



Social Monitoring Report

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INDONESIA: Tangguh Liquefied Natural Gas Project

Prepared by BP Berau Limited
Tangguh LNG Project Operator

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Asian Development Bank



**Operator's Social Report – Part One
Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP)**

**Tangguh Project
April-October, 2006**

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1. EVALUATION OF TANGGUH E&S PERFORMANCE RELATING TO LARAP IMPLEMENTATION

This report is the first in the series of bi-annual reports to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Japanese Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) Lenders Group. The Social report consists of two sections: (a) Land Acquisition Resettlement Action Plan ("LARAP") and (b) Social report on the Integrated Social Programme (ISP) required under Environmental and Social Requirement Section 1.12 on ADB Tranche (or Section 1.18 on Japanese Tranche). This report focuses on the LARAP; the ISP report is submitted separately¹. It covers implementation for the period April to October 2006 but in many instances describes programme and activity implementation in 2006, in part reflecting the extended period between the completion of the due diligence process, closure of project financing and the start of external monitoring and evaluation.

The programmes of the LARAP are a multi-sectored and multi-layered approach for managing the Project's impacts on Resettlement Affected Villages (RAVs). The LARAP addresses the requirements of the ADB policy on Involuntary Resettlement in relation to the involuntary resettlement aspects of the Tangguh Project.

In 2006, the Tangguh Project's LARAP implementation team focused on completing construction and relocation in the villages of Saengga and Onar Lama. There was also increased staffing of ISP programme managers and the continuation of the several ISP programmes in the RAVs, including health and education programmes.

2. PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION DELIVERY OF LARAP COMMITMENTS

2.1. General Overview (successes and challenges)

In 2006, field-level implementation of the LARAP focussed on (1) completion of village construction activities and (2) relocation of village households into their new premises.

Completion of construction and relocation of households into the new facilities in the villages of Saengga and Onar Lama occurred in May and August 2006 respectively. These activities absorbed much of the resettlement team energies for the first half of the year. In addition in the RAVs, the efforts to achieve the physical resettlement of these villages, together with the fact that many RAV households have focused on LNG construction related wage employment or on village construction has resulted in less focus on traditional livelihood activities.

The Project has continued to work on the delivery of remaining compensation and resettlement obligations. In September 2006 payments of hak ulayat compensation for trees felled to allow for LNG construction were paid to the three clans relinquishing

¹ In addition, an environment, health and safety report is submitted separately to fulfil the Project's reporting requirements covering these topics. See ADB website for these documents:
http://www.adb.org/Documents/Resettlement_Plans/INO/38919-01-PS-RP.pdf – LARAP;
<http://www.adb.org/Documents/IndigenousPeoples/INO/38919-01-PS-IPDP.pdf> – ISP;
<http://www.adb.org/Documents/IndigenousPeoples/INO/38919-INO/38919-INO-IPDF.pdf> -- IPDF

land, forest and marine rights to the Project. In June-July 2006 University of Papua (UNIPA) implemented an Agathis survey to quantify Agathis stands on the LNG site. Negotiations leading to agreement on compensation rates were completed in November 2006 and documentation is now being prepared to support payment.

Now that construction of the new village infrastructure is complete, the Project intends to focus efforts on the handover of village infrastructure, facilities and utilities. In this regard, the Project recognises the need to take into account issues associated with the ability of the RAVs to assume full responsibility for the management of such infrastructure, in particular the village electrical and water systems. The establishment and support of village level cooperatives has not yet translated into the ability for the community independently manage these facilities.

As part of the broader ISP, RAVs have received inputs from the individual ISP programmes, including education, workforce management, integrated community based security (ICBS), health and in-migration and adverse induced impacts. The ISP education programme has supported operation of primary schools in all RAVs, and also the lower secondary school in Tanah Merah Baru. The health team has implemented its programmes for Maternal Child Health, malaria and HIV/AIDS in the RAVs. The in-migration and adverse induced impacts team has promoted awareness of in-migration issues and worked with village government and community policing representatives to promote establishment of a village-owned and implemented monitoring system.

