

Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment

Phase 1 Assessment Report Chapter 4 – Stakeholder Engagement

Panguna Legacy Assessment Company Limited



Reference: 754-MELEN305719_R03

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4. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholder engagement was critical to the success of Phase 1 of the Legacy Impact Assessment. The Legacy Impact Assessment is a complex process and has been delivered in a context that is challenging and sensitive for all stakeholders. The history of the conflict on Bougainville, the social and environmental setting for the Panguna Mine and the complex history of the mining operation mean it is vital that stakeholder engagement for the Legacy Impact Assessment is culturally appropriate, rights-respecting and transparent.

Building trust and confidence between the different groups and affected communities through the development of relationships has been integral in the Legacy Impact Assessment process. Effective communication requires commitment from all stakeholders to be transparent and be accessible across all steps of the process. Stakeholder engagement for Phase 1 involved collaboration and alignment between many stakeholder groups, located across the study area, Bougainville, Papua New Guinea and internationally.

This chapter describes how engagement was successfully delivered within this complex context and the activities that played a critical role in the delivery of Phase 1 of the Legacy Impact Assessment.

4.1 GUIDELINES AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

Table 4.1 outlines the international standards that have guided the approach to stakeholder engagement for the Legacy Impact Assessment.

Table 4.1 Stakeholder engagement guidelines and international standards

Guideline	Relevance to the Legacy Impact Assessment
The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 'Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (OECD Guidelines)' (OECD 2023), The Guide for National Contact Points on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples when Handling Specific Instances (OECD 2022), and the Due Diligence Guidance on Meaningful Stakeholder Engagement in the Extractive Sector (OECD 2017)	<p>The OECD Guidelines provide recommendations for responsible business practices, including but not limited to human rights. The OECD Guidelines emphasise the responsibility of multinational enterprises to avoid causing or contributing to adverse human rights impacts and to take appropriate steps to address any such impacts that occur.</p> <p>The Guide for National Contact Points on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples when Handling Specific Instances notes that Indigenous people have a special connection to land and that impacts to land affects Indigenous peoples' cultures and livelihoods. The Guide recommends that rightsholders are involved in advising on the impact assessment process. This is achieved in the Legacy Impact Assessment process through the Oversight Committee and Secretariat led engagement.</p> <p>The OECD Due Diligence Guidance on Meaningful Stakeholder Engagement in the Extractive Sector provides recommendations for respecting the rights of Indigenous peoples, including developing ongoing informed consent processes, and documenting any agreements made.</p> <p>Section 4.2.3 discusses informed consent processes for the Legacy Impact Assessment process.</p>
International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards	<p>The IFC performance standards (PS) that guided stakeholder engagement activities include:</p> <p>PS 1: Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts. It requires the collection of recent social data at an appropriate level of detail to inform the identification of potential project risks and impacts. PS 1 also requires the development of an appropriate mechanism to respond and manage grievances and to provide means for adequate engagement with affected communities throughout the project cycle (IFC 2012a).</p> <p>PS 7: Indigenous Peoples requires project developers to avoid adverse impacts to Indigenous peoples. To support this, the IFC requires the collection of baseline data on these communities covering key environmental and social aspects that may be impacted by the project. It also requires informed consultation and participation with indigenous peoples throughout the project, and can include free, prior and informed consent under certain circumstances (IFC 2012a).</p>

