p>Offshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platforms: WDA, ROA, VRF, OFA, VRD, VRC, TTA, TTB, KKA, UBA, and VRE - Pipeline installation and tracks - Exclusion Zone - Traffic of Ships that support the Project <p>Impact Evaluation based on AMDAL Ch III (based on worst case scenario and released TEP development plan at that moment):</p> <p>Special Impact Evaluation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bulk Offloading Facility: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Decrease in Fishermen' Income; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension; and Change of Cultural Heritage <p>General Impact Evaluation (see Table 4-5 for complete Impact Evaluation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas Exploitation Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Decrease in Fishermen' Income; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - Gas Transmission Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - LNG Plant Activities (Onshore): Demographic 	<p>Total: 125 participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Officials (Districts, Village, Regency); - Adat Representatives; - Youth Representatives; - Mother/Women Representatives; - Religious Representatives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Support to accelerate revenue sharing payment 5. Improve women empowerment program 6. Provide economic opportunities for local contractors 7. Improve community economy 8. Provide safety insurance in case the LNG tank is broken and threat community safety 9. Provide job opportunities for low educated people 10. Improve current agriculture program 11. Provide vocational school for dropout children/youth 12. Provide facilities of land and sea transportation for community 13. Provide land road connecting Onar, Saengga, Tanah Merah Baru, and Tofoi 14. Provide electricity and clean water 15. Remove exclusion zone 16. Provide house for 11 new families, built with the remaining logs chopped down for current Tangguh activities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Tangguh commits to continue its support to education, by supporting development of flagship schools, improve existing education facilities, and provide scholarships to selected IPs student 4. Not part of Tangguh legal authority. However, Tangguh has been facilitating Perdasus process to accommodate this issue 5. Tangguh will support training for women, particularly for improving household economic capacity 6. Tangguh commits to implement Indigenous Entrepreneurship Development Program that support development of local contractors capacity and economic opportunity 7. Tangguh commits to give economic benefit, prioritized to IP, not only from job opportunities, but also from Livelihood and Indigenous Entrepreneurship Development Program 8. Tangguh has been, and commits to keep complying its safety and security standard with related regulation in oil and gas industry. However, Tangguh cannot provide safety insurance to community 9. Tangguh commits to prioritize IP and Papuan for job opportunities in Tangguh 10. Tangguh commits to support agriculture activity of community, by implementing livelihood program, including support provision of agriculture equipment and training

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
	<p>Changes; Job Opportunities; Changes in Local Business Growth; Changes in Livelihood Pattern; Changes in Income Level; Assimilation and Acculturation; Changes in Cultural Heritage Community Perception and Social Tension; Change in Public Services including Education; Changes in Disease Patterns, Prevalence of Disease, Healthcare Access, and Environmental Health.</p> <p>- Marine Facilities: Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Changes in Cultural Heritage; Community Perception and Social Tension.</p>		17. Provide dormitory for high school	<p>11. As Papuan Development program in AMDAL, Tangguh commits to support community access to vocational education, and to develop BLK Aranday and Polytechnic Fakfak</p> <p>12. Tangguh cannot accommodate that aspiration. However Tangguh will support development of public transportation by the Local Government, e.g., water taxi</p> <p>13. Tangguh cannot accommodate that aspiration. However Tangguh will support development of public transportation by the Local Government, e.g., water taxi</p> <p>14. Tangguh is currently supporting PLN to provide electricity to Teluk Bintuni area. The distribution phases and required charge are authority of PLN. Tangguh also commits to support improving community access to clean water</p> <p>15. Exclusion zone is implemented to keep community safe from any potential exposure from Tangguh facilities. When the implementation of the zone provide impact to community economy condition, Tangguh has prepared social program to restore or improve community economy condition</p> <p>16. All agreement related resettlement program for Tanah Merah has been completed and closed, thus Tangguh cannot provide more houses for the new families</p> <p>17. Tangguh commits to support improvement of education infrastructure and facilities</p>

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
Saengga: Village Hall of Saengga	<p>Outlined and described general plan and map of Tangguh Expansion Project development activities, covering:</p> <p>Onshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Train and Tanks 3 and 4 - Condensate Tank - Waste management facilities - LNG Jetties/Condensate 2 - Bulk Offloading Facility (BOF) Jetty - Combo Dock - Exclusion Zone <p>Offshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platforms: WDA, ROA, VRF, OFA, VRD, VRC, TTA, TTB, KKA, UBA, and VRE - Pipeline installation and tracks - Exclusion Zone - Traffic of Ships that support the Project <p>Impact Evaluation based on AMDAL Ch III (based on worst case scenario and released TEP development plan at that moment):</p> <p>General Impact Evaluation (see Table 4-5 for complete Impact Evaluation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas Exploitation Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Decrease in Fishermen' Income; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - Gas Transmission Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension 	<p>Specific Concerns: [ADB Comment: Summarize Concerns raised]</p> <p>Total: 103 verbal and written aspirations</p> <p>Total: 85 participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Officials (Districts, Village, Regency); - Adat Representatives; - Youth Representatives; - Mother/Women Representatives; - Religious Representatives; - Farmer Representatives; - Fishermen Representatives; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide compensation to fishermen over exclusion zone implementation 2. Consider AMDAL 1 implementation as a failure 3. More job opportunities, and request to change worker regulation and remuneration as agreed with village head 4. Provide electricity for 24 hours 5. Provide more benefit for community 6. Provide asphalted road connecting Saengga and Kelapa Dua 7. Ask the Local Government to give more concern to community 8. Ask why program facilitator only stay for 3 days 9. Absorb more local fishery and agricultural products 10. Village government strengthening 11. Clarify process of 3 villages fund 12. Support education and public health facilities improvement 13. Clarify Tangguh responsibilities with decreasing of fish 	<p>for community</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For local fishermen proven to be significantly impacted by the exclusion zone, Tangguh has prepared livelihood program 2. All reports of AMDAL implementation have been responded well. In 2012 and 2013, Tangguh has received PROPER Blue rate, indicating Tangguh has complied to applied environmental regulations 3. Has been accommodated in Workforce and Papuan Development program. Tangguh will prioritize IP and Papuan for job and career opportunities in Tangguh. The program commits to conduct employment socialization before recruitment period begins 4. Tangguh is currently supporting PLN to provide electricity to Teluk Bintuni area. The distribution phases and required charge are authority of PLN 5. Tangguh LNG commits to improve its benefit to community by implementing new approach and social program modifications. Tangguh will prioritize the benefit supports for IP and Papuan. The social programs are including Health, Education, Papuan Development, Livelihood, IEDP, Governance, and Community Relation 6. Tangguh will support the Local Government effort to improve local community transportation facilities. For

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
	<p>- LNG Plant Activities (Onshore): Demographic Changes; Job Opportunities; Changes in Local Business Growth; Changes in Livelihood Pattern; Changes in Income Level; Assimilation and Acculturation; Changes in Cultural Heritage Community Perception and Social Tension; Change in Public Services including Education; Changes in Disease Patterns, Prevalence of Disease, Healthcare Access, and Environmental Health.</p> <p>- Marine Facilities: Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Changes in Cultural Heritage; Community Perception and Social Tension.</p>		<p>14. Clarify whether the electricity in Onar is free of charge</p> <p>15. Provide vocational school in Saengga</p> <p>16. Provide land and sea transportation facilities</p> <p>17. Provide compensation for the 50 ha land</p> <p>18. Clarify air pollution potential caused by Tangguh</p> <p>19. Provide bridge connecting Tanah Merah and Saengga</p>	<p>provision of public facilities and village infrastructure development, including transportation will be processed through Musrenbang process</p> <p>7. This aspiration is the Local Government to response</p> <p>8. The main function of facilitator is to train and develop community capacities through participative process. However, Tangguh commits to continue and improve implementation of its programs implemented in the community</p> <p>9. Tangguh commits to optimize local product absorption to fulfill Tangguh catering needs</p> <p>10. Tangguh commits to continue its support to improve capacity of local government officials in level of village, district and regency</p> <p>11. Fund of the three clans is managing under Dimaga foundation</p> <p>12. Tangguh will support the Local Government effort to improve village infrastructures and facilities through Musrenbang process. As for education and health, Tangguh commits to support the improvement of education and health facilities</p> <p>13. For local fishermen proven to be significantly impacted by the exclusion zone, Tangguh has prepared livelihood program</p> <p>14. Tangguh is currently supporting PLN to provide electricity to Teluk Bintuni area.</p>

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
				<p>The distribution phases and required charge are authority of PLN</p> <p>15.As Papuan Development program in AMDAL, Tangguh commits to support community access to vocational education, and to develop BLK Aranday and Polytechnic Fakfak</p> <p>16.Tangguh cannot accommodate to build broad land transportation access. However Tangguh will support development of public transportation by the Local Government, e.g., water taxi</p> <p>17.All agreement related resettlement program for Tanah Merah has been completed and closed, thus Tangguh cannot provide more compensation for the land</p> <p>18.Tangguh waste management has been complying with applied standard and regulation. Tangguh commits to minimize and mitigate any potential environmental impact as mentioned in RKL-RPL document</p> <p>19.Tangguh will support the Local Government effort to improve village infrastructures and facilities through Musrenbang process. As for education and health, Tangguh commits to support the improvement of education and health facilities</p>
Onar: Village Hall of Onar	Outlined and described general plan and map of Tangguh Expansion Project development activities, covering:	Specific Concerns: [ADB Comment: Summarize	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include Onar to DAVs 2. Respect and recognize cultural heritage and sacred site 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tangguh will prioritize its social program to Indigenous People, and not use concept of DAV anymore 2. Tangguh commits to respect and

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
	<p>Onshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Train and Tanks 3 and 4 - Condensate Tank - Waste management facilities - LNG Jetties/Condensate 2 - Bulk Offloading Facility (BOF) Jetty - Combo Dock - Exclusion Zone <p>Offshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platforms: WDA, ROA, VRF, OFA, VRD, VRC, TTA, TTB, KKA, UBA, and VRE - Pipeline installation and tracks - Exclusion Zone - Traffic of Ships that support the Project <p>Impact Evaluation based on AMDAL Ch III (based on worst case scenario and released TEP development plan at that moment):</p> <p>General Impact Evaluation (see Table 4-5 for complete Impact Evaluation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas Exploitation Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Decrease in Fishermen' Income; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - Gas Transmission Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - LNG Plant Activities (Onshore): Demographic Changes; Job Opportunities; Changes in Local Business Growth; Changes in Livelihood 	<p>Concerns raised]</p> <p>Total: 123 verbal and written aspirations</p> <p>Total: 22 participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Officials (Districts, Village, Regency); - Adat Representatives; - Youth Representatives; - Mother/Women Representatives; - Religious Representatives; - Farmer Representatives; - Fishermen Representatives; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Revitalize culture and arts of Simuri Tribe 4. Adat law implementation in every issue between Tangguh and community 5. Protect and minimize impact to environment, covering water area, forest, soil, and air 6. Provide outboard machine and other fishing equipment to support fishery activities 7. Compensation claim on sea adat rights 8. Provide more job opportunities for Onar community 9. Provide access for Onar community to be placed in high level position in BP 10. Provide equal job opportunities for man and woman 11. Provide business financial capital 12. Provide entrepreneurship training 13. Provide access to market for local products 14. Provide CAPs fund, IDR 300 million every year 15. Improve education quality, covering provision of schools and other facilities, 	<p>recognize IPs including their cultural attributes, and sacred sites and heritage</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Tangguh commits to revitalize and strengthen the cultural identity of IP, including for Simuri Tribe 4. As a contractor under The Government of Indonesia, Tangguh has to obey and comply to all the contract terms and to all related applied administrative regulations 5. Tangguh commits to minimize and mitigate any potential environmental impact as mentioned in RKL-RPL document 6. Tangguh commits to support fishery activity of community, by implementing livelihood program, including support provision of fishery and agriculture equipment. 7. Not part of Tangguh legal authority. However, Tangguh has been facilitating Perdasus process to accommodate this issue 8. Tangguh commits to prioritize IP and Papuan for job opportunities in Tangguh 9. Tangguh will prioritize career development for IP and Papuan worker, as long as they meet with required qualifications 10. Tangguh commits to prioritize IP and Papuan for job opportunities in Tangguh, without any gender discrimination 11. Tangguh commits to support community based micro finance (e.g., cooperative) to support economic activities of community,

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	<p>Pattern; Changes in Income Level; Assimilation and Acculturation; Changes in Cultural Heritage Community Perception and Social Tension; Change in Public Services including Education; Changes in Disease Patterns, Prevalence of Disease, Healthcare Access, and Environmental Health.</p> <p>- Marine Facilities: Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Changes in Cultural Heritage; Community Perception and Social Tension.</p>		<p>scholarships and education aids, vocational training, and education awareness</p> <p>16.Improve community health quality, covering provision of community health center, transportation for emergency situation, clean water, and awareness on healthy behavior</p> <p>17.Improve public infrastructure, by providing bridge renovation, water tank, road, drainage, sports, and religious house</p> <p>18.Involve community in every decision making that will potentially affect community life</p> <p>19.Provide free charge electricity</p> <p>20.Provide housing renovation</p> <p>21.Provide field for agriculture activities</p>	<p>including access for community to financial support for productive purpose</p> <p>12.Tanggung commits to implement Indigenous Entrepreneurship Development Program that support development of local contractors capacity through training and mentoring</p> <p>13.Tanggung commits to develop broader market network for community local products</p> <p>14.There will be no implementation of CAPs fund. For provision of public facilities and village infrastructure development will be processed through Musrenbang process</p> <p>15.Tanggung commits to continue its support to education, by supporting development of flagship schools, improve existing education facilities, and provide scholarships to selected IPs student</p> <p>16.Tanggung commits to continue its support to community health, by supporting development of Bintuni Hospital, improving health facilities, medical workers, and medicines in villages</p> <p>17.Tanggung will support the Local Government effort to improve village infrastructures and facilities through Musrenbang process.</p> <p>18.Tanggung has been always build communication process to local community for all activities that potentially give impact to the local community. For example, Tangguh has conduct Public Consultation and AMDAL hearings related</p>