2.2. Resettlement-related Grievances

In April 2006, the Project rolled out the community grievance procedure, which also covers the RAVs, with socialisation occurring through a community radio campaign, village meetings, and inclusion of the grievance procedure in the ICBS Community Oriented Policing programme. In addition the roll-out also targeted the major Contractors, including security and construction.

Table 1 provides a summary of grievances received to date. Most noteworthy is the limited number of grievances filed. While this reflects the general success of the programme in 2006 it also stems from the challenge of encouraging use of the grievance procedure in an environment where literacy rates are low and cultural norms regarding disagreements, disputes etc. rely on alternative solutions. It also reflects the trust and direct lines of communications established between the resettlement-affected communities and the Resettlement team which allows grievances to be resolved at an early stage, without the need to resort to formal procedures. Nonetheless throughout the year a number of non-violent demonstrations were held in the RAVs relating to workforce recruitment and, in Saengga, claims for outboard motors to mitigate the impact of the marine safety exclusion zone on their fishing activities. The Saengga claim will be addressed in more detail in section 2.3.4.ii.

Of the grievances filed, the majority relate to workforce recruitment, including questions about the prioritisation or delays in recruitment, in addition to general questions about the timing and implementation of the individual programmes being delivered as part of

the LARAP. All grievances have been addressed; there are no open files and no outstanding action items associated with the grievances filed.

Table 1. Summary of Grievances Filed by RAVs, April – November 2006

No	Resettlement-Affected Village (RAV)	Type of Grievance	No of Grievances
1	Tanah Merah	- Workforce - Adat & Hak Ulayat Rights - Health - Education - ICBS/COP - ComDev Implementation - Community Relations	2 - - 1 - - -
2	Saengga	- Workforce - Adat & Hak Ulayat Rights - Health - Education - ICBS/COP - ComDev Implementation - Community Relations	1 - - - - - 1
3	Onar Baru	- Workforce - Adat & Hak Ulayat Rights - Health - Education - ICBS/COP - ComDev Implementation - Community Relations	1 - - - - 3 -
	TOTAL (9)	- Workforce - Adat & Hak Ulayat Rights - Health - Education - ICBS/COP - ComDev Implementation - Community Relations	4 - - 1 - 3 1

2.3 Status of Component Activities

2.3.1. Compensation and Resettlement Entitlements

The Project continues to work towards closure of its compensation and resettlement entitlement commitments. In 2006 the following commitments remained to be delivered: (i) Dimaga Foundation; (ii) Hak Ulayat for Felled Trees; (iii) Agathis tree compensation; (iv) Completion of construction of villages; (v) handover of village infrastructure, facilities and utilities; (vi) Land titling for Tanah Merah Baru and Saengga; and, (vii) the Manggosa Pathway and fishing camp. Further details regarding measures to resolve these items are provided below.

Dimaga Foundation: The Foundation was incorporated in 2002; but implementation has been difficult. During 2006, the Project focused on resolving the issues relating to clan representation on the boards of the foundation. This issue has been resolved and the boards are now being established, together with establishing the structure for day-to-day administration.

Hak Ulayat Compensation for Felled Trees: By virtue of the Sacred Sites Agreement, the Project agreed to pay hak ulayat compensation for trees felled on the LNG site to the three clans relinquishing land, forest and marine rights to the Project. Following completion of tree felling in late 2005, tree felling records, maps showing clan hak ulayat boundaries and the relevant Gubernatorial Decree were utilised to calculate compensation due. This was discussed and accepted by all parties and payment was made in September 2006.

Agathis tree compensation: The Project paid compensation for the majority of cultivated tree and crop species grown by Tanah Merah villagers had been compensated in 1999. However, some cultivated Agathis trees were not included in the survey conducted in 1999 and compensation was therefore not paid. In June-July 2006, a UNIPA team conducted interviews with Agathis owners and surveyed remaining stands. On the basis of the UNIPA report, compensation was agreed in November 2006 and final documentation is now under preparation.

Village Construction: Refer to Section 2.3.2.