Guideline	Relevance to the Legacy Impact Assessment
Stakeholder Engagement: A good practice handbook for companies doing business in emerging markets (IFC, 2007)	<p>The handbook provides a guideline of good practice stakeholder engagement with affected communities, local government authorities, non-governmental and other civil society organisations, local institutions and other interested or affected parties. The following principles for good stakeholder engagement are relevant to the Legacy Impact Assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder identification and analysis (Section 4.2.2). • Information disclosure (Section 4.3.2), involving: • Communicating information in a manner understandable to stakeholders. • Accurate and timely provision of information to stakeholders about the project, its impacts, and any other aspects that may have an effect on them. • Stakeholder consultation. • Negotiation and partnerships (Section 4.2.1). • Grievance management scaled to fit the level of risks and impacts of a project (see Section 4.2.4). • Reporting to stakeholders (see Section 4.2.4).
United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP)	<p>The UNDRIP establishes a framework of minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the Indigenous peoples of the world and elaborates on existing human rights standards and fundamental freedoms as they apply to Indigenous peoples. Section 4.2.3 summarises the human rights-based approach adopted for the Legacy Impact Assessment with further detail in Chapter 3.</p>
United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs)	<p>The UNGPs provide guidelines for states and companies to prevent, address and remedy human rights abuses committed by business enterprises. Principles 11 to 24 and 29 to 31 of the UNGPs outline businesses' human rights responsibilities, which include but are not limited to avoiding causing or contributing to adverse human rights impacts and preventing/mitigating adverse human rights impacts. Section 4.2.3 summarises the human rights-based approach adopted for the Legacy Impact Assessment with further detail in Chapter 3.</p>
Voluntary Principles on Security of Human Rights (VPSHR)	<p>The VPSHR guide companies in conducting a comprehensive human rights risk assessment in their engagement with public and private security providers, to ensure human rights are respected. The VPSHR help companies understand the environment they are operating in, identify security related human rights risks and take meaningful steps to address them.</p> <p>Section 4.2.3 summarises the human rights-based approach adopted for the Legacy Impact Assessment with further detail in Chapter 3.</p>

4.2 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

This section defines responsibilities for engagement during Phase 1, identifies stakeholders and outlines the approach for engagement, including record keeping procedures and reporting.

Tetra Tech Coffey developed a stakeholder engagement plan in consultation with the Secretariat to support meaningful engagement of relevant stakeholder groups in Phase 1. The Oversight Committee had input to this through the Secretariat and provided valuable advice throughout Phase 1. The following principles guided engagement carried out by the Oversight Committee, Secretariat and Tetra Tech Coffey teams:

- **Informed consent:** using methods that enable effective and meaningful opportunities for engagement, provide consistent and detailed information, are accessible to affected peoples and other relevant stakeholders and respects privacy and confidentiality in a timeframe that suits community governance and decision-making processes.
- **Integrity:** meaning engagement is open, truthful and transparent to enable stakeholders to participate in a meaningful way.

- **Inclusiveness:** engagement is accessible and balanced, reasonable attempts are made to include stakeholders that may be harder to reach, and information is understandable and readily accessible to stakeholders in culturally appropriate ways, so a full range of values and perspectives are included, with specific attention to assure gender equality as well as particular interests and needs of different clans, women and vulnerable groups.
- **Participatory:** engagement that promotes informed participation and is supported by timely and accurate information, stakeholders are provided with sufficient time and resources to provide feedback and input into the Legacy Impact Assessment process.
- **Respect and collaboration:** stakeholders are valued and respected; engagement throughout the Legacy Impact Assessment process is based on actively listening to, and attempting to understand, stakeholder needs, and being responsive to how they wish to be engaged.
- **Transparency and accountability:** ongoing processes are established to monitor, evaluate and disclose information, including processes to track and communicate decisions and activities in a reliable, accurate and clear manner. The Secretariat developed a complaints mechanism for the Legacy Impact Assessment that Tetra Tech Coffey follows and contributes to as appropriate. Section 4.2.4.2 provides further details of the complaints mechanism.
- **Appropriately targeted:** conducted in a manner commensurate with the actual and potential legacy impacts of the Panguna Mine and targeted to the key issues identified.
- **Independent:** the Legacy Impact Assessment and the engagement related to it is conducted in an independent and impartial manner, free of political or stakeholder bias.

4.2.1 Responsibilities for engagement

Due to the complexity of the Legacy Impact Assessment, collaboration and communication were essential to the process. Engagement activities were assigned to different parties to lead and participate in to enable effective collaboration.

The Legacy Impact Assessment is overseen by the multi-stakeholder Oversight Committee established by the ABG and parties to the AusNCP process (Rio Tinto Limited, the HRLC and the community members the HRLC represents). It has representatives from the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, BCL and landowner and community representatives. The Oversight Committee is chaired by an Independent Facilitator who is independent from ABG, Government of PNG, Rio Tinto Limited or the Complainants. The Oversight Committee is entrusted with endorsing documents and actions to progress the Legacy Impact Assessment, including those related to engagement. The Oversight Committee play a critical role in generating support for the Legacy Impact Assessment process and passing information back to key stakeholders.