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
				<p>to the plan of TEP</p> <p>19. Tangguh is currently supporting PLN to provide electricity to Teluk Bintuni area. The distribution phases and required charge are authority of PLN</p> <p>20. Tangguh will support the Local Government effort to improve village infrastructures and facilities through Musrenbang process</p> <p>21. Tangguh commits to support agricultural activities of local community. All the supports will comply to relevant applied regulations, including in terms of field provision</p>
Tofoi: Hall of Sumuri District	<p>Outlined and described general plan and map of Tangguh Expansion Project development activities, covering:</p> <p>Onshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Train and Tanks 3 and 4 - Condensate Tank - Waste management facilities - LNG Jetties/Condensate 2 - Bulk Offloading Facility (BOF) Jetty - Combo Dock - Exclusion Zone <p>Offshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platforms: WDA, ROA, VRF, OFA, VRD, VRC, TTA, TTB, KKA, UBA, and VRE - Pipeline installation and tracks - Exclusion Zone - Traffic of Ships that support the Project 	<p>Specific Concerns: [ADB Comment: Summarize Concerns raised]</p> <p>Total: 138 verbal and written aspirations</p> <p>Total: 59 participant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Officials (Districts, Village, Regency); - Adat Representatives; - Youth Representatives; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clarify exclusion zone implementation for Train 3 2. Provide public infrastructure covering transportation, health and clean water, housing, market, electricity, school dormitory, village hall of Tofoi 3. Improve community economic life 4. Minimize activity impact to environment 5. Provide job and career opportunities for Tofoi community 6. Increase CAPs fund to IDR 500 million 7. Provide revenue sharing allocation for DAV 8. Provide doctors and free 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exclusion zone will keep be implemented to ensure community safety from any potential exposure from Tangguh facilities. When the implementation of the zone provide impact to community economy condition, Tangguh has prepared social program to restore or improve community economy condition 2. Through its social programs, Tangguh also support to develop some facilities for local communities (including health, education, and economic development). For any other facilities don't accommodated in those programs, Tangguh will support the Local Government effort to improve village infrastructures and facilities through Musrenbang process. 3. Tangguh commits to give economic benefit, prioritized to IP, not only from job

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	<p>Impact Evaluation based on AMDAL Ch III (based on worst case scenario and released TEP development plan at that moment):</p> <p>General Impact Evaluation (see Table 4-5 for complete Impact Evaluation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas Exploitation Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Decrease in Fishermen' Income; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - Gas Transmission Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - LNG Plant Activities (Onshore): Demographic Changes; Job Opportunities; Changes in Local Business Growth; Changes in Livelihood Pattern; Changes in Income Level; Assimilation and Acculturation; Changes in Cultural Heritage Community Perception and Social Tension; Change in Public Services including Education; Changes in Disease Patterns, Prevalence of Disease, Healthcare Access, and Environmental Health. - Marine Facilities: Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Changes in Cultural Heritage; Community Perception and Social Tension. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mother/Women Representatives; - Religious Representatives 	<p>health treatment</p> <p>9. Provide incentive to religious institution</p> <p>10.Support Sumuri Radio development</p>	<p>opportunities, but also from Livelihood and Indigenous Entrepreneurship Development Program</p> <p>4. Tangguh commits to minimize and mitigate any potential environmental impact as mentioned in RKL-RPL document</p> <p>5. Tangguh commits to prioritize IP and Papuan for job opportunities in Tangguh</p> <p>6. There will be no implementation of CAPs fund. For provision of public facilities and village infrastructure development will be processed through Musrenbang process</p> <p>7. Not part of Tangguh legal authority. However, Tangguh has been facilitating Perdasus process to accommodate this issue</p> <p>8. Tangguh commits to continue support for community health improvement, including improve health facilities in villages, add more medical workers, and Bintuni Hospital development</p> <p>9. Tangguh commits to support religious activities of community, with mechanism that complies with applied regulations</p> <p>10.Tangguh will support the Local Government effort to improve village infrastructures and facilities through Musrenbang process, including in terms of Simuri Radio development.</p>
Sidomakmur: Village Hall of Sldomakmur	Outlined and described general plan and map of Tangguh Expansion Project development activities, covering:	Specific Concerns: [ADB Comment: Summarize	1. Clarify impact of exclusion zone for fishermen of Sidomakmur 2. Tangguh impact for	1. Exclusion zones of Tangguh facilities will not cover Sidomakmur water areas 2. For local fishermen proven to be significantly impacted by the exclusion

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	<p>Onshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Train and Tanks 3 and 4 - Condensate Tank - Waste management facilities - LNG Jetties/Condensate 2 - Bulk Offloading Facility (BOF) Jetty - Combo Dock - Exclusion Zone <p>Offshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platforms: WDA, ROA, VRF, OFA, VRD, VRC, TTA, TTB, KKA, UBA, and VRE - Pipeline installation and tracks - Exclusion Zone - Traffic of Ships that support the Project <p>Impact Evaluation based on AMDAL Ch III (based on worst case scenario and released TEP development plan at that moment):</p> <p>General Impact Evaluation (see Table 4-5 for complete Impact Evaluation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas Exploitation Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Decrease in Fishermen' Income; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - Gas Transmission Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - LNG Plant Activities (Onshore): Demographic Changes; Job Opportunities; Changes in Local Business Growth; Changes in Livelihood 	<p>Concerns raised]</p> <p>Total: 19 verbal and written aspirations</p> <p>Total: 101 participant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Officials (Districts, Village, Regency); - Adat Representatives; - Youth Representatives; - Mother/Women Representatives - Religious Representatives 	<p>environment, especially for shrimp</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Clarify Tangguh workforce target, covering worker skill and origin 4. Provide more job opportunities, especially for IP from Sidomakmur 	<p>zone, Tangguh has prepared livelihood program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Tangguh has formulized its workforce target based on Tangguh needs and commitment of 89% Papuan workforce in 2029. In all of the work positions and types, Tangguh will prioritize IP and Papuan to fill, as long as they meet required qualifications 4. Tangguh commits to prioritize IP and Papuan for job opportunities in Tangguh

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	<p>Pattern; Changes in Income Level; Assimilation and Acculturation; Changes in Cultural Heritage Community Perception and Social Tension; Change in Public Services including Education; Changes in Disease Patterns, Prevalence of Disease, Healthcare Access, and Environmental Health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marine Facilities: Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Changes in Cultural Heritage; Community Perception and Social Tension. 			
Wimbrow: Village Hall of Wimbrow	<p>Outlined and described general plan and map of Tangguh Expansion Project development activities, covering:</p> <p>Onshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Train and Tanks 3 and 4 - Condensate Tank - Waste management facilities - LNG Jetties/Condensate 2 - Bulk Offloading Facility (BOF) Jetty - Combo Dock - Exclusion Zone <p>Offshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platforms: WDA, ROA, VRF, OFA, VRD, VRC, TTA, TTB, KKA, UBA, and VRE - Pipeline installation and tracks - Exclusion Zone - Traffic of Ships that support the Project <p>Impact Evaluation based on AMDAL Ch III (based on worst case scenario and released</p>	<p>Specific Concerns: [ADB Comment: Summarize Concerns raised]</p> <p>Total: 56 verbal and written aspirations</p> <p>Specific Concerns: [ADB Comment: Summarize Concerns raised]</p> <p>Total: 62 participant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Officials (Districts, Village, Regency); - Adat Representatives; - Youth 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allocate 10% of revenue sharing for DAV 2. Clarify if Wimbrow and Sidomakmur are included in DAV area 3. Improve education and economy by providing job opportunities and scholarships 4. Provide public infrastructures covering aspect of public health, electricity, housing, and education 5. Provide all level scholarships (elementary to university) 6. Provide vocational training for dropout children 7. Provide adat rights to the community 8. Involve community representatives in AMDAL 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not part of Tangguh legal authority. However, Tangguh has been facilitating Perdasus process to accommodate this issue 2. Tangguh will prioritize its social program to Indigenous People, and not use concept of DAV anymore 3. Tangguh commits to prioritize IP and Papuan for job opportunities and education scholarships 4. Through its social programs, Tangguh also support to develop some facilities for local communities (including health, education, and economic development). For any other facilities don't accommodated in those programs, Tangguh will support the Local Government effort to improve village infrastructures and facilities through Musrenbang process 5. Tangguh commits to provide scholarships for selected IP in level of high school and university

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
	<p>TEP development plan at that moment):</p> <p>General Impact Evaluation (see Table 4-5 for complete Impact Evaluation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas Exploitation Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Decrease in Fishermen' Income; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - Gas Transmission Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - LNG Plant Activities (Onshore): Demographic Changes; Job Opportunities; Changes in Local Business Growth; Changes in Livelihood Pattern; Changes in Income Level; Assimilation and Acculturation; Changes in Cultural Heritage Community Perception and Social Tension; Change in Public Services including Education; Changes in Disease Patterns, Prevalence of Disease, Healthcare Access, and Environmental Health. - Marine Facilities: Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Changes in Cultural Heritage; Community Perception and Social Tension. 	<p>Representatives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mother/Women Representatives; - Religious Representatives 	<p>writing process</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. As Papuan Development program in AMDAL, Tangguh commits to support community access to vocational education and skill development, and to develop BLK Aranday and Polytechnic Fakfak 7. Tangguh commits to respect and recognize adat as long as doesn't against with applied legal regulations, and Tangguh contract terms with the Government of Indonesia 8. Community was involved during AMDAL writing process, especially during Public Consultation in 2012, and AMDAL public hearing in 2013 and 2014. Community aspirations during all those events were main material of AMDAL writing.
<p>Otoweri: Village Hall of Otoweri</p>	<p>Outlined and described general plan and map of Tangguh Expansion Project development activities, covering:</p> <p>Onshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Train and Tanks 3 and 4 - Condensate Tank - Waste management facilities 	<p>Specific Concerns:</p> <p>[ADB Comment: Summarize Concerns raised]</p> <p>Total: 52 verbal and written aspirations</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluate AMDAL 1 implementation 2. Education aid and scholarships for Otoweri community, covering until university level 3. Build communication to community more, especially 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All reports of AMDAL implementation have been responded well. In 2012 and 2013, Tangguh has received PROPER Blue rate, indicating Tangguh has complied to applied environmental regulations 2. Tangguh commits to provide scholarships for selected IP in level of high school and

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Jetties/Condensate 2 - Bulk Offloading Facility (BOF) Jetty - Combo Dock - Exclusion Zone <p>Offshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platforms: WDA, ROA, VRF, OFA, VRD, VRC, TTA, TTB, KKA, UBA, and VRE - Pipeline installation and tracks - Exclusion Zone - Traffic of Ships that support the Project <p>Impact Evaluation based on AMDAL Ch III (based on worst case scenario and released TEP development plan at that moment):</p> <p>General Impact Evaluation (see Table 4-5 for complete Impact Evaluation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas Exploitation Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Decrease in Fishermen' Income; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - Gas Transmission Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - LNG Plant Activities (Onshore): Demographic Changes; Job Opportunities; Changes in Local Business Growth; Changes in Livelihood Pattern; Changes in Income Level; Assimilation and Acculturation; Changes in Cultural Heritage Community Perception and Social Tension; Change in Public Services including Education; Changes in Disease Patterns, Prevalence of 	<p>Total: 73 participant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Officials (Districts, Village, Regency); - Adat Representatives; - Youth Representatives; - Mother/Women Representatives; - Religious Representatives 	<p>related to workforce</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Improve village security from law violation 5. Diversify community livelihood, by providing agriculture program and fish/shrimp pools 6. Compensation claim for sago forest fire 7. Increase CAPs fund to IDR 500 million 8. Provide clean water access 9. Provide public infrastructure, covering drainage, jetty, sport facilities, religious supporting facilities, healthy toilet, and cultural and art tools 10. Provide more medical workers 11. Provide electricity 12. Provide telecommunication tower for Otoweri 	<p>university</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Tangguh commits to continue maintaining good relationship with local community. As for workforce, Tangguh will conduct socialization related to workforce terms and updates with local community, before the TEP executed 4. Tangguh commits to keep implementing ICBS to support villages in minimizing law violation acts 5. Tangguh commits to support fishery activity of community, by implementing livelihood program, including support provision of fishery equipment. However, Tangguh will not provide fish/shrimp pools 6. Based on Tangguh data, Tangguh has never conducted any activities causing fire to any sago forest in Teluk Bintuni 7. There will be no implementation of CAPs fund. For provision of public facilities and village infrastructure development will be processed through Musrenbang process 8. Tangguh commits to support local community access to clean water 9. Through its social programs, Tangguh also support to develop some facilities for local communities (including health, education, and economic development). For any other facilities don't accommodated in those programs, Tangguh will support the Local Government effort to improve village infrastructures and facilities through Musrenbang process

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
	<p>Disease, Healthcare Access, and Environmental Health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marine Facilities: Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Changes in Cultural Heritage; Community Perception and Social Tension. 			<p>10. Tangguh commits to continue its support to community health, by supporting development of Bintuni Hospital, improving health facilities, medical workers, and medicines in villages</p> <p>11. Tangguh is currently supporting PLN to provide electricity to Teluk Bintuni area. The distribution phases and required charge are authority of PLN</p> <p>12. Tangguh will support the Local Government effort to improve village infrastructures and facilities through Musrenbang process</p>
Tomage: Village Hall of Tomage	<p>Outlined and described general plan and map of Tangguh Expansion Project development activities, covering:</p> <p>Onshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Train and Tanks 3 and 4 - Condensate Tank - Waste management facilities - LNG Jetties/Condensate 2 - Bulk Offloading Facility (BOF) Jetty - Combo Dock - Exclusion Zone <p>Offshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platforms: WDA, ROA, VRF, OFA, VRD, VRC, TTA, TTB, KKA, UBA, and VRE - Pipeline installation and tracks - Exclusion Zone - Traffic of Ships that support the Project <p>Impact Evaluation based on AMDAL Ch III</p>	<p>Specific Concerns: [ADB Comment: Summarize Concerns raised]</p> <p>Total: 20 verbal and written aspirations</p> <p>Total: 47 participant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Officials (Districts, Village, Regency); - Adat Representatives; - Youth Representatives; - Mother/Women Representatives; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide public infrastructure covering road connecting Tomage to Bomberay, housing for teachers, library, etc. 2. Provide education aid and support for Tomage student studying outside the village 3. Provide more scholarships 4. Increase economic cooperation between community and Tangguh 5. Provide more doctors and medical workers 6. Recruit local community as Tangguh security instead using police and army 7. Provide follow up of those aspirations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Through its social programs, Tangguh also support to develop some facilities for local communities (including health, education, and economic development). For any other facilities don't accommodated in those programs, Tangguh will support the Local Government effort to improve village infrastructures and facilities through Musrenbang process 2. Tangguh commits to provide scholarships and education aids to selected IP student 3. Tangguh commits to provide scholarships and education aids to selected IP student 4. The cooperation between Tangguh and local community will be improved by Livelihood, IEDP, and Workforce Program 5. Tangguh will support community health quality by implementing programs like improving community health facilities, including provision of medical workers,