Handover of Village Infrastructure, Facilities and Utilities: The completion of village construction provides the opportunity to work towards handover of the infrastructure, facilities and utilities in all RAVs. At the time of the relocation of Tanah Merah village a handover plan was developed. The plan has been revised and up-dated and The Project has recruited a dedicated staff member to work on these activities.

The plan requires handover to occur on the following basis: (i) in accordance with commitments set out in agreements; (ii) in accordance with relevant laws; (iii) with appropriate permitting for ownership and use; (iv) in a manner which ensures continuity of intended purpose of the infrastructure, facility and/or utility, and; (v) where villagers have adequate capacity to operate, maintain and repair the infrastructure, facility and utility. The plan articulates a three phase handover commencing with the most straightforward facilities and progressing to the most difficult (the latter reflecting the complexity of the infrastructure, facilities or utilities, uncertainties in responsible authority and/or permitting, or the need to engage multiple stakeholders).

Land titling: As with (v) above, the completion of construction of the Saengga village provides the opportunity to work towards land titling in Tanah Merah Baru and Saengga simultaneously. In 2006, the Project developed a land titling plan. On the basis of the plan the Project is in the process of (a) collating relevant documents; (b) developing relevant maps; and, (c) has secured external Legal assistance to facilitate discussion and agreement with the National Agrarian Office (BPN).

Manggosa Pathway: The 2002 construction agreement between the Tanah Merah community and the Project agreed that the Project would establish a pathway connecting the new village of Tanah Merah Baru to Manggosa, an old settlement area in the vicinity of which villagers collect sago and access fishing grounds. Construction of the pathway was included in the fence-line contractor's Scope of Work. While the Contractor developed a pathway, there are still concerns over the ease of utilisation by the villagers, which require further attention.

Additional facilities in Onar Baru: In 2006, discussions started with Onar Baru regarding the development of additional public infrastructures per resettlement guidelines. In 2006, agreement in principle was reached and detailed plans will be developed going forward.

2.3.2. Construction

(a) Tanah Merah Baru and Onar Baru

The Tanah Merah community was settled in the new village of Tanah Merah Baru in June-July 2004 and in Onar Baru in July 2004. Since this time, the Project has monitored the development of both villages and has been involved in the repair of water supply systems, as well as dealing with some cases of gullying/erosion in Tanah Merah Baru.

(b) Saengga Renovation Project

The contract for construction of Saengga village was awarded to a Papuan contractor, PT. FIRMA Irian Djaya in mid 2004 and construction started soon thereafter. Village design includes include 94 houses, village office, village hall, primary school, health post, PKK gallery, place of worship, jetty and other supporting facilities and utilities. Construction of the village was completed in early May 2006 and the Saengga community started to occupy the village shortly thereafter. The Project facilitated the relocation of families into their new houses. The contractor has demobilized the majority of its staff from Saengga Base Camp although some facilities remain as the Project will relocate these facilities to the Project's Resettlement team camp.



Saengga Village



Traditional Ceremony

(c) Onar Lama Renovation

Construction of the Onar Lama village commenced in 2004. The Onar Lama project was implemented as a community-based, appropriate technology, healthy housing initiative. Construction of 25 houses was completed in August 2006 and physical occupancy of the village occurred soon thereafter. The houses were constructed by six teams comprising two professional carpenters and four community members, which were managed by an ISP resettlement supervisor. Each team built four homes, one for each community member on the team. As three Onar Lama households expressed intentions to relocate to Saengga, an additional three houses were constructed in Saengga following completion of Onar Lama (not a LARAP commitment).

2.3.3 Resettlement/Relocation and Village Management

As described above, the villagers of Saengga and Onar Lama settled into their new houses soon after completion of construction. The Project provided relocation support in the form of food, transport and fuel to operate generators supplying electricity and water. However as this was an intra-village relocation, such support was considerably less than that provided to support the relocation of the Tanah Merah community to their new villages of Tanah Merah Baru and Onar Baru. Because households of both communities had agreed to relocate to temporary houses to facilitate construction, the households and the Project worked together to demobilise the temporary houses once they had settled into the new villages.