The Secretariat is an organisation supporting the Oversight Committee, Technical Sub-Committee, Independent Facilitator and Complaints Mechanism. The Secretariat plays a critical role in the engagement by providing independent culturally sensitive advice and recommendations, management, community engagement and logistical support. The Secretariat's Community and Stakeholder Engagement Lead was responsible for approving and facilitating all engagement relating to the Legacy Impact Assessment process and ensuring that all stakeholders understood the full scope of Phase 1 of the Legacy Impact Assessment and that misconceptions about the process were addressed.

Tetra Tech Coffey was selected as the Primary Contractor to prepare Phase 1 of the Legacy Impact Assessment in October 2022. Tetra Tech Coffey's team maximised the contribution of local institutions, organisations and people for the delivery of the Primary Contractor Scope of Work. Tetra Tech Coffey's Bougainvillean team comprised of locals who, along with support from the Port Moresby and Australian teams, led the on-ground logistics and culturally sensitive delivery of engagement activities to support the fieldwork for the Legacy Impact Assessment.

Table 4.2 outlines the key roles and responsibilities for stakeholder engagement activities for Phase 1.

Table 4.2 Roles and responsibilities for stakeholder engagement activities for Phase 1

Role	Stakeholder engagement responsibilities
Oversight Committee	Overall governance of the Legacy Impact Assessment process, including the review and endorsement of relevant plans and activities to be undertaken by the Secretariat and Tetra Tech Coffey.
Independent Facilitator	Oversee implementation of the Legacy Impact Assessment Communications Strategy, including leading the Oversight Committee communication outputs. In consultation with the Secretariat's Community and Stakeholder Engagement Lead, review and endorsement of the Tetra Tech Coffey stakeholder engagement plan, provide information and advice to align engagement plans and communication strategy including inputs to defining key engagement messages.
Third-party Investigator	A person to be appointed by the Committee as needed to investigate Complaints involving the Independent Facilitator or a member of the Secretariat where it would not be possible to resolve the complaint via ordinary processes, or which require escalation from the Complex Complaints Mechanism process.
Secretariat's Project Lead	Lead and advise the Oversight Committee and Secretariat on technical matters relating to the Legacy Impact Assessment. Liaise with Tetra Tech Coffey regarding impact assessment activities to assist with planning and execution matters. Provide direction to the Secretariat's Community and Stakeholder Engagement Lead and communications contractors or staff relating to the implementation of the Legacy Impact Assessment Communications Strategy.
Secretariat's Finance and Administration Lead	Responsible for receiving and processing all complaints lodged via the Secretariat's complaints mechanism, including directing the complaints to the relevant stakeholder to address.
Secretariat's Community and Stakeholder Engagement Lead	Manage community engagement on behalf of the Oversight Committee, including the Community Engagement Project. In conjunction with Tetra Tech Coffey, lead pre awareness engagement sessions and other engagements activities to support the Legacy Impact Assessment.
Secretariat's Communication Lead	Responsible for all communication and pre-awareness activities and updates on social media.
Community Facilitators	Conduct community dialogue sessions under instruction from the Secretariat's Community and Stakeholder Engagement Lead. In conjunction with the Tetra Tech Coffey engagement team, carry out pre-awareness engagement sessions and other engagement activities in communities to support the Legacy Impact Assessment.
Tetra Tech Coffey	Develop and implement the stakeholder engagement plan for Phase 1 with a focus on engagement with community stakeholders relating to their involvement in the process and so the community is well informed about the nature of investigations to be conducted and is supportive of the process. Discuss stakeholder engagement activities with the Secretariat's Community and Stakeholder Engagement Lead and communication strategy, including sharing feedback on improving engagement approaches, providing inputs to defining key engagement messages including at community facilitator planning sessions. Provide technical input to stakeholder engagement activities by the Oversight Committee and Secretariat.
Peace and Conflict Studies Institute Australia (PaCSIA)	Contribute to the design of the Secretariat's Community Engagement Project and training community facilitators. Review progress and provide general advice on improving Secretariat community engagement activities.
Rio Tinto Limited	Support stakeholder engagement process facilitated by the Secretariat and Tetra Tech Coffey. No direct stakeholder engagement relating to the Legacy Impact Assessment to be undertaken.

Role	Stakeholder engagement responsibilities
HRLC	Support stakeholder engagement process facilitated by the Secretariat and Tetra Tech Coffey. No direct stakeholder engagement relating to the Legacy Impact Assessment to be undertaken.
Communication contractor	Support Secretariat in development of the communications strategy.