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	<p>(based on worst case scenario and released TEP development plan at that moment):</p> <p>General Impact Evaluation (see Table 4-5 for complete Impact Evaluation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas Exploitation Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Decrease in Fishermen' Income; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - Gas Transmission Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - LNG Plant Activities (Onshore): Demographic Changes; Job Opportunities; Changes in Local Business Growth; Changes in Livelihood Pattern; Changes in Income Level; Assimilation and Acculturation; Changes in Cultural Heritage Community Perception and Social Tension; Change in Public Services including Education; Changes in Disease Patterns, Prevalence of Disease, Healthcare Access, and Environmental Health. - Marine Facilities: Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Changes in Cultural Heritage; Community Perception and Social Tension. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Religious Representatives 		<p>medicines, and healthy behavior awareness.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Tangguh commits to keep using security recruited from local community instead of police and army, as long as there is no act of law violation in Tangguh 7. Community aspirations during Public Consultation and AMDAL Public Hearing have been main revision points of AMDAL document. Tangguh will conduct another socialization to the local community, to update them the follow-up of their aspirations
<p>Kokas: Village Hall of Kokas</p>	<p>Outlined and described general plan and map of Tangguh Expansion Project development activities, covering:</p> <p>Onshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Train and Tanks 3 and 4 - Condensate Tank 	<p>Specific Concerns:</p> <p>[ADB Comment: Summarize Concerns raised]</p> <p>Total: 31 verbal and written aspirations</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Job opportunities for Kokas community 2. Minimize activity impacts toward sea area 3. Provide land road connecting Kokas, Bintuni, and north shore 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tangguh commits to prioritize IP and Papuan for job opportunities in Tangguh 2. Tangguh commits to minimize and mitigate any potential environmental impact, including to sea as mentioned in RKL-RPL document 3. Tangguh cannot accommodate that

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste management facilities - LNG Jetties/Condensate 2 - Bulk Offloading Facility (BOF) Jetty - Combo Dock - Exclusion Zone <p>Offshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platforms: WDA, ROA, VRF, OFA, VRD, VRC, TTA, TTB, KKA, UBA, and VRE - Pipeline installation and tracks - Exclusion Zone - Traffic of Ships that support the Project <p>Impact Evaluation based on AMDAL Ch III (based on worst case scenario and released TEP development plan at that moment):</p> <p>General Impact Evaluation (see Table 4-5 for complete Impact Evaluation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas Exploitation Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Decrease in Fishermen' Income; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - Gas Transmission Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - LNG Plant Activities (Onshore): Demographic Changes; Job Opportunities; Changes in Local Business Growth; Changes in Livelihood Pattern; Changes in Income Level; Assimilation and Acculturation; Changes in Cultural Heritage Community Perception and Social Tension; Change in Public Services including Education; 	<p>Total: 71 participant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Officials (Districts, Village, Regency); - Adat Representatives; - Youth Representatives; - Mother/Women Representatives; - Religious Representatives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Provide telecommunication tower for Kokas 5. Diversify community livelihood by developing agriculture and livestock 6. Provide compensation for any damages caused by Tangguh shipping activity 7. Provide study on customary right mapping 8. Clarify distances between each platform to Kokas coastal area 9. Provide education support covering school building and scholarships. 	<p>aspiration. However Tangguh will support development of public transportation by the Local Government, e.g., water taxi</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Tangguh cannot provide the telecommunication tower. However, Tangguh will support the Local Government effort to improve village infrastructures and facilities through Musrenbang process 5. Tangguh commits to support community livelihood improvement in aspects of agriculture, fishery, and livestock, through training, equipment provisions, etc. 6. For any damages proven to be caused by Tangguh shipping, Tangguh will take full responsibilities to it, by fully complies and refers to any relevant regulations 7. Tangguh doesn't have legal authority to do the study. 8. Description of TEP facilities and its location has been explained to the community during consultation events, and accommodated in AMDAL document 9. Tangguh commits to continue its support to education, by supporting development of flagship schools, improve existing education facilities, and provide scholarships to selected IPs student

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
	<p>Changes in Disease Patterns, Prevalence of Disease, Healthcare Access, and Environmental Health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marine Facilities: Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Changes in Cultural Heritage; Community Perception and Social Tension. 			
Arguni: Taver Village	<p>Outlined and described general plan and map of Tangguh Expansion Project development activities, covering:</p> <p>Onshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Train and Tanks 3 and 4 - Condensate Tank - Waste management facilities - LNG Jetties/Condensate 2 - Bulk Offloading Facility (BOF) Jetty - Combo Dock - Exclusion Zone <p>Offshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platforms: WDA, ROA, VRF, OFA, VRD, VRC, TTA, TTB, KKA, UBA, and VRE - Pipeline installation and tracks - Exclusion Zone - Traffic of Ships that support the Project <p>General Impact Evaluation (see Table 4-5 for complete Impact Evaluation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas Exploitation Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Decrease in Fishermen' Income; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension 	<p>Specific Concerns:</p> <p>[ADB Comment: Summarize Concerns raised]</p> <p>Total: 37 verbal and written aspirations</p> <p>Total: 161 participant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Officials (Districts, Village, Regency); - Adat Representatives; - Youth Representatives; - Mother/Women Representatives; - Religious Representatives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ask Tangguh to not separate its benefit based on spatial boundaries 2. Minimize impact on fishery activity 3. Clarify ship traffic during the activity 4. Provide sea sign 5. Accelerate payment of fish purchasing 6. Cooperate with community and respect the adat 7. Develop agriculture sector by involving agricultural experts 8. Provide port and fishing equipment 9. Provide telecommunication tower for Arguni 10. Job opportunities for community from Arguni 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tangguh will prioritize its social program to Indigenous People, and not use concept of DAV anymore 2. For local fishermen proven to be significantly impacted by the exclusion zone, Tangguh has prepared livelihood program 3. Description of TEP facilities, its location, including shipping activities have been explained to the community during consultation events, and accommodated in AMDAL document 4. Tangguh commits to provide sea signs 5. Tangguh commits to optimize absorption of local product, including fishery product, for Tangguh catering, including payment method improvement to the local community 6. Tangguh commits to respect and recognize adat as long as doesn't against with applied legal regulations, and Tangguh contract terms with the Government of Indonesia 7. Tangguh will keep involve experts of agriculture to support implementation of agricultural program 8. Tangguh cannot provide port. As for

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas Transmission Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - LNG Plant Activities (Onshore): Demographic Changes; Job Opportunities; Changes in Local Business Growth; Changes in Livelihood Pattern; Changes in Income Level; Assimilation and Acculturation; Changes in Cultural Heritage Community Perception and Social Tension; Change in Public Services including Education; Changes in Disease Patterns, Prevalence of Disease, Healthcare Access, and Environmental Health. - Marine Facilities: Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Changes in Cultural Heritage; Community Perception and Social Tension. 			<p>fishery support, Tangguh commits to support fishery activity of community, by implementing livelihood program, including support provision of fishery equipment</p> <p>9. Tangguh cannot provide the telecommunication tower. However, Tangguh will support the Local Government effort to improve village infrastructures and facilities through Musrenbang process</p> <p>10. Tangguh commits to prioritize IP and Papuan for job opportunities in Tangguh</p>
<p>Ubadari: Elementary School of Ubadari</p>	<p>Outlined and described general plan and map of Tangguh Expansion Project development activities, covering:</p> <p>Onshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Train and Tanks 3 and 4 - Condensate Tank - Waste management facilities - LNG Jetties/Condensate 2 - Bulk Offloading Facility (BOF) Jetty - Combo Dock - Exclusion Zone <p>Offshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platforms: WDA, ROA, VRF, OFA, VRD, VRC, TTA, TTB, KKA, UBA, and VRE - Pipeline installation and tracks 	<p>Specific Concerns: [ADB Comment: Summarize Concerns raised]</p> <p>Total: 14 verbal and written aspirations</p> <p>Total: 58 participant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Officials (Districts, Village, Regency); - Adat 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve agriculture sector 2. Minimize Tangguh activity impact to environment and to community 3. Provide job opportunities for Kramamongga community 4. Improve education quality by providing education aids, scholarships, building schools 5. Improve public health quality 6. Support development of transportation 7. Ask to explain activity of Tangguh LNG 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tangguh commits to support agriculture activity of community, by implementing livelihood program, including support provision of agriculture equipment and training 2. Tangguh commits to minimize and mitigate environmental and social impact, as explained in the AMDAL 3. Tangguh commits to prioritize IP and Papuan for job opportunities in Tangguh 4. Tangguh commits to continue its support to education, by supporting development of flagship schools, improve existing education facilities, and provide scholarships to selected IPs student 5. Tangguh commits to continue its support

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exclusion Zone - Traffic of Ships that support the Project <p>Impact Evaluation based on AMDAL Ch III (based on worst case scenario and released TEP development plan at that moment):</p> <p>General Impact Evaluation (see Table 4-5 for complete Impact Evaluation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas Exploitation Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Decrease in Fishermen' Income; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - Gas Transmission Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - LNG Plant Activities (Onshore): Demographic Changes; Job Opportunities; Changes in Local Business Growth; Changes in Livelihood Pattern; Changes in Income Level; Assimilation and Acculturation; Changes in Cultural Heritage Community Perception and Social Tension; Change in Public Services including Education; Changes in Disease Patterns, Prevalence of Disease, Healthcare Access, and Environmental Health. - Marine Facilities: Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Changes in Cultural Heritage; Community Perception and Social Tension. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representatives; - Youth Representatives; - Mother/Women Representatives; - Religious Representatives 	<p>8. Facilitate cooperative establishment, and support marketing process of agricultural and fishery products</p>	<p>to community health, by supporting development of Bintuni Hospital, improving health facilities, medical workers, and medicines in villages</p> <p>6. Tangguh will support the Local Government effort to improve village infrastructures and facilities, including transportation, through Musrenbang process.</p> <p>7. Description of TEP facilities and its location has been explained to the community during consultation events, and accommodated in AMDAL document</p> <p>8. Tangguh commits to develop broader market network for community local products; also to improve capacity of existing cooperative in supporting local community productive economic activities</p>
Teluk Bintuni Regency:	Outlined and described general plan and map of Tangguh Expansion Project development	Specific Concerns: [ADB Comment:	1. Reduce economic and social gap between north	1. Tangguh commits to provide its benefits with prioritizing based on IP status, not

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
Steenkool Hotel	<p>activities, covering:</p> <p>Onshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Train and Tanks 3 and 4 - Condensate Tank - Waste management facilities - LNG Jetties/Condensate 2 - Bulk Offloading Facility (BOF) Jetty - Combo Dock - Exclusion Zone <p>Offshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platforms: WDA, ROA, VRF, OFA, VRD, VRC, TTA, TTB, KKA, UBA, and VRE - Pipeline installation and tracks - Exclusion Zone - Traffic of Ships that support the Project <p>Impact Evaluation based on AMDAL Ch III (based on worst case scenario and released TEP development plan at that moment):</p> <p>General Impact Evaluation (see Table 4-5 for complete Impact Evaluation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas Exploitation Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Decrease in Fishermen' Income; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - Gas Transmission Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - LNG Plant Activities (Onshore): Demographic Changes; Job Opportunities; Changes in Local 	<p>Summarize Concerns raised]</p> <p>Total: 95 verbal and written aspirations</p> <p>Total: 106 participant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Officials (Districts, Village, Regency); - Adat Representatives; - Youth Representatives; and - Religious Representatives 	<p>shore and south shore</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Improve education quality from level of elementary to university 3. Increase local product absorption and local community recruitment 4. Provide clear explanation of worker recruitment process 5. Respect and recognize adat existence 6. Accelerate revenue sharing payment 7. Provide access for Papuan to be placed in high position in BP 8. Widen DAV coverage 9. Provide assessment on cultural change caused by in migrant worker 10. Provide insurance that there will be no impacts from Tangguh 11. Synchronize Tangguh program with Local Government's 12. Provide health insurance to affected community 13. Provide socialization process after AMDAL document approved 14. Involve community in AMDAL writing process 15. Provide medical equipment 	<p>based on spatial boundaries only</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Tangguh commits to continue its support to education, by supporting development of flagship schools, improve existing education facilities, and provide scholarships to selected IPs student 3. Tangguh commits to optimize local product absorption to fulfill Tangguh catering needs 4. Has been accommodated in Workforce and Papuan Development program. Tangguh will prioritize IP and Papuan for job and career opportunities in Tangguh. The program commits to conduct employment socialization before recruitment period begins 5. Tangguh commits to respect and recognize adat as long as doesn't against with applied legal regulations, and Tangguh contract terms with the Government of Indonesia 6. Not part of Tangguh legal authority. However, Tangguh has been facilitating Perdasus process to accommodate this issue 7. Tangguh will prioritize career development for IP and Papuan worker, as long as they meet with required qualifications 8. Tangguh will prioritize its social program to Indigenous People, and not use concept of DAV anymore 9. Tangguh commits to support the Local Government in managing in-migration and

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
	<p>Business Growth; Changes in Livelihood Pattern; Changes in Income Level; Assimilation and Acculturation; Changes in Cultural Heritage Community Perception and Social Tension; Change in Public Services including Education; Changes in Disease Patterns, Prevalence of Disease, Healthcare Access, and Environmental Health.</p> <p>- Marine Facilities: Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Changes in Cultural Heritage; Community Perception and Social Tension.</p>		for hospital	<p>its impact to IP, including to IP cultural change</p> <p>10. Tangguh has been, and commits to keep complying its safety and security standard with related regulation in oil and gas industry. However, Tangguh cannot provide safety insurance to community</p> <p>11. In this AMDAL, Tangguh commits to be a partner of the Local Government in sustainable community development. Tangguh aims to integrate its social programs with the Local Government's.</p> <p>12. Tangguh commits to continue its support to community health, by supporting development of Bintuni Hospital, improving health facilities, medical workers, and medicines in villages. However, Tangguh don't have capacity to provide health insurance to the community</p> <p>13. Tangguh will conduct socialization to update the community on AMDAL, especially follow ups of their expressed aspirations during Public Consultation and AMDAL Hearings</p> <p>14. Community was involved during AMDAL writing process, especially during Public Consultation in 2012, and AMDAL public hearing in 2013 and 2014. Community aspirations during all those events were main material of AMDAL writing. Tangguh will socialize the approved AMDAL to the community</p> <p>15. Tangguh commits to support Bintuni</p>