The Project has supported the development of village-level management cooperatives (namely Mayri, Wermina and Yanado in Tanah Merah Baru, Saengga and Onar Baru respectively) to assume management responsibility for the new infrastructure, facilities and utilities. In 2006, activities associated with these cooperatives include: (i) training and mentoring of cooperative mentors and (ii) encouraging the development of village cooperative businesses. While community membership of cooperatives is reported to be high, to date there has been limited assumption of village management responsibilities. This is attributable to several factors including: (i) difficulties in securing group agreement and action for the broader common good; (ii) weak support from village government; and, (iii) the effects of delayed formal handover of village infrastructure, facilities and utilities. Finally there are some concerns relating to ensuring the sustainability of the electrical and water systems. The Project is working on the development of an action plan to address these concerns while continuing to work on the concept of cooperative management, strengthening of village government and formal handover of public facilities.



Onar Resettlement

2.3.4. Livelihood Restoration Activities

The need to focus on ensuring successful completion of construction and relocation of constituent households into their houses and facilities in the villages of Saengga and Onar Lama in the first half of the year inevitably led to a reduced focus on design, contracting and implementation of the the livelihood development programmes.

Agriculture and Agroforestry: In 2006, the Project has provided households in the villages with a packet of ornamentals and fruit and other productive tree seedlings as well as agriculture seed so as to promote agriculture.

With regard to the technical agriculture development programme described in the LARAP, from 2003-2005 agricultural extensionists from the Department of Agriculture in Fakfak was contracted to support restoration and development of agricultural activities in the new villages. The programme was successful in the development of women's agriculture groups, provision of agricultural extension and agricultural inputs. In 2006, the villagers worked to continue the co-operative with the Fakfak regency. However, following the political reorganisation, the Bintuni regency wanted to lead the work. The Project has drawn up a new Scope of Work and approached the Departments of Agriculture in Fakfak and Teluk Bintuni to implement the agriculture programme in the RAVs.

(ii) **Fisheries Access and Development:** In 2004/2005, as a measure to mitigate the impacts of imposing the marine safety exclusion zone, the resettled communities of Tanah Merah and Onar Baru received outboard motors so as to facilitate access to more distant fishing grounds. In 2006, the Saengga community registered a claim for outboard motors, citing the increased competition at the Saengga River mouth and the effect of the Project's marine safety exclusion zone on their fisheries-based livelihood activities. This claim is currently being considered by the Project although it is not a LARAP commitment.

Another compensation and resettlement entitlement benefit related to fisheries access and development is the development of a pathway to Manggosa. The contractor responsible for developing the perimeter fence-line around the LNG site was also

tasked with developing the pathway. While a pathway now exists it is recognised that further development is required to encourage village utilisation of the path. Similarly the Fisheries Development and Access programme calls for completion of a fishing camp in Manggosa in 2006. This has not yet occurred as the focus remained on resolving issues associated with the pathway to Manggosa.

Savings and Micro-enterprise Development: The Project has focussed on cooperative training and mentoring to promote management of village infrastructure, infrastructure and utilities and promote development of cooperative businesses. The programme has seen the establishment of a fuel supply business by Kooperasi Mayri in Tanah Merah and a prawn trading business by Kooperasi Yanado in Onar Baru.

Employment: The RAV population participation in wage employment occurred through (i) LNG construction related employment; and, (ii) the Saengga village construction project.

Education: The LARAP articulates plans for supporting the operation of primary schools in Tanah Merah, Saengga and Onar Baru and the secondary school in Tanah Merah. Through the provision of direct support to NGOs normally engaged in the provision of education services in Papua, the Project has supported the operation of these schools. Links to the ISP basic education programme are planned; contracting was concluded in November 2006 for this programme. It is now planned to integrate the RAV training with the wider ISP education programme.

Vocational Training: It is planned to integrate the RAV training with the wider ISP vocational training scheme.

