

GUIDELINES FOR THE REMOVAL AND RESETTLEMENT OF COMMUNITIES

OBJECTIVE

Establish guidelines for the removal and resettlement of communities affected by Petrobras System projects and/or activities.

DESCRIPTION

During its activities, the company may acquire or access public or private land and that land may be occupied or used in some manner. Acquiring land or land use rights for a given project or operation may cause the displacement of landowners and users. Displacement of communities as a result of land acquisition related to the project and/or restrictions on land use, can be in the form of physical or economic displacement.

Removal and resettlement of communities, as defined by standard DI-1PBR-00288- Terms and Concepts Used in Social Responsibility, include cases of physical displacement (removal and loss of housing) and economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to a loss of income or livelihoods) caused by land acquisitions or land restrictions to access and use. Resettlement or removal is considered involuntary when impacted communities are not allowed to refuse the land acquisition or restriction, resulting in physical or economic displacement.

In this context, it is recommended that the elaboration and execution of the community removal and resettlement plan following this corporate guideline be carried out by the management responsible for the project, and that Petrobras' Social Responsibility Management, in addition to supporting this execution, perform an audit evaluation of the effectiveness of the actions and measures adopted.

In the case of expropriation, which is the acquisition or the establishment of the right of way in one or more properties, once there is a public statement regarding the project, the manager responsible for the project or operation, in addition to complying with legal obligations, must contact the local authorities to establish a procedure for interaction with the affected people, seeking to minimize the socioeconomic impact of the works.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

The treatment of population contingents affected by projects and works must be guided by two fundamental premises:

1) Avoid or minimize the need for displacement of communities.

According to this guideline, the areas responsible for the project should look for project alternatives and identify technical and economic solutions during the planning stage of the enterprise that can avoid or minimize the number of affected people.

The expropriation and reparations for improvements, as well as the costs of rebuilding the lifestyles of impacted communities, should be considered when planning the project.

2) When the displacement of communities is necessary, there should be equal treatment between the affected social segments.

Actions should be taken to ensure similar living conditions than those that currently exist, as well as the maintenance of social and cultural relations.

REQUIREMENTS FOR REMOVAL AND RESETTLEMENT

This standard should be applied in cases of physical displacement of people and/or economic displacement (livelihoods) when any of the following requirements for removal and resettlement occur: Projeto de novo empreendimento;

- New venture project;
- Expansion or modification project for existing operations;
- Environmental liability area occupied by landowners and users;
- Existence of a specific condition resulting from environmental licensing;
- Other activities in a similar situation to those mentioned above.

BASIC PRINCIPLES

Dignity of the human person: This principle seeks to guarantee the constitutional right to housing and work. In this context, reparations for socioeconomic impacts seek to restore, as much as possible, the conditions that existed prior to the need to remove or resettle the affected communities.

Integrated Social Management: This principle establishes that there must be open channels of communication between the business, partners, and impacted communities in order to foster dialogue between the parties and recognize the claims of the impacted community. In addition, it seeks to foster partnerships with public institutions, local associations and non-governmental organizations that can assist in the execution of removal and resettlement projects.

Transparency and Objectivity: This principle highlights the importance of establishing clear and objective criteria for the inclusion or exclusion of communities from a removal and resettlement project. It also seeks to ensure social and institutional control of the removal and resettlement project. PL-OSPB-00013 - Social Responsibility Policy establishes that in all of our activities we are committed to communicating clearly, objectively, and transparently all the information related to our sustainability activities, reaching all stakeholders.

Stakeholder Engagement: A fundamental principle for successful removal or resettlement, stakeholder engagement refers to sharing information and knowledge that seeks to understand and respond to the concerns of potentially impacted or affected people, in addition to building relationships based on trust.