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
				Hospital development, including medical equipment support, as an effort to make it to be a referral hospital
Fakfak Regency: Wintder Tuare Building, Fakfak Town	<p>Outlined and described general plan and map of Tangguh Expansion Project development activities, covering:</p> <p>Onshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Train and Tanks 3 and 4 - Condensate Tank - Waste management facilities - LNG Jetties/Condensate 2 - Bulk Offloading Facility (BOF) Jetty - Combo Dock - Exclusion Zone <p>Offshore Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platforms: WDA, ROA, VRF, OFA, VRD, VRC, TTA, TTB, KKA, UBA, and VRE - Pipeline installation and tracks - Exclusion Zone - Traffic of Ships that support the Project <p>Impact Evaluation based on AMDAL Ch III (based on worst case scenario and released TEP development plan at that moment):</p> <p>General Impact Evaluation (see Table 4-5 for complete Impact Evaluation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas Exploitation Activities: Fishery Activity Disturbance; Decrease in Fishermen' Income; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension - Gas Transmission Activities: Fishery Activity 	<p>Specific Concerns: [ADB Comment: Summarize Concerns raised]</p> <p>Total: 67 verbal and written aspirations</p> <p>Total: 38 participant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Officials (Districts, Village, Regency); - Adat Representatives; - Youth Representatives; - Women Representatives; and - Religious Representatives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clarify impacts of the activity to the fishermen, and water area of Arguni and Kokas 2. Protect the environment and not to disturb sea ecosystem 3. Improve community economy by developing fishery, agricultural, and livestock to support Tangguh catering 4. Increase business opportunities for local contractors in Fakfak 5. Improve human resource quality by education program 6. Provide more job opportunities 7. Implementation of exclusion zone to not giving impact to fishery activity 8. Recognize and consider adat rights in every Tangguh activity 9. Involve adat institution in planning and implementing TEP 10. Build coordination with national and local NGOs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tangguh commits to minimize and mitigate environmental impact, as explained in the AMDAL. For local fishermen proven to be significantly impacted by the exclusion zone, Tangguh has prepared livelihood program. Detail of the impacts has been described in ANDAL document Chapter III 2. Tangguh commits to minimize and mitigate environmental impact, as explained in the AMDAL. 3. Tangguh commits to support fishery, agriculture, and livestock activity of community, by implementing livelihood program. Products of those activities will be used optimally for Tangguh catering needs. 4. Tangguh commits to implement Indigenous Entrepreneurship Development Program that support development of local contractors capacity and economic opportunity 5. Tangguh commits to continue its support to education, by supporting development of flagship schools, improve existing education facilities, and provide scholarships to selected IPs student 6. Tangguh commits to prioritize IP and Papuan for job opportunities in Tangguh 7. Exclusion zone is implemented to keep community safe from any potential

Location: Venue	Information Disclosed	Concerns and Aspirations and Participants	Main Issue	How Concerns Were Addressed
	<p>Disturbance; Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Community Perception and Social Tension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG Plant Activities (Onshore): Demographic Changes; Job Opportunities; Changes in Local Business Growth; Changes in Livelihood Pattern; Changes in Income Level; Assimilation and Acculturation; Changes in Cultural Heritage Community Perception and Social Tension; Change in Public Services including Education; Changes in Disease Patterns, Prevalence of Disease, Healthcare Access, and Environmental Health. - Marine Facilities: Sea Transportation Accessibility Disturbance; Changes in Cultural Heritage; Community Perception and Social Tension. 			<p>exposure from Tangguh facilities. When the implementation of the zone provide impact to community economy condition, Tangguh has prepared social program to restore or improve community economy condition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Tangguh commits to respect and recognize adat as long as doesn't against with applied legal regulations, and Tangguh contract terms with the Government of Indonesia 9. Tangguh commits to respect and recognize adat, especially in area of social program planning and implementation, as long as doesn't against with applied legal regulations, and Tangguh contract terms with the Government of Indonesia 10. Tangguh commits to provide updates and information of Tangguh activities to its stakeholders, including NGOs.

B. Summary of TEP and AMDAL Socialization Process and BP and Government's Response

Time and Location	Participants	Presentation Points	Issues and Concerns Raised by the Community	BP and Government Response
A. Southshore				
<p>Tanah Merah (Village Hall of Tanah Merah Baru) 9:30am to 3pm 20 July 2016</p>	<p>Representative of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanah Merah Baru village community, 203 people attended the event Tanah Merah Baru head of village, adat leaders, religious leader, women leader, youth leader, and other community representatives. Teluk Bintuni Regency Government representatives: (1) T. Sihombing from Teluk Bintuni Regency Environmental Department; (2) Farid Fimbay from Bapeda (Local Planning Institution) Teluk Bintuni Regency. Tanggung LNG representatives Asian Development Bank (ADB) representative and BP Australia representative (Indigenous People – GSME). 	<p>Tanggung LNG Representatives socialized the following points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> AMDAL document development, including public consultation and AMDAL hearing in Bintuni General description of Tangguh LNG social commitments Under the new AMDAL, Tangguh LNG will no longer focus its social programs to Directly Affected Villages (DAVs) but will focus its programs to benefit the indigenous people or masyarakat asli who live in surrounding Tangguh LNG operation and project area. The Community Action Plan (CAPs) program which were originally implemented for DAVs has ended in 2013. Under the new AMDAL all village infrastructure and development program will follow Musreimbang, developed by Local Planning Institution (Bapeda). As part of the environmental management plan in the new Environmental protection programs, including waste management and flora and fauna protection. General description of Musreimbang process by local government representative AMDAL commitment management and monitoring process General description of additional facilities construction for Tangguh LNG Project AMDAL commitment management and monitoring process for fishery activities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The community delivered their concerns, which are: AMDAL approval process by the Government and community involvement in the process of approval. A participant also asked about the AMDAL process and asked why BP only came back after 2 years Community wanted to make sure that every aspiration their submitted during the public consultation and AMDAL hearing have been included in the AMDAL document Community access disturbance caused by the Train 3 construction activities for community in Tanah Merah Baru village. Community asked for free electricity and clean water. The community is not willing to pay for water and electricity because they think that BP should pay for them in exchange of relocation Job opportunity for community in Tanah Merah Baru village. They want to be prioritized in employing locals. They have the notion that their village is closest to the LNG site, and for this reason risk is highest in their village. Community concerns for existing social programs such as (a) vegetable supply to BP (volume), (b) condition of the dormitory (Junior HS and HS) - the villagers are asking about dormitory management/who should manage it given its present state (deteriorating), and (c) training for women (that projects or start up assistance should follow after training) Government's response on the status of approval of the establishment of Village Regulation Committee (issue raised to the local government representative) by the local government. One of the villagers told the participants that they should be appreciative and thankful to BP for Tangguh LNG (BP) for good changes in Tanah Merah Baru Access. (a) Villagers are asking for access road to Tofoi; (b) Manggosa pathway rehabilitation was requested by the villagers. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> BP again explained that the AMDAL approval process is not the only requirement that BP needs to comply with. This explains why BP was only able to go back to the community after the FID approval BP confirmed that the aspirations identified by the community have been incorporated in the AMDAL. However, it was explained that not all aspirations will be provided by BP. The government will be in charge of the implementation of development activities, basis of which will be the participatory planning activity that will be done per village. The Tangguh Social Management Program and impact management commitment related to community access disturbance were presented to the participants BP explained that potable water system and power supply was provided to the village in support of the government's initiative to provide access to basic facilities. These facilities were also provided by BP to the village as part of its relocation package. However, BP emphasized that individual households should be responsible in the maintenance of the water system and that individual households should pay for their electric bill. To date, even the maintenance of the water system is sourced by the villagers from BP. BP commits in the prioritization of IPs in the surrounding Tangguh project area. It was explained, however, that to be hired by BP, a recommendation letter from the head of village should be secured and presented to BP during application. The process of application was explained to the participants. BP also explained that: (a) regarding volume of vegetable supply to BP and follow on activities after training – BP confirms that these issues will be raised and discussed with the IEDP (Indigenous Enterprises Development Program) Team; and (b) regarding dormitory maintenance - it will not be responsible in the maintenance of the dormitory. BP suggested that the villagers can approach the government to provide assistance in the maintenance and repair of the facility.

Time and Location	Participants	Presentation Points	Issues and Concerns Raised by the Community	BP and Government Response
		<p>disturbance⁹. General description of employee recruitment process during Tangguh LNG Project</p> <p>Information materials on T3 expansion, workforce recruitment process, mangrove reforestation program, TSDP Program leaflet, and BP/ Tangguh LNG company profile were also distributed.</p> <p>After the socialization, a copy of the entire AMDAL in Bahasa was handed over to the Village head and other village representatives.</p>		<p>6. The local government representatives present were not able to provide an update on the status of establishment of Village Regulation Committee. This committee was established during the early stage of resettlement to oversee resettlement activities</p> <p>7. The participants expressed their approval on what the participant said and applauded</p> <p>8. No commitment was given by BP for the access road and pathway rehabilitation requested by the community. BP explained that for AMDAL 2, projects can be availed through musrebang. BP also explained that technically, the Manggosa pathway is located in Saengga, not Tanah Merah. The process of musrebang was briefly explained to the participants.</p>
<p>Saengga (Saengga village hall, Sumuri District, Teluk Bintuni Regency) 10:40am-3:30pm 22 July 2016</p>	<p>Representative of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saengga village community, 145 people attended the event Saengga head of village, adat leaders, religious leader, women leader, youth leader, and other community representatives. Teluk Bintuni Regency Government representatives: (1) T. Sihombing from Teluk Bintuni Regency Environmental Departmen; (2) Farid Fimbay from Bapeda (Local Planning Institution) Teluk Bintuni Regency. Tangguh LNG representatives Asian Development Bank (ADB) representative and BP 	<p>Tangguh LNG Representatives presented the following points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> AMDAL document development, including public consultation and AMDAL hearing in Bintuni. BP confirmed that project approval was not only based on AMDAL approval but also required financial approval (FID). Under the new AMDAL, Tangguh LNG will no longer focus its social programs to Directly Affected Villages (DAVs) but will focus its programs to benefit the indigenous people or masyarakat asli who live in surrounding Tangguh LNG operation and project area. Tangguh LNG will prioritize indigenous people surrounding Tangguh LNG area as its main beneficiaries Community Action Plan (CAPs) program will be ended and village infrastructure and development program will follow Musrebang, developed by Local Planning Institution (Bapeda). Environmental protection programs, 	<p>The community delivered their concerns, which are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A community member read the community aspirations submitted in public consultation and AMDAL Hearing. A villager has the impression that some aspirations are good for individuals and not for the whole community and that some villagers were not part of identification of these aspirations. Another participant expressed village support to the construction of T3 but they want a guarantee that AMDAL will be implemented in the right way unlike in the previous AMDAL where the village did not get enough benefit especially with regards to opportunity to be employed. Workforce/Job opportunity for Saengga community. (a) more workforce should be recruited from Saengga and employment is critical to be able to send their kids to school; (b) socialization for recruitment process was only done in Tanah Merah and not in Saengga. The participant expressed his frustration that their ancestors sold their land to BP and yet a lot of people are unemployed in Saengga; (c) after project construction, most of the people who were employed are unemployed again; (d) asks how the youth can be employed in the LNG Issues raised by women: (a) fishing area disturbance – during the first construction, fishing area has been limited and fears that another 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> BP has no response on the impression, this according to BP, is an internal issue among villagers. BP explained that if there are aspirations that cannot be accommodated in the AMDAL, they can discuss this during community participatory meetings and request the local government to implement them. Recruitment process was explained again to the villagers and residents were also advised that they should be disciplined when working in LNG (follow policy and procedures of the company). BP also emphasized that by 2029 AMDAL commits that 85% workers are locals BP explained that IPs will be prioritized in T3 construction. The prioritization scheme was presented and the villagers were informed that a Workforce Management Team will manage the recruitment process and make sure that it will be socialized in different villages. BP walked the villagers through the recruitment procedure leaflet. The leaflet explains how recruitment will be done including the youth <p>It was also emphasized that while working in BP, the local employees should take advantage of attending skills training that BP is providing to improve their skills. This will give them an edge to be continuously hired or at least be more qualified if they plan to apply to other companies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> BP explained to the participants where T3 construction

Time and Location	Participants	Presentation Points	Issues and Concerns Raised by the Community	BP and Government Response
	<p>Australia representative (Indigenous People – GSME).</p>	<p>including waste management and flora and fauna</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. General description of Tangguh LNG social commitments 7. General description of employee recruitment process during Tangguh LNG Project 8. General description of Musrembang process. The Local Government representatives briefly discussed the process and informed the participants that in the future, village development program will be facilitated in Musrembang (Village Planning) program. Village needs such as village infrastructure, health facilitation, and education program support will be identified by the community and will serve as the basis of the government for funding. 9. BP provided some clarifications on community fishing area disturbance due to jetty construction. BP also informed the participants that Tangguh LNG (BP) has conducted fishery study to manage any impact caused by jetty construction. 10. General description about revenue sharing process. 11. Protection for sacred places and artifact during Tangguh LNG project construction. <p>Information materials on T3 expansion, workforce recruitment process, mangrove reforestation program, TSDP Program leaflet, and BP/ Tangguh LNG company profile were also distributed.</p> <p>After the socialization, a copy of the entire AMDAL in Bahasa was handed over to the</p>	<p>limitation will be imposed for Train 3, fears resettlement; (b) provision of clean water in Saengga; (c) no military to go to the village and requests that security be provided by BP; (d) increase in number of midwife in the village, there are only 2 midwife in Saengga; (e) BP to build a bridge from Saengga to Tanah Mera so that in case of emergency, they can easily go to Tanah Merah; (f) requests opportunity for their children to work in Tangguh after finishing HS or college; (g) BP conducted training on sewing for women and BP is requested to help the trainees to have initial capital and materials to start their own business</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Education: (a) government should look into the quality of education in Saengga. There is only one permanent teacher while others are contractual.; (b) teachers should be supported to study further (higher education) to improved teaching quality; (c) scholarship for children to the university 5. Questions and Request from Elders: (a) Elders want to be involved in cultural ceremony in Tangguh when they start the project (this is in relation to Kumapa stones and other traditional ceremonies prior to construction); (b) On the Sacred house constructed by BP - protection for sacred house was requested since it is near the BOF; (c) request to be involved in monitoring; (b) on revenue sharing - transparency from the government is requested on the revenue sharing arrangement 6. From 94 families resettled in 2009, the number of households have grown. Can the government facilitate social housing for these additional households 7. After they have been relocated, the Saengga villagers want to know if they can own the green camp in Tanah Merah 8. A participant requested to be informed of the revenue sharing arrangement 9. Can BP reactivate the malaria clinic in 	<p>will be undertaken and explained that for T3, there will only be temporary impact due to dredging works. There will be no resettlement. BP also explained that there will be no military operation for T3.</p> <p>The government representative from the regency explained that all community aspirations will be discussed with each agency in the regency. Proposals will be prepared by the community through community participatory planning that will be conducted through the local government (a. village level planning, b. presented to district, c. district to meet with the village to discuss the proposal, d. final plan will be submitted to the regency for approval, etc). BP provided clarifications on community fishing area disturbance.</p> <p>For other issues that can only be addressed by the government, BP informed the participants that these issues will be consolidated and presented to the head of regency after the socialization.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. BP and the government will provide scholarship for local children to be able to study in the university. However, children should be ready to meet the university requirements. MOU with University of Papua in Manokwari is still in place for this purpose. 5. BP informed the villagers that elders will be informed of the schedule of cultural ceremony that will be conducted. Also, BP will build protection around the sacred site to protect the sacred house and protect it from damage especially during construction. 6. The government representative explained that the government has a short and long term plan. Community requests can be accommodated but not in the immediate future and that social housing can be included as part of projects that the community will identify through community participatory planning 7. BP explained that land titling has been finished/completed and that land titles have been awarded to individual affected HHs (there are cases