4.2.2 Stakeholder identification and mapping

A participatory approach to the identification and mapping of stakeholders was undertaken with the Secretariat and community representatives at the start of Phase 1. Stakeholder mapping is commonly conducted from the viewpoint of likely project influence. For the Legacy Impact Assessment process, stakeholder mapping was conducted from the perspective of likely actual or potential impacts of the Panguna Mine since 1989 and the legitimacy of the stakeholder's role in the Legacy Impact Assessment process. The mapping and identification process also considered vulnerability and particular groups of rights holders.

The following groups were identified as key stakeholders (Table 4.3):

- 'Impacted communities' reflects communities engaged during the dialogue process, including different cohorts within these communities such as adults, youths, combatants, Chiefs, males and females.
- Legacy Impact Assessment process team, including Oversight Committee, Secretariat and Technical Sub-Committee.
- Various government levels.
- Civil society organisations, non-government organisations (NGOs) and churches.
- Service providers/suppliers.
- Local and national media outlets.

Table 4.3 Identified key stakeholders

Stakeholder group	Stakeholder
Complainants and community chiefs	Community members
Landowner Groups and chairpersons	<p>Panguna Land Owners Association (LOA)</p> <p>Special Mining Lease LOA villages – Ioro 1 constituency Parakake, Pakia, Panguna Urban (Karonaa, Kavarong), Guava, Moroni/Kosipe, Kokore, Siderousi</p> <p>Upper Tailings LOA – Ioro 2 and part of Ioro 1 constituency – Tunnel, Barako, Baiarung, Tenkono, Tempiri, Onove, Pirurari, Taruanau, Oune, Camp, Enamira, Dupanta</p> <p>Mid Tailings LOA – Ioro 3 census unit – Derevai, Momau, Jaba Pump Station, Pem'ana, Kenbeba, Lela, Maluna, Konuku, Tavampai, Kerapariko, Toku</p> <p>Bolave Fish owners and affected peoples association-Bana</p> <p>Lower Tailings LOA – Bana – Katauri, Kokore, Namunsa, Kobalu, Polamato, Meua/Wasikeulumai, Maile, Moirue, Marauntaba</p> <p>Port Mine Access Road LOA – Eivo, Apiatei and Pinei-nari</p> <p>Siokate LOA – Arawa area-Loloho. Loloho aquatic, Tunuru, Arawa village, Arawa urban, Korokoro, Kaino, Metonai, Aria</p> <p>Uruawa LOA – Rorovana, Tarara and Vito</p> <p>Port and Arawa town community</p> <p>Coastal Corridor – Torokina District (Wards) – Koiare, Marowa/Kokomokina, Makirai</p>

Stakeholder group	Stakeholder
Legacy Impact Assessment process team	Oversight Committee (including Rio Tinto Limited and HRLC) Secretariat Independent Facilitator Technical Sub-Committee Primary Contractor BCL
Government Departments	Autonomous Bougainville Government departments of Community Government and District Affairs, Health, Community Development, Police, Environment, Mining Community Governments in Panguna Bana and Torokina districts Government of PNG
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), NGOs, Churches	Bougainville Women's Federation (BWF) in partnership with International Women Development Agency (IWDA) Panguna Women's Federation Kieta Women's Federation
Service Providers	Health service providers – Arawa Health Centre, Kuneke Aid post, Moratona Health Centre Bougainville Police Service – Arawa
Local and national media outlets	Various

The study area was initially divided into four large areas known as domains. To conduct engagement as part of the social, health and human rights field investigations, these domains were divided further into six sub-domains based on existing community organisation. The communities within the domains were selected by Tetra Tech Coffey and endorsed by the Oversight Committee. Two control sites, non-mine impacted areas with similar social and environmental conditions, were selected for inclusion in the social, health and human rights studies. These control site communities were:

- Tokiai, a community located in a mountainous region of similar natural landscape to the Mine Domain and upper tailings area accessible from Arawa.
- Marowa, a community located in a similar natural landscape to the geography of the Delta Domain and Lower tailings area in terms of topography, water access, and vegetation.

Table 4.4 lists the locations visited in each domain during site visits, pre-awareness and social and environmental field investigations. These are explained further in each engagement activity below.

An additional 26 communities were engaged during the community dialogue process (see Section 4.3.1.2). Figure 4.1 shows the communities engaged during Phase 1.