ACTION PLAN

The guidelines defined here seek to provide guidance, in this case, the particularities of each project must be considered. In this context, according to the requirements listed in item 3.1, the management team responsible for the project must prepare and execute an internal action plan containing at least:

- Goals and objectives;
- Timeline;
- Plan for communicating with stakeholders, prepared together with Communication, Social Responsibility and External Relations;
- Justification containing the reason for removal or resettlement within the scope of the project or the recovery of environmental liabilities;

- Methodology containing how the activities will be implemented, how to raise awareness and approach the target audience, and mechanisms for community participation;
- Socioeconomic research, identification of the main leaders and representative entities, pre-existing conflicts, negotiation strategy;
- Records of meetings, lectures, assemblies, public hearings, debate cycles, campaigns, and other actions taken;
- Communication channel between community and the business, with periodic reports;
- Methodology for assessing fair compensation (technical, legal and social elements);
- Mapping and individual technical registry for removal and resettlement;
- Photographic Report.

TRADITIONAL COMMUNITIES

Indigenous peoples, quilombolas and others considered vulnerable to the impacts of removal and resettlement must be specifically consulted, according to the standard of the process "Managing Community Relationships and Social Risks." This consultation considers the need to establish an ongoing relationship with these groups as early as possible during the project planning and throughout the project's life cycle.

Indigenous peoples must be informed through the aforementioned communication plan, in appropriate and accessible language, about projects that may occur on their land and have the opportunity to give or deny consent to a project before it starts. If the removal and resettlement of indigenous or quilombola communities is absolutely essential, it will be necessary to first carry out a free and informed consultation directed at these communities. The prior consultation seeks effective participation of indigenous or quilombola communities in the administrative and legislative decision-making process, guaranteeing the participation of these communities in consultations or public hearings in the licensing process that may take place through a representative body.

DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

Relevant information must be disclosed in advance to affected communities and other stakeholders so that everyone understands the risks, impacts, and opportunities associated with removal and resettlement.

Stakeholder consultation and participation should be organized and repetitive. The views of affected people and communities on issues that affect them should be considered directly through reporting in decision-making processes.

Therefore, the management team responsible for the project must develop a communication plan that helps to manage public expectations regarding the impacts of the project and its benefits, also observing the guidelines of standard PL-OSPB-00011- Communication Policy.

All communities potentially affected by removal or resettlement, or any interested party, should be included in the communication plan.

Host communities, that is, communities to which displaced persons will be relocated, should be included in the overall plan for removal or resettlement, and the socio-economic and cultural impacts on them should be minimized.

COMPENSATION FORMATS

The involuntary removal of communities is authorized after the publication of an expropriating decree in the official gazette, which states the public utility of the enterprise and authorizes the expropriation or right of way. In this case, expropriation may occur in a friendly manner and outside the courts, a situation in which the business and the individual enter into consensus regarding the amount of the compensation. If there is no agreement as to the compensation amount, the conflict will be resolved in court, through an expropriation or right of way action.

Fair compensation should result in living conditions and livelihoods similar to pre-existing ones. Since livelihoods often depend on a complex interconnection of assets, such as access to land and other natural resources, social networks, and access to employment and capital, compensation must consider restoring livelihoods or the social well-being displaced persons. Therefore, careful planning must be undertaken to ensure that, where removal or resettlement is inevitable, livelihoods are restored and communities maintain social and cultural integrity and continuity.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation of removal or resettlement should be included in the management process and project budget.

Organizational responsibilities and the monitoring methodology and schedule should be identified, and monitoring and assessment reports issued.

Monitoring and assessment reports include at least:

1. Stakeholder engagement: Affected stakeholders should be involved before, during, and after removal or resettlement, identifying successes, problems, and lessons learned.
2. Evaluation of effectiveness: there must be an evaluation of the effectiveness of actions in meeting the needs and expectations of the affected population.
3. Completion Audit: the completion audit should show that the resettlement process has been completed and indicate the extent to which measures have been taken to restore the living standards of the affected community.

OBJECTIONS AND COMPLAINTS

There should be an accessible way for stakeholders to forward objections and complaints, including for reparations when appropriate, through effective and transparent actions. In addition to the wide dissemination of the “Contact Us” channel, the opening of a local relationship channel with the affected communities must be ensured, where they can give and receive feedback regarding their objections and complaints.