Time and Location	Participants	Presentation Points	Issues and Concerns Raised by the Community	BP and Government Response
		Village head and other village representatives.	<p>Saengga/malaria post</p> <p>10. BP is being requested to facilitate establishment of ant nest production (tea) including market for the product</p> <p>11. Land Rights. Tanah Merah is owned by 3 clans and they would like to know if LNG plant site is still owned by them. Until when is the lease agreement? Etc. They also want to raise the lease price</p> <p>12. Saengga community denied any military in their village. Tangguh LNG (BP) responded that Tangguh LNG (BP) cannot prohibit military to do their job but Tangguh LNG (BP) has committed to involve local community, especially youth, to preserve its assets and environment</p>	<p>where lands were sold by the LOs). After resettlement, government is responsible to manage all facilities so if they want to own the green camp, they need to request the government to transfer ownership of the green camp to them</p> <p>8. BP explained that the government authority is in the best position to explain this. However, even the representative from the Regency was not able to explain how revenue sharing works. This will be discussed in the next socialization activities and appropriate/knowledgeable government representative will be invited to explain this matter to the villagers.</p> <p>9. Malaria post was removed with the reduction in malaria incidence in the area.</p> <p>10. BP could facilitate market for ant nest products and since the village have resources in Saengga, there is no need to establish a nursery</p> <p>11. The villagers were informed by BP that questions on land rights and lease price can only be answered by appropriate authority. BP will facilitate another meeting among Simuna, Soway and Wayuri clans to discuss this</p> <p>12. BP explained that there will be no military operation for T3. The location of the expansion was again explained by BP and explained that impact will only be temporary due to dredging works for T3 project</p>
<p>Onar (Onar Baru village hall, Sumuri District, Teluk Bintuni Regency) 12:35 pm-16:00pm 24 July 2016</p>	<p>Representative of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Onar Baru and Onar Lama villages community, 96 people attended the event Onar Baru and Onar Lama head of villages, adat leaders, religious leader, women leader, youth leader, and other community 	<p>Tangguh LNG Representatives presented the following points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons for delay in socialization – FID was only decided on 1 July 2016, elections results took a long time to be announced New focus of 2014 AMDAL on “Masyarakat Asli” or indigenous peoples communities surrounding the LNG instead of DAVs. All benefits will go to IPs categorized into 4 types 	<p>The community delivered their concerns, which are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Representative - (a) workforce - recruitment should emanate from the head of village first to be submitted to the contractors; (b) health - provide equipment and medicine/medical supply for the clinic; (c) education - house for teachers, incentive for students with high grades, transportation for children who go to Junior and Sr HS in Tanah Merah (Jr HS) and Saengga (Sr HS) - from Onar to Saengga, it takes a long time to walk; (d) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> BP confirmed that recruitment will emanate from head of village through endorsement. BP added that health program will be implemented as committed in AMDAL 2 while the rest will be discussed with the local government for the musrembang (participatory development planning activity) The question of the woman villager to the rest of the community members who attended the socialization/her issue was dismissed by the participants

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	representatives. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tangguh LNG representatives Asian Development Bank (ADB) representative and BP Australia representative (Indigenous People – GSME). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> BP to support Bintuni government programs in IP communities. BP programs will be decided and implemented through the musrembang [district planning process] TSDP Social Programs on education, health, livelihoods, workforce recruitment Environmental protection; mangrove plantation; monitoring of emissions and discharge; environment, health and safety programs at LNG plant; reporting to PEMDA and monitoring/audit by PEMDA Schedule for T3 construction Grievance Mechanism Information materials on T3 expansion, workforce recruitment process, mangrove reforestation program, TSDP Program leaflet, and BP/ Tangguh LNG company profile were also distributed. <p>A copy of the entire AMDAL in Bahasa was handed over to the Village heads and other village representatives after socialization.</p>	<p>infrastructure - electricity (no power supply yet, T/L has been partially installed), BP has MOU with PEMDA (BP to supply gas, T/L by govt), BP is ready but T/L is not yet completed; (e) others - funding for Rhamadan, Easter, Christmas and Independence Day celebration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Woman villager: Village hall needs repair, why is it not proposed? A participant requested explanation from BP regarding (a) Revenue Sharing arrangement - will it be distributed to the community and how much? (b) why is it that scholarship was provided only to 3 clans?; (c) sea transportation (a) expects BP to facilitate government and village to discuss why the electricity has not yet been provided in Onar soon; (b) during construction of pathway (done by another company, not BP), some portion of the T/L was damaged; (c) the villagers expect that one of their children be given a scholarship in Fishery School at Sorong (a) Who will be responsible in recruiting employees from the locals?; (b) Why is BP still hiring workers outside? Locals should be prioritized; © extensive training should be provided by BP to locals (skills enhancement) Woman pax: (a) education/scholarship - BP has MOU with UnCen (Cendawasih in Jayapura) that they will send students to the village to teach. However, the local school was not well informed and the village is not prepared to accommodate them (accommodation, transportation, etc) Woman pax: (a) why are local government reps not present in this socialization, it has been 6 years and no government official visited Onar; our father is the government not BP, there are village issues that concerns the government but they are not here; (b) market for local products (shrimp and salted fish) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> BP explained to the participants that: (a) Revenue sharing - BP is not authorized to give the explanation to the community, the government is responsible to do this; (b) Scholarship - BP compensated 3 clans and the 3 clans who manage the fund can only get the interest earned. The 3 clans agreed that 10% of the interest earned will go to education/scholarship for their children; no cash is given out; (c) regarding sea transport - FS is on going for this matter, BP is looking into it but not soon BP explained that (a) issues will be discussed with the government; (b) Scholarship is part of the program BP explained the recruitment process for the locals. BP added that outside workers are skilled workers that the villages lack or has limited capacity to provide This issues, according to BP, will be discussed with the local government and University BP informed the participants that item (b) is part of BP activity through its stocking point program
Tofoi (Sumuri District Hall,	Representative of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head of Sumuri District, Head of Tofoi 	Tangguh LNG Representatives presented the following points: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons for delay in socialization – 	The community delivered their concerns, which are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Why does the facilitator come from district not the 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> BP explained that the AMDAL should be handed over by the government to the district, this is not a BP event and supposed to be a government agenda for

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<p>Teluk Bintuni Regency) 10:45 am-15:30pm 25 July 2016</p>	<p>village, Head of Forada village, and Head of Materabu Jaya village, 104 people were attended the event</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adat leaders, religious leader, women leader, youth leader, and other community representatives. • Tangguh LNG representatives • Asian Development Bank (ADB) representative and BP Australia representative (Indigenous People – GSME). 	<p>FID was only decided on 1 July 2016, elections results took a long time to be announced</p> <p>2 New focus of 2014 AMDAL on “Masyarakat Asli” or indigenous peoples communities surrounding the LNG instead of DAVs. All benefits will go to IPs categorized into 4 types</p> <p>3 BP to support Bintuni government programs in IP communities. BP programs will be decided and implemented through the musrembang [district planning process]</p> <p>4 TSDP Social Programs on education, health, livelihoods, workforce recruitment</p> <p>5 Environmental protection; mangrove plantation; monitoring of emissions and discharge; environment, health and safety programs at LNG plant; reporting to PEMDA and monitoring/audit by PEMDA</p> <p>6 Schedule for T3 construction</p> <p>7 Grievance Mechanism</p> <p>Information materials on T3 expansion, workforce recruitment process, mangrove reforestation program, TSDP Program leaflet, and BP/ Tangguh LNG company profile were also distributed.</p> <p>A copy of the entire AMDAL in Bahasa was handed over to the Village Secretary after the socialization.</p>	<p>BP, AMDAL will be given to the district and none for the village</p> <p>2 Why is the government not here to hand over the AMDAL</p> <p>3 (a) Quality of life - no electricity in the area for our children's education, this should be prioritized for Tofoi, they need answer e electricity in 2 weeks, villages should be prioritized in electrification not only Bintuni regency; (b) job opportunities - BP should hire locals instead of those from outside; © facilitate construction of 1 clinic (they already have 1) but transportation going there specially during bad weather condition is difficult to those far from it</p> <p>4 (a) Why is Tofoi is not part of the AMDAL in T1, not included as DAV; (b) expects opportunities to be given to Tofoi locals to work in LNG as manager or professional not only as unskilled workers; (c) the government should monitor the implementation of AMDAL</p> <p>5 One pax mentioned that he was able to attend one regency meeting and heard that on recruitment, as several companies are operating in the area, there should only be one door, i.e., through the Regency</p> <p>6 (a) In the implementation of AMDAL 1, there are projects that were successful but some were not. He hopes that under AMDAL 2, implementation will be improved; (b) community members are encouraged to push for employment oppportunities but they should always follow policies; (c) community members are encouraged to participate in monitoring of implementation of comm aspirations</p> <p>7 Woman pax: (a) scholarship - this should not be given only to students with good marks but for every student (from Jr JS to college within Papua or outside Papua); (b) thankful to BP for constructing 3 classrooms and is concerned and urges the government that educational status in Tofoi should</p>	<p>socialization</p> <p>2 BP can only supply the gas but the facility should be provided by the government. BP, however, will raise these concern on 3 Aug 2016 meeting with the government Regency (including items b and c). On employment - there is a set of requirements in recruitment process. BP will support the government in reactivating the training center. Matters concerning clinic and transportation will be discussed with the government soon</p> <p>3 BP explained that Tofoi is part of DAVs. However, when it was expanded, 2 villages were not specifically mentioned/included as DAV as AMDAL 1 was prepared prior to expansion. For AMDAL 2, approach will be on IPs so all villages will be included. The head of the district agrees on the approach of BP that programs will be implemented through the local government. BP will be involved as well in the participatory planning process. BP informed the district head that his comments are noted</p> <p>There are lots of university graduates in Tofoi but needs to be trained to qualify. BP also mentioned something about locals being fired due to disciplinary issues. On AMDAL Monitoring, itt was explained that the government does not only monitor its implementation but laso sits as external panel to ensure its smooth implementation</p> <p>4 The regency is not part of recruitment process, but progress will be reported to them</p> <p>5 The proposed community participation in monitoring of implementation oicommunity aspirations will be looked into by BP</p> <p>6 (a) BP will collaborate with the government and educational foundations regarding this; (b) BP emphasized that good marks is not the only qualification considered for scholarship but the candidates' behavior as well. It has been BP's experience that some scholars who were given full assistance (tuition, books, boarding and lodging, etc) did not attend school</p> <p>7 The district head will push for this up to the regency level, BP will coordinate with the local government as well. Also, BP explained that it is actually more than 2 but in different period, some for a longer period of</p>

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			<p>be looked into; (c) BP to help local teachers as some have not finished their university education</p> <p>8 Woman pax: number of local pax hired during previous construction is only 2 per village, hope more can be hired</p> <p>9 Location of Train 3, is there a resettlement program again?</p> <p>10 (a) When will all the social commitment in 2nd AMDAL be implemented?; (b) when supplying goods, some are rejected reducing the volume that the village supplies</p> <p>11 Implementation of ICBS (Integrated Community Based Security) program (local security hired by BP)</p> <p>12 Is there a negative impact of T3 to the environment during operation?</p> <p>13 Is there damage to the land? In previous construction, guava trees used to be good but after 10 years it is not good anymore. Can FS be done re this?</p> <p>14 There will be other companies that will operate in Onar, a fertilizer company. If there are issues regarding waste, who will be responsible?</p> <p>15 (a) Will there be village funds for T3? Who will monitor implementation of village fund projects; (b) please facilitate construction of tribal house</p> <p>16. If implementation goes wrong, can the community make changes in the AMDAL commitment?</p>	<p>time, some on shorter terms depending on what is required</p> <p>In T3, more than 7,000 will be working but only 2,300 will be locally sourced and Papua initially, recruitment will be by stages and not 7k all the same time. Opportunity to work will be divided among 62 villages</p> <p>8 BP explained that T3 will be located within the same fenced LNG area, there will be no resettlement program again. No village or household will be resettled for T3.</p> <p>9 BP explained that the villagers supply more than their quota that is why some cannot be accommodated and returned to them. It is not a question of product quality but over supply. BP added that more quantity will be required for T3 but villagers should make sure that they can steadily supply goods when quota is increased. BP again explained how social commitment will be implemented under AMDAL 2.</p> <p>10 In the operation of T3, there will be no military but will focus on training and hiring of local security in coordination with the local police. If there are issues/grievances, any community member can fill up the grievance card (provided in every village - from BP shelter and village representative, grievances will be recorded and action will be taken if it merits concern within 14 days)</p> <p>11 BP explained that before the project started, activities have been defined. Several FS have been done and mitigation measures were included in the AMDAL commitment. BP will comply with the government policy and law regarding waste management</p> <p>12 BP cannot say that this is due to the project because Onar is far away from the site. One consideration will be the natural environment. People should be careful in attributing damages to the project</p> <p>13 Only 2014 AMDAL commitment for the project will be handled by BP</p> <p>14 (a) There will be no CAPs village fund. On Social commitment, after AMDAL socialization and head of</p>