(viii) **Health:** In 2006, health programmes in the RAVs included:

- Malaria diagnosis and treatment and a malaria prevalence survey and entomological surveillance;
- Nutrition programme aimed at under five year old malnourished children;
- Child immunization programme;
- Diarrhoeal control; and,
- Maternal health post and partnership workshop to encourage increased partnership between traditional birth attendants (TBAs) and midwives.



Child Immunization Programme

3. STATUS OF RESETTLEMENT RISKS

3.1. Adequacy of Resources

The issue of adequacy of resources is primarily relevant to the resettled villages of Tanah Merah and Onar Baru.

Post-resettlement, the Tanah Merah villagers have gained access to forest resources lying on Simuna clan lands and are in principle able to use the lands for gardening and hunting. However, some community members have commented that the area around Tanah Merah is small and they have to travel a long way to engage in extensive agriculture and hunting. The Tanah Merah households have also started frequenting Manggosa, primarily for sago and prawn collection (as described below). These points demonstrate that access rather than availability is an issue the Project is addressing. In contrast, the Onar Baru community benefits from relative resource abundance in terrestrial and marine resources.

3.2. Agricultural Production on Replacement Sites

During the reporting period, UNIPA conducted a household survey to measure, amongst other things, the replacement of agricultural production. While the survey report is not yet available for use as an input to this report, field observations and informal discussion with villagers indicate that soil fertility and soil erosion management are important issues looking forward, especially in light of limited land resources in the immediate vicinity of Tanah Merah.

3.3. Adequacy of Marine Resources

The Project awaits the results of the UNIPA-implemented household survey. Promises of outboard motors led to high levels of boat development activity in the period immediately after the move, but this has not yet translated to sustained fishing activity in Tanah Merah. This is, in part attributable to the high level of household participation in employment in LNG construction, a situation that will likely change as retrenchment affects the RAV population.

Fishermen reported catch increases following closure of the large-scale Dyajanti owned fishing operations. To assist the RAVs in exploiting the available fishing opportunities, ensuring the pathway to Manggosa is effective, as well as the establishment of the fishing camp in Manggosa is important. The Project has developed a relationship and is supporting IPB, which should facilitate development of marine resources.

3.4. Operation and Maintenance of New Infrastructure

The Project has supported the development of village level cooperatives as a means to promote operation and maintenance of the water and electricity systems. While the cooperatives have been established, to date none of the cooperatives in the Resettlement Affected Villages have assumed an independent management role. To

some extent this is attributable to initial difficulty in construction of the water wells developed in Tanah Merah Baru, combined with low capacity of the village government and the social-cultural environment where group agreement and action for collective benefit is difficult.

3.5. Equity of Benefit Distribution

The most significant achievement was the completion of Onar Lama as a host village, an action which was not initially considered by the Project. Further, the Project has worked on the development of awareness, understanding and acceptance of resettlement programme benefits and also extended the livelihood development programmes to all RAVs.

3.6. Vulnerable Households

In December 2003, the Project collected specific data prior to the physical relocation of villages to identify vulnerable people living in the RAVs. This group consisted of 22 people, including single parents, the elderly and special needs individuals and special measures were taken to support these vulnerable households before, during and after relocation. Ongoing monitoring has been conducted to ensure needs are met and it was determined post-relocation that the majority of vulnerable households, particularly elderly people have retained the existing social structure and have children or extended family resident in their homes, assuming the responsibility of care givers.

3.7. Spontaneous In-migration and Adverse Induced Impacts

Risks of significant in-migration and negative induced impacts in the RAVs continue to exist, especially in light of employment opportunities available during the construction of the villages, their proximity to the LNG site, and the high standard of infrastructure, services and utilities of the RAVs compared to other villages in the Bay.

Data collected in July 2006, indicate that there were 300 new migrants added to the total population of 1165 resident in the three RAVs. Approximately half of the immigrants are characterised as internal migrants from Papua (54%) while the remainder are external migrants from other parts of Indonesia (30% from Sulawesi, Torajan, Bugeese and Makassar) and the remaining 16% from other parts of Indonesia including Sumatra, Jawa, Nusa Tenggara Barat and Maluku). The majority of in-migrants (80%) are economic migrants arriving to (i) secure employment, and/or (ii) capture the improved cash flows deriving from LNG construction wage employment through trade. The remainder of the in-migrants arrived due to family connections. Forty-three percent of the economic migrants have found work while the remainder are still seeking employment.