Table 4.4 Stakeholder engagement locations

Domain	Sub-domain	Communities
Mine Incorporates the SML area, including open pit, concentrator plant, waste rock dumps and processing infrastructure.	Upper mine These communities are located within and surrounding the pit and processing facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panguna Town • In-pit • Moroni • Dapera • Kurua • Former BCL light vehicle workshop.
	Lower mine These communities are located south of the mine and in proximity to the Kawerong River.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pirurari • Onove • Oune ward.

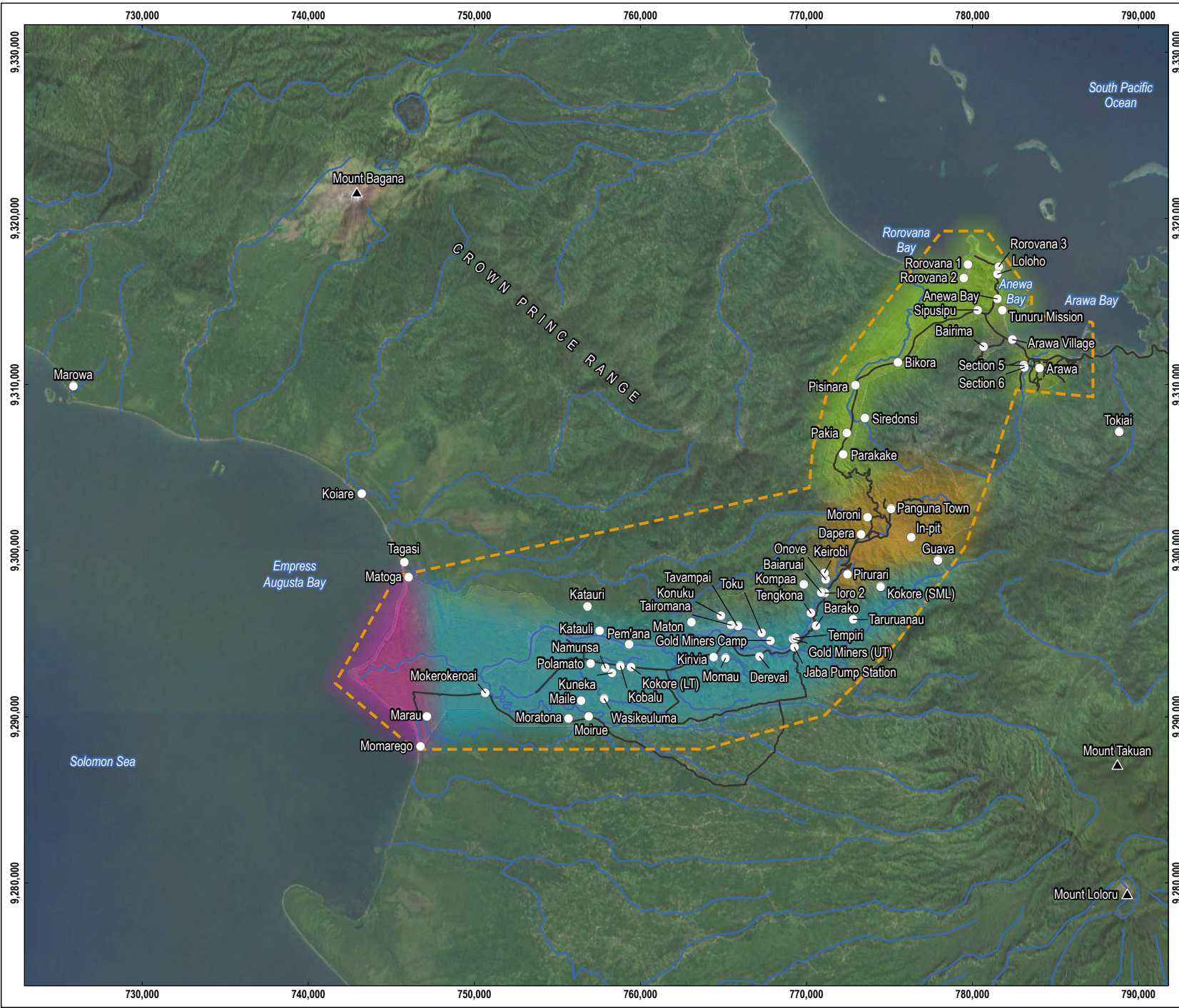
Domain	Sub-domain	Communities
River System Kawerong-Jaba River system above and downstream of the mine. It includes mine impacted inflows, the rivers themselves and tailings deposition areas on surrounding floodplains.	Upper and mid tailings These communities are located along the access road and between the south side of the Jaba Pump Station levee and the north bank of the Kawerong-Jaba river.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barako • Jaba Pump Station • Gold Miners Camp • Konuku • Momau.
	Lower tailings These communities are located downstream below Tailings Basin 1 and are within areas at risk of flooding due to the change in the course of the Jaba River and tailings deposition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pem'ana • Namunsa • Mokerokerai (Ambush Corner) • Kuneka Fermentary area • Kuneka school • Kokore • Motsumili.
Delta Jaba River Delta in Empress Augusta Bay including immediately offshore (within a kilometre) of the average mean sea level on the delta.	No sub-domains were established within this domain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marau • Tagasi/Matoga • Koiare.
Port and Town The communities located in the area surrounding port facilities in Arawa Bay. Primary areas of interest include concentrate storage, hydrocarbon fuel storage, the power station, and dewatering facilities. The Port to Mine Access Road, Pinei River and the Rorovana villages are also in this domain.	No sub-domains were established within this domain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anewa Bay • Rorovana 3 • Rorovana 1 • Rorovana 2 (Pinei River) • Metonai School • Nairobi • Camp 5.
Control (not a formal domain)	No sub-domains were established within this group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marowa • Tokiai .