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				<p>districts have signed the implementation arrangement for social commitments, these projects can proceed. There are village representatives (one per village) stationed at their individual villages who will provide assistance in monitoring these activities; (b) The one responsible to construct the tribal hall is the community but this can be discussed by the community with the local government.</p> <p>15 The document cannot be changed since AMDAL has been approved by the central government</p>
<p>Babo (Babo Local Police Office Hall, Babo District, Teluk Bintuni Regency) 10:05 am-15:00pm 27 July 2016</p>	<p>Representative of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretary of Babo District, Secretary of Irarutu III village, Head of Kanaisi village, and Head of Kasira village, and Head of Modan village, 99 people attended the event Adat leaders, religious leader, women leader, youth leader, and other community representatives. Tanggung LNG representatives Asian Development Bank (ADB) representative and BP Australia representative (Indigenous People – GSME). 	<p>Tanggung LNG Representatives presented the following points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons for delay in socialization – FID was only decided on 1 July 2016, elections results took a long time to be announced New focus of 2014 AMDAL on “Masyarakat Asli” or indigenous peoples communities surrounding the LNG instead of DAVs. All benefits will go to IPs categorized into 4 types BP to support Bintuni government programs in IP communities. BP programs will be decided and implemented through the musrembang [district planning process] TSDP Social Programs on education, health, livelihoods, workforce recruitment Environmental protection; mangrove plantation; monitoring of emissions and discharge; environment, health and safety programs at LNG plant; reporting to PEMDA and monitoring/audit by PEMDA Schedule for T3 construction Grievance Mechanism <p>Information materials on T3 expansion, workforce recruitment process, mangrove reforestation program, TSDP Program leaflet, and BP/ Tangguh LNG company</p>	<p>The community delivered their concerns, which are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> AMDAL <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Why is this activity called socialization when in fact preparation of AMDAL has been completed. What is the content of AMDAL? Please explain more because the previous AMDAL was not clear to us. Socialization is a wrong term because it is associated with AMDAL which has been completed already. It was also emphasized that invitation for the forum should be coming from the local government and that they should explain the content of AMDAL. It is important that Bupati is here because they can decide on different matters <p>Please make sure that M/M contains all our issues and suggestions. BP was also informed that most of those who attended the socialization today was not present in public hearing in Bintuni.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Where are the government representatives? It is the responsibility of the government to explain the AMDAL that they themselves approved. Why is BP explaining instead? What is the role of the government and BP in AMDAL implementation? Participants have repeatedly expressed their disappointment that the local government did not attend the activity, BP explanation is good but it is the responsibility of the government to present the AMDAL to them. As AMDAL is now final, BP can explain but the local government will be requested later to explain it to them. We would like to ask for a forum to be participated in by the local government, BP and the 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> BP response: (a) BP explained about AMDAL socialization and the commitment of BP to report to the government (local and central) twice a year including the lenders, etc <p>Regarding government representative attendance during the socialization: BP explained that in the first 2 villages (Tanah Merah and Saengga), the local government attended the socialization; The participants were also informed that prior to the socialization, BP had a meeting with the Bupati informing them of the activity and clearance to conduct socialization was secured from them</p> <p>BP also assured the participants that their aspirations are incorporated in the AMDAL and this is partly the reason why BP is here, to inform them about this, BP also explained that some aspirations may not be identified by the community themselves but as mitigation measures for project impacts.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> On Electricity. Distribution by law is the responsibility of Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN), BP can only supply power but the required infrastructure for power distribution is the responsibility of PLN On Employment Opportunities. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Papuans will be prioritized in the recruitment and BP assures them that part of BP commitment is the recruitment of locals. As a follow up question, a participant inquired where the information on number of IPs came from. He was informed that it was based on social survey conducted by the government 3 months ago. BP further explained the recruitment

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		<p>profile were also distributed.</p> <p>A copy of the entire AMDAL in Bahasa was handed over to the District Secretary.</p>	<p>community/villagers to explain about the AMDAL</p> <p>d. In the new AMDAL, what % of aspirations identified by the community will be accommodated? He has the notion that 10% will come from the people and 90% will be from the central government and mentioned again about the community's need for electricity.</p> <p>2 Project requested by the villagers: Electricity/power supply - the village is dark and education and other development activities in the area will be meaningless without electricity. If part of the gas shipped by BP will be given to Babo, then power supply will no longer be a problem</p> <p>3 A participant advised his fellow community members to maximize this socialization, i.e., to ask questions so that things will be clear and not to block the flow of activity</p> <p>4 Employment Opportunities</p> <p>a. BP established the BLK (labor training site), skilled labor is available in Babo and should not be sought outside the area</p> <p>b. We would like to request for consistency or improvement in the implementation of recruitment policy</p> <p>c. After recruitment of the IPs, who will be prioritized? How about the undergraduates? We request BP to prioritize workforce in Bintuni area. The participants were also advised especially the locals from Babo who were employed by BP to comply with the policy and regulations of BP</p> <p>d. How many Papuans from Bintuni who have diploma are working in BP. Please explain why a worker from Babo was fired.</p> <p>5 Was there ever a case that a bird died due to BP flare?</p> <p>6 Issues raised by women participants:</p> <p>a. Education and scholarship - how can we avail of scholarship for our children? Who will get the scholarship? Only partial scholarship was given to her son.</p> <p>b. Quota for supply of goods seems to be decreasing for Babo. This was promised by BP during public hearing in Bintuni. She requests BP to improve</p>	<p>process as indicated in the IEC materials which will also include those who are undergraduates. For the undergraduates - the government has a short education program to enhance skills/improve their chances of getting a job in BP. BP also explained about job regulation in Tangguh explaining why services of some workers were terminated (vacation, performance, etc)</p> <p>b. The Village Secretary informed them that the Bupati has the authority to implement AMDAL. She added that recruitment is free and if they hear about somebody asking for money, the incident should be report to her immediately.</p> <p>c. BP also explained that on employment matters, BP provides training for better opportunities not solely for employment in BP. If an individual is trained but cannot be accommodated by BP, he/ she can apply to other companies given his/her additional skill or improved skill</p> <p>d. The participants were also informed that there are diploma holders employed by BP from Bintuni</p> <p>4 BP informed the participants that no bird was harmed or killed by the flare. There may be death of birds in surrounding area but not due to the flare</p> <p>5. Issues Raised by Women: (a) On Scholarship. BP explained about the Fishery School in Sorong and the participant complaining about partial scholarship for her son was informed that BP will look into this matter. BP further explained that scholarships will come from (a) BP and (b) Government, BP will confirm how the government scholarships can be availed of after meeting with the concerned government offices because BP can also speak for BP scholarship.</p> <p>BP added that those who were able to avail of scholarship should study hard so that they, like him, can work or replace him in BP one day</p> <p>(b) On the fruit and vegetable quota for Babo. This will be confirmed with the responsible BP staff.</p> <p>BP also emphasized that supply should be guaranteed by villages based on their quota. If not, it will be sourced from other villages since the contractor need to provide food for the workers on a regular basis.</p>

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			<p>economy in Babo by increasing its fruit and vegetable quota</p> <p>c. Complains about the noise in the airport</p> <p>d. Health facilities for the children (posyandu/mother and child clinic). Requests BP to give attention to this</p>	<p>(c) On the Noise BP informed the participants that a study on impact of noise has been made prior to its construction and mitigation has been identified like: distance from the airport and frequency of flights. Furthermore, distance was considered in consideration of household safety</p> <p>(d) BP informed the participants that Babo is BP's priority for health facilities</p> <p>BP promised the participants that Minutes of the Meeting will also be provided during BP's meeting with the Bupati and other local government representatives</p>
<p>Sidomakmur (Sidomakmur Village Hall, Aroba District, Teluk Bintuni Regency) 10:20 am-15:00pm 28 July 2016</p>	<p>Representative of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head of Sidmomakmur village, and Head of Wimro village, 95 people attended the event Adat leaders, religious leader, women leader, youth leader, and other community representatives. Tanggung LNG representatives Asian Development Bank (ADB) representative 	<p>Tanggung LNG Representatives presented the following points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 AMDAL Process, community aspirations, approval process, meetings in Bintuni, and reason for socialization today ; why it took so long for BP to return to the community again for the socialization 2 Difference between AMDAL 1 and AMDAL 2 (coverage of AMDAL 2 - coverage: 62 villages covered, focus on IPs); under AMDAL 1, 300 million rupiyas were allocated by BP per village but under AMDAL 2, Musreimbang facility will be used to develop the village (activities will be implemented through the local government) 3 Education, health, infrastructure and economic development activities through Musreimbang replacing the village fund. The process of Musreimbang was explained; scholarship - scholarships from BP will be provided; meeting with the local govt will be required to confirm how many will be provided by the local government utilizing their own funds 4 Electrification program - BP's role and PLN's role 5 Economic Triangle discussed and its difference from Phase 1 to T3 	<p>The community delivered their concerns, which are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <u>Wimro participant</u>: (a) clarity on recruitment process requested, further explanation requested; how will Wimro be prioritized during recruitment (Pak Abram if of the opinion that this is because in AMDAL 1, Wimro was not prioritized in workforce recruitment); (b) For whom is the increase in income that BP wants to achieve, hopes BP assistance will be enjoyed by the community themselves and not only in paper 2 <u>Wimro participant</u>: (a) AMDAL should benefit the youth leaders in the 2 villages; attended the Bintuni consultation; wonders why these 2 villagers were not included/identified as DAV in previous AMDAL when in fact they were affected by the project in terms of fishing (fishing area decreased with the exclusion zone); people in the 2 villages did not benefit from community development activities of BP; (b) work opportunities for undergraduates; (c) on community relations - has BP established means of establishing good community relations with the 2 villages; pax are encourage to ask questions and expressed appreciation to the BP team for this activity; it is the responsibility of BP to educate/train locals from these villages to work for T3 3 <u>woman participant</u>: Increase in income - how it is going to be done? (b) requests BP speedboat and other big boats as well to slow down when approaching their area; asks why there are cooperatives in Babo and none in these villages 4 How can villagers participate in local 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 In AMDAL 1 BP explained that they focused on DAVs, but now these villages are now included under AMDAL 2. Prioritization as reflected in the recruitment process was again explained; there are several jobs that require basic skill on safety and hazards. BP is encouraged them to participate in skills enhancement training being undertaken by BP so that they can be hired/chances of being hired is higher. BP informed the pax about their target to have 85% Papuan workforce by 2029. BP explained that it will take time to reach this target; discipline required from workforce in terms of BP policy and procedures; (b) development activities that will impact on communities: opportunities to participate in local entrepreneur programs (as small contractors, but people need to be ready to register and supply construction supply reqts of the project); opportunity to supply goods to BP; Fakfak Polytechnic is supported by BP to facilitate 2029 85% Papuan workforce target of BP; encourages them to be ready so that when opportunity comes, they are ready; BP have special unit to develop local enterprise and collaborate with BP contractors for supply of goods (i.e., Indocater, etc) - these villages will be covered by such activities; BP will visit frequently now that it is covered by AMDAL 2 2 The Community Relations Unit of BP will be conducting several activities to discuss how activities in the villages will be conducted; informed the pax that previously, people sent by BP for skilled education scholarship did not perform well/not successful - such opportunity should be given much imporatance and they should not let it go to waste

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		<p>6 Environmental protection and management - AMDAL defines impact of the project on the environment, its management and community aspirations; mangrove replantation near the construction area, ETC;</p> <p>7 Project development schedule - Details of T3: The company will build BOF close to const jetty, schedule of Train 3 construction and camp for employees, start of workers recruitment (around October 2016); order of workforce prioritization: Indigenous Peoples (IPs defined) - 1st priority: locals staying in the village, Papuan but not local but staying in the villages; 3rd: people outside Papua but stays in Bintuni Bay</p> <p>8 Social Commitment in AMDAL 2 - BP will work with the local government</p> <p>9 BP emphasized it will only be supporting the local government in implementing the programs; there will be no village fund this time; aspirations of the community will be discussed during participatory community planning in district and regency</p> <p>10 Work Force recruitment and management presented - BP will ensure prioritization of IPs during recruitment - explained the content of the leaflet</p> <p>11 The economic triange, difference bet AMDAL 1 and 2; previously it was Sorong, manukwari and Fakfak, under AMDAL2 - it is smaller - Babo, Bintuni and Kokas (to increase/improve local economy in the LNG site or areas near it)</p> <p>Information materials on T3 expansion, workforce recruitment process, mangrove reforestation program, TSDP Program</p>	<p>entrepreneurship program</p> <p>5 Claims decrease in fish and shrim population due to pipelaying in the platforms</p> <p>6 <u>woman participant</u>: (a) now that the 2 villages are included in AMDAL 2, data should be collected to evaluate who among the Jr and Sr HS students are eligible to apply for scholarship; (b) training program - how to enter training program for undergraduates/drop outs so that they may gain additional skills</p> <p>7 <u>Fisherman</u> - before the project was established, fish and shrimps can be caught easily (from 4am-9am, big catch) but now catch has decreased</p> <p>8 What is BP's emergency response in case of oil spill; will there be compensation in case of oil spill? Why is it not included in the AMDAL?</p> <p>9 How will pollution be minimized</p> <p>10 woman pax: (a) electricity and (b) how BP can help the teachers</p> <p>11 Rehabilitation of the school building – hopes that BP can help</p> <p>12 There is an increase in villages in Aroba (from 2 to 4), has this been considered in planning?</p> <p>13 Health and education activities should be started now</p> <p>14 BP was requested to read to them again the content of the M/M</p> <p>15 Fisherfolks experience being prevented from fishing in area beyond the exclusion site. They also added that with the project, those with boat and foot fishermen operate almost within the same area</p> <p>16 The M/M should be part of the AMDAL</p>	<p>3 BP explained about (a) Tangguh Sustainability Program - how they can participate, anticipated impact especially on income, the sustainability program includes programs on governance, education, increase in income, Papua Entrepreneurship, Papuan Devt Program, North Shore Housing etc, AMDAL implementation will be audited and monitored by the govt and lenders; (b) This will be discussed with the BP habor marine and BP will investigate if these boats are BP's or other boats, feedback will be given to the community, BP requested that grievance letter or form be filled up and sent to BP regarding this matter; (c) In the implementation of AMDAL 2, cooperative will be established in these two villages, the entrepreneurship program aims to improve competitiveness through the cooperaratives; emphasized the govt role in the conduct of these activities, govt will implement these programs</p> <p>4 The process was explained above</p> <p>5 BP will look into this. It is possible that this is due ti migration of fish & shrimp population due to climate change</p> <p>6 BP explained how theyestablished its scholaship program and that coverage is limited to 200 scholars per year. BP will partner with the governeemt and will request them to commit as well for bigger coverage; Bintuni (Regency) also has a scholarship program and BP will partner with it.; (b) another group after this socialization activity will come back to explain the training procedure and guidelines, i.e., training participant selection, etc</p> <p>7 BP explained that there are many factors that influence fish catch. There may be more fishermen now, or this may be due to climate change etc. They were informed that BP is monitoring regularly and reports this to the government</p> <p>8 BP has a protection mechanism to immediately take action at the earliest period possible to detect early signs of oil spill. Mentioned about Gulf of Mexico experience and BP mechanism to effectively detect and prevent this from occuring; BP will be fully responsible in case of such and compensation will be done on a case to case basis</p> <p>9 Waste and water management being done by BP was</p>