Challenges with the mitigation of spontaneous in-migrants seeking employment include weak village government and personal agreements made between clan leaders or community leaders and the new arrivals.

Opportunists seeking to capture the increased cash flow in the local communities have included a number of traders and a small number of commercial sex workers. However it is likely that these may be temporary migrants who subsequently leave the RAVs as workforce retrenchment occurs. In Tanah Merah for example, migrant traders operating in the market indicate that since FIRMA has finished re-construction of Saengga and the Project has closed the western fence, trade has become significantly more difficult.

In 2006, the Project conducted workshops in all of the RAVs with the aim of increasing the communities' understanding of migration impacts and approaches by which they might be managed. The programme's implementing partner, Gadjah Mada University (UGM), has also trained village workers in the collection of population census data for village officers in the RAVs.



In-Migration Impacts Workshop in Saengga

Table 3. Profile of In-migrants in RAVs, September 2006

No	Village	Gender	
		M	F
1	Tanah Merah	63	35
2	Saengga	37	25
3	Onar Lama	42	11
4	TOTAL	142	71

Source : In-migration Unit, Tangguh ISP

4. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (INCLUDING COMMENTARY ON STAFFING, RESOURCES AND BUDGET)

Staff

The Project's resettlement team consists of 4 full time positions (8 people working back-to-back rotations to ensure there is continuous coverage), including Resettlement Supervisor, Technical, Social and Field Community Development. The team manages

and coordinates with range of contractors engaged to deliver the various programmes including community-based construction of Onar Lama, livelihood programmes (agriculture, fisheries, micro-enterprise, cooperative development), etc. The resettlement team reports to the ISP Field Manger, enabling coordination across programmes.

Budget

Budget data will be available year end and will be covered in the next report to Lenders.

5. FORWARD PLAN (next 6 months)

For the next 12 month implementation period, the Project will focus on implementation of the plan with specific focus on:

- Handover of village infrastructure, facilities and utilities
- Implementation of the Dimaga Foundation
- Land titling
- Resolving the issue of the outboard engines to Saengga
- The pathway connecting Tanah Merah Baru to Manggosa and the establishment of the Manggosa fishing camp.
- Contracting of agricultural extensionists
- Microfinance and Microenterprise
- Onar Baru additional facilities

6. SUMMARY OF CORRECTIVE ACTION PLANS RELATED TO INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

As per requisite format, this section is to provide a summary of all Corrective Action Plans (to the extent related to the involuntary resettlement aspects of the Environmental and Social Requirements) that were closed out during the reporting period. As no Level 2 Non-Compliance events were recorded for the LARAP, no corrective actions have been developed during the specified period.

7. SUMMARY OF PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EXTERNAL PANEL RECOMMENDATIONS

As per requisite format, this section is to provide a summary of progress made during the reporting period in the implementation of all outstanding recommendations (to the extent related to the involuntary resettlement aspects of the Environmental and Social Requirements) made by the External Panel in the context of any review or monitoring conducted by it under the External Panel Terms of Reference. As this is the first Project

report and the process of contracting the External Panel is yet to be concluded, as yet there are no recommendations requiring Project response.

8. OTHER INFORMATION

As per requisite format, this section is to provide other information as the Tranche Lender may reasonably request that the Operator include in such report in relation to the Tangguh E&S Project's progress on the involuntary resettlement aspects of the Environmental and Social Requirements during the reporting period. No requests for additional information have been received.

9. NON-COMPLIANCE

As per requisite format, this section should report (in matrix format) failures to comply with, and actions and omissions which were inconsistent with, the involuntary resettlement aspects of the Environmental and Social Requirements (which such failure, action or omission constitutes or constituted a Level 2 E&S Non Compliance) during the relevant reporting period. No Level 2 Non-Compliance issues have been identified.