Time and Location	Participants	Presentation Points	Issues and Concerns Raised by the Community	BP and Government Response
		<p>leaflet, and BP/ Tangguh LNG company profile were also distributed.</p> <p>A copy of the entire AMDAL in Bahasa was handed over to the Village Heads.</p>		<p>explained. BP is responsible in environment management including management of waste as a condition in AMDAL approval; acid gas (H2S) minimization process and how people are trained to manage it; boat cannot operate in the night, speed limit and emergency response in case of any emergency situation; waste water processing to comply with the limit set by the government before discharge; recycling done for plastic waste as part of waste management activity</p> <p>10 Assistance to teachers, school and other infrastructure will be presented to the Bhupati so that they can form part of the Musreimbang</p> <p>11 explained above</p> <p>12 There is no limit in development activities as development approach is on a per district level. BP emphasized that the important thing is that villagers should participate in Musreimbang activities</p> <p>13 BP explained that implementation of health and education activities will depend on how the govt can immediately implement the activities through Musreimbang</p> <p>14 The M/M was read to the participants</p> <p>15 BP will look into it and commits better engagement with the fisherfolks on this matter. This will be taken up with GPO (Global Project Organization)</p> <p>16 The participants were informed that M//M content will be presented to the Bhupati. A participant reacted on the disclaimer in the M/M saying that M/M contains issues discussed but does not mean commitment from the BP. BP explained until it was understood by the participant.</p>

Time and Location	Participants	Presentation Points	Issues and Concerns Raised by the Community	BP and Government Response
B. Northshore				
Weriagar (Village Hall of Mogotira) 20 July 2016	Total 92 participants, with detail: Representative of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Teluk Bintuni • Government of Weriagar District • Government of 6 Villages in Weriagar District • Adat • Youth • Women • Religious • Other community representatives • Tangguh LNG • ADB Representative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for delay in socialization: The long period between AMDAL approval (July 2014) and AMDAL socialization was because the FID approval was obtained only in July 2016, and the announcement of election results for the Teluk Bintuni Regency Head (Bupati) also took a long time • Community aspirations considered within Tangguh authority have been included in AMDAL impact management and social program • Main differences between AMDAL 2002 and AMDAL of Tangguh Expansion, 2014 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New focus of 2014 AMDAL on “Masyarakat Asli” or indigenous peoples communities surrounding the LNG instead of DAVs. All benefits will go to IPs categorized into 4 types - BP to support Bintuni government programs in IP communities. BP programs will be decided and implemented through the musreimbang. - TSDP Social Programs on education, health, livelihoods, workforce recruitment • Brief description of the plan of Northshore Housing program: – BP will finance the houses in Weriagar while the Government will provide the infrastructure • Environmental protection; mangrove plantation; monitoring of emissions and discharge; environment, health and safety programs at LNG plant; reporting to PEMDA and monitoring/audit by PEMDA • Weriagar District Head: Tangguh, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request to pay the revenue sharing for Sebyar community 2. Request to provide scholarships and improve education infrastructure 3. Request to improve health infrastructure and provide health emergency unit 4. Request to provide health insurance 5. North Shore Housing: Request to not collaborate with the Local Government in implementing Northshore Housing program; Request to provide the housing for all families and pre-married couples; Aspirations on design of Northshore Housing; Give 10x20 houses to Weriagar people and provide complete infrastructure (water, electricity) 6. Request to increase CAPs fund 7. Request to provide skill trainings 8. Request to increase Tangguh purchasing of local foods 9. Request to change platform names 10. Request to provide special program for Adat 11. Request to provide special program for youth 12. Request to prioritize job opportunity for Weriagar 13. Request to give permanent status for three year working employee 14. Request to build lighthouse, wave barrier, and road access connecting Weriagar to Kamundan 15. Request to pay the remaining Adat compensation 16. Question on community involvement in AMDAL process 17. Request to provide training and market network for salty fish production. Women requested for Livelihoods for Sebyar women like those done for Simuri: quota for salted fish to supply to plant, ice factory for fish 18. Worries on corroded WD7 wells 19. Question on Train 3 recruitment schedule 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revenue sharing is within authority of Government 2. Tangguh will support scholarship provision and distribute it directly for Indigenous People 3. Tangguh will support improvement of public health infrastructure, including the medical workers 4. Due to Tangguh limitation, Tangguh cannot provide health insurance for the community 5. In implementing the Northshore Housing program, BP have to collaborate with the Local Government. Number of housing will depend on the amount of the fund, and not solely depend on community request. Local Government with Tangguh will conduct particular socialization on Northshore Housing program to the community. The community can give any inputs on the housing design in that forum 6. There will be no more CAPs. Tangguh support on village development will be through Musreimbang process 7. Tangguh will support skill improvement training program 8. The purchase of local foods will follow the needs of Tangguh employees 9. Changing the platform names is within the authority of Government 10. Tangguh will support particular program for art and culture of IP 11. Tangguh will support program for youth 12. Tangguh will give top priority of job opportunity for IP, including who lives in Weriagar 13. Permanent status upgrade not only based on period of work, but also based on some other requirements and factors 14. Due to Tangguh limitation, Tangguh cannot provide the lighthouse, wave barrier, and the road 15. Adat compensation payment is within the authority of Government 16. All community aspirations during AMDAL process has been discussed with the Local Government as the representatives of the communities 17. Tangguh will support to provide economic development training and market access 18. Tangguh will consult and discuss the corroded WD7 wells to the relevant team of Tangguh, and inform the

Time and Location	Participants	Presentation Points	Issues and Concerns Raised by the Community	BP and Government Response
		<p>community, and Government need to improve communication each other to make all social programs work better</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief description of schedule of Train 3 construction • Weriagar District Head: will update the socialization activity to Bupati • A copy of the entire AMDAL in Bahasa was handed over to the Weriagar District and village representatives. • Information materials on T3 expansion, workforce recruitment process, mangrove reforestation program, TSDP Program leaflet, and BP/ Tangguh LNG company profile were also distributed. 		<p>result to the community through Tangguh community relation team</p> <p>19. The Train 3 job opportunity will be announced to the community after contract award with contractor, tentatively in September 2016</p> <p>BAPEDA: The 2014 AMDAL is final and agreed with the Government and BP affirms its commitment to implement it. The socialization is being done so that there is no miscommunication between us. We think this will have a positive impact so let us give space to implement it and let us have synergy to work together so that we can achieve our dreams.</p> <p>The meeting was ended by the District Head encouraging the community to work together and have asked the community to guard the implementation of whatever was agreed in the AMDAL. He also promised to initiate an audit of the previous district head and to ensure that the definitive district head once appointed will ensure that the role of the district government in the implementation of the AMDAL commitments will be fulfilled.</p>
<p>Kamundan (District Hall of Kamundan) 22 July 2016</p>	<p>Total 136 participants, with detail:</p> <p>Representative of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Teluk Bintuni • Government of Kamundan District • Government of 5 Villages in Kamundan District • Adat • Youth • Women • Religious • Other community representatives • Tangguh LNG • ADB Representative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for delay in socialization: The long period between AMDAL approval (July 2014) and AMDAL socialization was because the FID approval was obtained only in July 2016, and the announcement of election results for the Teluk Bintuni Regency Head (Bupati) also took a long time • Main differences between AMDAL 2002 and AMDAL of Tangguh Expansion, 2014 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Why Kalitami/Kamundan District was included. Geographically Kalitami is far from BPs operations but because of the Sebyar connection BP is here so that you can be part of the AMDAL ○ New approach to implement social programs through musreimbang ○ New focus of 2014 AMDAL on "Masyarakat Asli" or indigenous peoples communities surrounding the LNG instead of DAVs. All benefits will go to 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Question if Kamundan District has been included as DAVs 2. Demand on promised river normalization fund (IDR 600 million) 3. Question on distance of Train 3 platform to Kamundan District 4. Request to pay 10% of total revenue sharing for Kamundan District 5. Request to not collaborated with the Local Government in providing scholarships 6. Request to provide money instead of development program (in kind) 7. Request to build Tangguh shelter (<i>pos inap</i>) in Kamundan District. Having a BP shelter in Kamundan is symbolic. It means that BP has the commitment to come back and help us with development. 8. Request to the Local Government to build official boundary between District Kamundan and Sorong Selatan Regency 9. Request to implement Tangguh social programs before construction of Train 3 begins 10. Request to build Train 3 platform in Kamundan District 11. Request to provide job opportunities for Kamundan youths, both in Train 3 and current operations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tangguh will prioritize its social programs for Indigenous People, and will not implement DAV concept anymore. The DAV concept and CAP program ended in 2013. The AMDAL was approved in 2014 but BP made the FID on 1 July 2016. There are no DAV programs in 2015 and 2016. Programs in 2014 AMDAL will be implemented when T3 starts. 2. Related to the river normalization fund, Tangguh captures the demand and will discuss it internally. BP team will find out about the river normalization proposal and get back to them on this issue. 3. Distance of Train 3 platform will be 4,5 km away from Weriagar coastal line, and around 10,5 km away from Weriagar residential area; and way further from Kamundan District. The exclusion zone is necessary because it is dangerous because there is gas underneath. 4. Revenue sharing is within authority of Government. BP will help to facilitate. 5. Tangguh will support scholarship provision and distribute it directly for Indigenous People. Village and

Time and Location	Participants	Presentation Points	Issues and Concerns Raised by the Community	BP and Government Response
		<p>IPs categorized into 4 types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There will be no more CAPs for villages. Tangguh will support village development through Musrenbang process ● Kamundan will benefit from 2 TSDP Social Programs on education - scholarships and workforce recruitment ● Steps of Train 3 job announcement and recruitment process for community ● Explained grievance mechanism ● How BP protects the environment: minimize impacts through vertical drilling; protection of flora and fauna inside LNG property - zero tolerance to any personnel touching/taking/catching any biodiversity inside plant surroundings; solid waste management; regular monitoring of emissions and discharge; environment, health and safety programs at LNG plant; mangrove reforestation to protect the habitat of fish and shrimps; regular reporting to PEMDA and monitoring/audit by an external team ● Information materials on T3 expansion, workforce recruitment process, mangrove reforestation program, TSDP Program leaflet, and BP/ Tangguh LNG company profile were also distributed. ● A copy of the entire AMDAL in Bahasa was handed over to the District officials in front of village representatives. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Request to pay remaining Adat compensation 13. Question on revenue sharing payment procedure that has to be through the Local Government instead of directly to the community 14. Request to implement Community Grievance Procedure for Kamundan District 15. Question on a Weriagar student who went back to Weriagar after his/her scholarship got cut 	<p>Districts are expected to support by providing recommendation qualified students</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Tangguh cannot provide cash instead of in kind program for the community 7. Tangguh shelter (<i>pos inap</i>) provision - Tangguh will consider this depending on budget, SKKMIGAS approval and future strategic development of Teluk Bintuni area 8. The boundary between Kamundan and Sorong Selatan Regency is within the authority of Government 9. The social programs will begin soon after the Train 3 construction starts 10. Planned location of Train 3 facilities has consider technical studies, and cannot be altered to another location 11. Tangguh will prioritize job opportunities for IP, including who lives in Kamundan Districts, as long as they meet the minimum qualifications and skills required for Train 3 or operation works 12. Adat compensation payment is within the authority of Government 13. Revenue sharing is within authority of Government 14. Community Grievance Procedure will be implemented at the same time with Tangguh social programs 15. The scholarships fund was allocated from CAPs fund of Weriagar. Thus, scholarship period would depend on CAPs fund management of Weriagar
<p>Tomu-Ekam (Village Hall of Tomu) 24 July 2016</p>	<p>Total 170 participants, with detail:</p> <p>Representative of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Local Legislative of (DPRD) Teluk Bintuni ● Government of Tomu District ● Government of 5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reasons for delay in socialization: The long period between AMDAL approval (July 2014) and AMDAL socialization was because the FID approval was obtained only in July 2016, and the announcement of election results for the Teluk Bintuni Regency Head (Bupati) also took a long time 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Question on location of Train 3 facilities, and demand it to located in Sebyar area 2. Question on location of fertilizer and petrochem factory, and demand it to be located in Sebyar area 3. (Northshore Housing program) Request to accelerate housing program to be implemented in all Sebyar area (not only in Weriagar and Tomu Districts), and to provide the houses for each families of Sebyar. Request to Tangguh to routinely supervise housing renovation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BP is only a contractor. Based on studies, the location of onshore plant is decided with Government. Train 3 platform will be at 4,5 km away from Weriagar coastal line, and around 10,5 km away from Weriagar residential area, and way further from Tomu Village. Parliament Member explained that the North shore people should be thankful that the T3 is not built in the North Shore – we will not experience difficulties in fishing like those in TMB. We just need to guard the commitments in the AMDAL to meet aspirations.

Time and Location	Participants	Presentation Points	Issues and Concerns Raised by the Community	BP and Government Response
	<p>Villages in Tomu District</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adat Institution of Sebyar (<i>Lembaga Masyarakat Adat Sebyar/LMA Sebyar</i>) • Adat • Youth • Women • Religious • Other community representatives • Tangguh LNG • ADB Representative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main differences between AMDAL 2002 and AMDAL of Tangguh Expansion, 2014 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New focus of 2014 AMDAL on “Masyarakat Asli” or indigenous peoples communities surrounding the LNG instead of DAVs. All benefits will go to IPs categorized into 4 types ○ BP to support Bintuni government programs in IP communities. BP programs will be decided and implemented through the musrenbang. • Description of social programs stipulated in AMDAL document which will be implemented in Tomu District: health education, Adat house, governance, inclusion of Timu in North shore housing • There will be no more CAPs for villages. Tangguh will support village development through Musrenbang process • Steps of Train 3 job announcement and recruitment process for community • Tangguh commitment in environmental protection and impact mitigation, which regularly monitored, and reported to the Government. How BP protects the environment: minimize impacts through vertical drilling; protection of flora and fauna inside LNG property - zero tolerance to any personnel touching/taking/catching any biodiversity inside plant surroundings; solid waste management; regular monitoring of emissions and discharge; environment, health and safety programs at LNG plant; mangrove reforestation to protect the habitat of fish and shrimps; regular reporting to PEMDA and monitoring/audit by an external team 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Request to facilitate revenue sharing payment to the Local Government 5. Question on why Tangguh scholarship didn't cover university cost of Abdul Fat Kaitam, so he had to go back to Tomu Village and now is still unemployed 6. Request to provide better scholarships 7. Request to involve LMA Sebyar in implementing scholarship program 8. Request to solve electricity wire theft case in Taroy Village 9. Request to pay the remaining Adat compensation 10. Request to prioritize Indigenous People of Sebyar in providing scholarships 11. Expressed concern about the new mechanism using the government which is a long bureaucratic process – it may take forever for aspirations to be realized. Ask that the Musrenbang can be processed smoothly 12. Question if the AMDAL document is final 13. Question on number of worker needed for Train 3 construction 14. Request to downgrade Tangguh employment requirement in order to fit community qualifications 15. Request to provide electricity for Tomu and all its divisions 16. Request to change platform name 17. Request to provide health emergency unit 18. Request to build harbor 19. Request to build stronger village road 20. Request to provide specialist doctor permanently stay in village 21. Request to build top quality hospital in Tomu District 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Tangguh doesn't have authority and knowledge to inform them about the fertilizer factory or petrochem plan, including its location 3. (Northshore Housing program) Number of housing will depend on the amount of the fund, and not solely depend on community request. As per agreement with the Local Government, and regulation on <i>Wilayah Kerja Pertambangan</i> (regulation of Mining Area / WKP) of BP, the Northshore Housing program will only cover for Weriagar and Tomu Districts. Tangguh will be involved in the house renovation supervision. The Government formed a Steering Committee to socialize the Northshore Housing Program. They will come to explain more about the program. 4. Revenue sharing is within authority of Government. Tangguh will support to facilitate the aspiration to the Government. The Parliament member explained that there is a committee in the parliament to elaborate on revenue sharing. A draft <i>perdasu/perdasus</i> has been prepared which will be submitted to the provincial government. 5. Scholarship program has limitation on budget, while it also needed to be distributed equally to all DAVs 6. In the next implementation, Tangguh will improve the scholarships by coordinating with Village, District, and Adat to recommend and select qualified students 7. In the next implementation, Tangguh will improve the scholarships by coordinating with Village, District, and Adat to recommend and select qualified students 8. Local Legislative of Teluk Bintuni: information from the police that the case is still in process. Replacement wire will be provided by PLN (State Electricity Company) 9. Adat compensation payment is within the authority of Government 10. Tangguh will prioritize scholarship program for IP, including who live in Tomu 11. Tangguh will actively involve in Musrenbang process with the Local Government, to ensure that the prioritized infrastructure/program can be implemented as soon as possible 12. The AMDAL document is final and has been approved by the Government 13. In T1/T2 about 7000 were needed. Number of workers needed to Train 3 development will be known after contract award process

Time and Location	Participants	Presentation Points	Issues and Concerns Raised by the Community	BP and Government Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Legislative of Teluk Bintuni: revenue sharing and Adat compensation are the Government responsibility and authority Local Legislative of Teluk Bintuni: ask the community to not demand Tangguh to locate Train 3 facilities in Sebyar area, due to its potential hazards and exclusion zone that would restrict community activities Adat Institution of Sebyar: expect that Tangguh will collaborate and involve the LMA Sebyar more in implementing social programs; and Tangguh will give more attention to LMA Sebyar Adat Institution of Sebyar: questioning the absence of Teluk Bintuni Government representative in the socialization A copy of the entire AMDAL in Bahasa was handed over to the District officials in front of village representatives. Information materials on T3 expansion, workforce recruitment process, mangrove reforestation program, TSDP Program leaflet, and BP/ Tangguh LNG company profile were also distributed. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Type of job opportunities, and its requirement, provided for community will follow available skills and qualification of the community. Skill assessment is necessary because the jobs require high risks and are highly technical. We will do our best to ensure that contractors recruit 100% of unskilled workers from the villages surrounding Tangguh. We will ask heads of districts and villages to distribute this equally so there is no jealousy. It will follow 4 categories of IPs. Tangguh is only authorized in providing the power, while the distribution is PLN's responsibility Changing the platform names is within the authority of Government Tangguh will support the Government to develop Puskesmas Poned (community health center capable in certain basic emergency situation management) Due to Tangguh limitation, Tangguh cannot provide harbor for community Tangguh will support village infrastructure development through Musrenbang process Tangguh will support scholarship provision, including for medical studies, so there would be doctor coming from IP and permanently stay in villages Tangguh will support improvement of health infrastructure in villages. This will be implemented after the Northshore Housing program completed, to avoid overlap village development
<p>Sebyar Rejosari (Village Hall of Sebyar Rejosari) 25 July 2016</p>	<p>Total 108 participants, with detail:</p> <p>Representative of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Legislative of (DPRD) Teluk Bintuni Government of Tomu District Government of 2 Villages in Tomu District Government of Aranday District Government of 8 Villages in Aranday District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Legislative of Teluk Bintuni: AMDAL document of Tangguh Expansion has include Aranday and Kamundan Districts as beneficiaries of Tangguh Asked the community to support this socialization event, and not get influenced by other people provocation Deputy Chief of Aranday Local Police: ask all participant to run this socialization smoothly without creating any tensions and conflicts There is a long period between AMDAL approval (July 2014) and AMDAL socialization due to FID approval was gain in July 2016, and long process of new Teluk Bintuni Regency Head (Bupati) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Head of Aranday District: ask Tangguh to accommodate all aspiration of Aranday community Secretary of Tomu District: implementation of previous Tangguh programs was not optimal. Expect to have better implementation in the future by better coordination between Tangguh, community, and Government Adat Institution of Sebyar: ask Tangguh to always coordinate and involve LMA Sebyar in implementing social programs. Questioning the absence of Teluk Bintuni Government representative in the socialization Question and worry on old wells in Sebyar area Question and worry if Tangguh exhausted emission pollutes the rains Request to provide emergency response system to 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tangguh social benefits to Aranday include scholarships and workforce recruitment. Tangguh will coordinate with community and government through the musrenbang. Tangguh will coordinate with Adat institution of Sebyar. Tangguh will consult and discuss the corroded WD7 wells to the relevant team of Tangguh, and inform the result to the community through Tangguh community relation team Exhausted emission will burn out at the moment it contact with oxygen in the air All Tangguh facilities have high standards of safety to ensure its all employees and surrounding community safety

Time and Location	Participants	Presentation Points	Issues and Concerns Raised by the Community	BP and Government Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adat Institution of Sebyar (<i>Lembaga Masyarakat Adat Sebyar/LMA Sebyar</i>) • Adat • Youth • Women • Religious • Other community representatives • Tangguh LNG • ADB Representative 	<p>election</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aranday District is not part of Tangguh Mining Area (WKP) as per Government regulation. However, Aranday District will be part of beneficiary of Tangguh existence • Main differences between AMDAL 2002 and AMDAL of Tangguh Expansion, 2014 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There will be no more CAPs for villages. Tangguh will support village development through Musrenbang process ○ New focus of 2014 AMDAL on "Masyarakat Asli" or indigenous peoples communities surrounding the LNG instead of DAVs. All benefits will go to IPs categorized into 4 types ○ BP to support Bintuni government programs in IP communities. BP programs will be decided and implemented through the musrenbang. • Description of social programs stipulated in AMDAL document which will be implemented in Sebyar Rejosari and Wanagir Villages • Description of social programs implemented for Aranday District, covering job opportunity, scholarships and education aids • Steps of Train 3 job announcement and recruitment process for community • Tangguh commitment in environmental protection and impact mitigation, which regularly monitored, and reported to the Government • Tangguh commitment prioritizing safety aspect in all its activities, to all its employees and to surrounding communities • Explained grievance mechanism • Information materials on T3 expansion, workforce recruitment process, mangrove reforestation program, TSDP Program 	<p>the community</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Request to provide harbour/jetty 8. Request to provide dormitory for student coming from Teluk Bintuni who study in Makassar 9. Question on why only 4 villages (out of 8 villages) of Aranday District had been invited to this socialization 10. Request to keep provide job opportunities for division village/district of Aranday 11. Request to provide 24 hour electricity for Sebyar Rejosari 12. Request to provide housing for Sebyar Rejosari 13. Request to provide hospitals in Tomu District 14. Request to prioritize job and career development opportunities for Aranday District 15. Request the Local Government to officially recognize 4 division villages of Aranday District 16. Request to provide better medical equipment for Puskesmas in Tomu District 17. Request to provide transportation support to facilitate health emergency circumstance 18. Request to provide teachers for all subjects 19. Request to provide better school infrastructures 20. Request to provide international tutor for teachers and students 21. Request to renovate village roads of Sebyar Rejosari 22. Request to replace stolen electricity wires in Taroy 23. Request to provide clean water filter equipment 24. Ask the community to always keep the village secure from any threads 25. Ask the community to not easily facilitate incoming migrants in getting access to economic opportunities 26. Ask the community and Local Government to optimize the utilization of existing dormitory in Tomu District 27. Ask the Local Government to renovate and optimally utilize the existing dormitory for Weriagar students in Sebyar Rejosari 28. Ask the community, when they recruited to work in Tangguh LNG, to give good performance, and follow the applied rules 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Due to Tangguh limitation, Tangguh cannot provide harbour/jetty for the community 8. Due to Tangguh limitation, Tangguh cannot provide student dormitory in Makassar 9. As per AMDAL stipulation, spatial definition of Tangguh beneficiaries based on boundary of district, not villages. This term automatically will include village division, including 8 villages of Aranday District 10. Tangguh will give top priority of job opportunity for IP, including who lives in Aranday District 11. Tangguh is only authorized in providing the power, while the distribution is PLN's 12. Number of housing will depend on the amount of the fund, and not solely depend on community request 13. Tangguh will support the Government to develop Puskesmas Poned (community health center capable in certain basic emergency situation management) 14. Tangguh will give top priority of job opportunity for IP, including who lives in Aranday District 15. Village division is within Government authority 16. Tangguh will support improvement of health facilities, including medical equipment 17. Due to Tangguh limitation, Tangguh cannot provide transportation facilities 18. Tangguh will support provision of teachers 19. Tangguh will support improvement of education infrastructures 20. Tangguh will support improvement of education qualities, including provision and training for teachers 21. Aspiration to renovate village roads can be accommodated through Musrenbang process 22. Local Legislative of Teluk Bintuni: information from the police that the case is still in process. Replacement wire will be provided by PLN (State Electricity Company) 23. Tangguh will support provision of clean water in villages

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		<p>leaflet, and BP/ Tangguh LNG company profile were also distributed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A copy of the entire AMDAL in Bahasa was handed over to the District officials in front of village representatives. 		
<p>Taroi (Village Hall of Taroi) 25 July 2016</p>	<p>Total 74 participants, with detail:</p> <p>Representative of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Legislative of (DPRD) Teluk Bintuni Government of 4 Villages in Tomu District Adat Youth Women Religious Other community representatives Tangguh LNG ADB Representative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head of Taroi Village: AMDAL document has captured all aspiration of community. In this socialization, community is expected to deliver their concerns politely Local Legislative of Teluk Bintuni: ask the community to give concern not only to community development, but also for community safety, especially related to existence of old well in Sebyar area Local Legislative of Teluk Bintuni: asked the community to not request Tangguh to build facilities in Sebyar area, due to potential of safety and mobility limitation There is a long period between AMDAL approval (July 2014) and AMDAL socialization due to FID approval was gain in July 2016, and long process of new Teluk Bintuni Regency Head (Bupati) election Main differences between AMDAL 2002 and AMDAL of Tangguh Expansion, 2014 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New focus of 2014 AMDAL on "Masyarakat Asli" or indigenous peoples communities surrounding the LNG instead of DAVs. All benefits will go to IPs categorized into 4 types BP to support Bintuni government programs in IP communities. BP programs will be decided and implemented through the musrenbang. There will be no more CAPs for villages. Tangguh will support village development through Musrenbang process General description of Northshore Housing program plan Steps of Train 3 job announcement and recruitment process for community 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Request to implement Northshore housing program to 4 District of Sebyar at the same time to avoid social jealousy Request to provide free charge of 24 hours electricity to Taroi Question to confirm if gas purchase by PLN from Tangguh causes the community has to pay for the electricity Request to pay revenue sharing to community Question on why Tangguh demobilized two sick employees back to Taroi village Question on why there are no Teluk Bintuni Local Government representative in the socialization Objection to village development through Musrenbang Request to not involve Local Government in implementing social programs and Northshore Housing program Request to build the housing and with special facilities Request to provide fiber boat for fishermen Request to provide hospital in Taroi Request to provide education aid and scholarships Request to build the housing worth IDR 500 million Request to give manager position to indigenous employee of Tangguh LNG Request to give all Adat compensation fund only to Taroi community Question to confirm if Tangguh unfairly fired its employee coming from Taroi Question if waste from Tangguh causes decreasing of fish in fishermen fishing ground Request Tangguh to socialize any survey activities to the community in advance Request to improve school infrastructure and provide teachers who permanently stay in villages Request to improve health infrastructure and provide doctors who permanently stay in villages Request to give job opportunities Request to increase CAPs fund to IDR 1 billion Request to provide housing and transportation for teachers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the housing program will depend on the amount of the fund, and not solely depend on community request Tangguh is only authorized in providing the power, while the distribution and tariff is PLN's PLN purchased surplus of electricity supply from Tangguh LNG, involving the Government. Distribution and tariff is within authority of Government and PLN Revenue sharing is within authority of Government Workers from the community say they were demobilized as per their request. BP will check this issue in Tangguh's manpower database Tangguh explained that they joined the first few days of socializations but they have decided to go back to Bintuni. In implementation of Musrenbang, Tangguh will actively monitor the process and implementation In implementing the Northshore Housing program, BP have to collaborate with the Local Government Implementation of the housing program will depend on the amount of the fund, and not solely depend on community request Tangguh has facilitated Ministry of Village Development visit to Teluk Bintuni. They mentioned to support community needs for fishery activity as per proposed by fishermen group in villages Tangguh will support improvement of public health infrastructure. However, due to Tangguh limitations, Tangguh cannot build hospital in Taroi Tangguh will support scholarship provision and distribute it directly for Indigenous People Implementation of the housing program will depend on the amount of the fund, and not solely depend on community request Tangguh will prioritize career opportunity to indigenous employees, as long as they have the required qualification and capacity Adat compensation payment is within the authority of Government Tangguh always gives some warning letters to the

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tangguh commitment in environmental protection and impact mitigation, which regularly monitored, and reported to the Government • Tangguh commitment prioritizing safety aspect in all its activities, to all its employees and to surrounding communities • Related to old wells in Sebyar area, will be consulted with Tangguh relevant team, and updated back to the community through Tangguh Comrel Team • Explained grievance mechanism • Information materials on T3 expansion, workforce recruitment process, mangrove reforestation program, TSDP Program leaflet, and BP/ Tangguh LNG company profile were also distributed. • A copy of the entire AMDAL in Bahasa was handed over to the District officials in front of village representatives. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 24. Request to manage electricity wires to avoid any incidents 25. Request to accelerate division process of Taroi District 26. Request to provide clean water filter equipment 	<p>employee before do the retrenchment. If the employee repeat his/her mistakes after receiving last warning letter, Tangguh will retrench and demobilize the employee</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. According to the IPB fishery study in 2013, there was still plenty fishery resource for local fishermen 18. In the future, Tangguh will socialize to the community if there are any survey activity in advance 19. Tangguh will support improvement of education infrastructure, including contracted teachers 20. Tangguh will support improvement of health infrastructure, including medical workers 21. Tangguh will prioritize job opportunities for Indigenous People, including who live in Taroi 22. There will be no more CAPs. Tangguh support on village development will be through Musrenbang process 23. Tangguh will support improvement of education quality in villages. Detail of plan of implementation will be discussed 24. Tangguh will facilitate discussion with the Local Government and PLN to put the electricity wire in safe place (buried underground, etc.) 25. District and village divisions are within the Local Government authority 26. Tangguh will support provision of clean water in villages