4.2.3 Engagement approach and methods

Engagement for the Legacy Impact Assessment was guided by various approaches and methods noted in Table 4.5 intended to achieve inclusive, meaningful, participatory, and human rights-based engagement.

Table 4.5 Engagement methods

Stakeholder group	Purpose	
	To impart information	To discern expectations/opinions
Potentially affected communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitated village briefings • One-on-one meetings • Informal engagement • Newsletters, posters and brochures • Legacy Impact Assessment update newsletters • Social media posts and media releases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitated village meetings • Focus group meetings with targeted groups (e.g., women and youth, ex-combatants).
National, provincial, and local-level government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project briefings • One-on-one meetings • Written briefs • Legacy Impact Assessment update newsletters • Social media posts and media releases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project briefings • One-on-one meetings • Written requests.
NGOs and civil society organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posters and brochures • Newsletters, posters and brochures • Social media posts and media releases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-on-one meetings • Project briefings.



LEGEND

- Village
- Road
- Watercourse
- Phase 1 study area
- Domain area
 - Domain A - Mine
 - Domain B - River System
 - Domain C - Delta
 - Domain D - Port and Town

SOURCE
Villages, roads, watercourses, domains and study area from Tetra Tech Coffey.
Imagery from Woolpert (2023) and Google Earth (2020).

0 2.5 5 km
SCALE 1:325,000
PAGE SIZE: A4
PROJECTION: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 56S

PANGUNA LEGACY ASSESSMENT COMPANY
PANGUNA MINE LEGACY IMPACT ASSESSMENT
PHASE 1

FIGURE 4.1
Communities engaged during Phase 1 of the Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment

TETRA TECH COFFEY

DATE: 30.10.24 PROJECT: 754-MELN305719 FILE: 305719_R03_F04.01_GIS

4.2.3.1 Meaningful engagement

The following factors guided engagement activities to support the meaningful engagement of potentially affected communities:

- The capacity and interest of targeted stakeholders: the engagement approach, language used, culturally sensitivities, supporting materials, and activities were tailored to specific stakeholders.
- The suitability of locations for engagement: interactions took place in safe locations that maximised the sharing of information and provided for the necessary accessibility and privacy to allow for broad community participation in a range of topics.
- Support requirements for stakeholders: necessary support was provided to allow stakeholders to understand technical concepts and the scope and approach of the Legacy Impact Assessment.
- Timing: sufficient time was provided for stakeholders to process information and engage in an informed and meaningful way in the Legacy Impact Assessment.

4.2.3.2 Culturally appropriate engagement

All engagement activities were undertaken in a culturally appropriate manner. Adherence to cultural protocols led to the need for flexibility in engagement schedules and the development of fall-back plans to satisfy the same engagement purpose. The Papua New Guinean Tetra Tech Coffey Stakeholder Engagement Lead was responsible for leading and advising cultural protocols that were required to be incorporated into engagement activities and plans. Cultural sensitivity training and awareness were provided by the Secretariat to the team including subcontractors before each field campaign.

Tetra Tech Coffey worked closely with the Secretariat to understand the weather patterns and the community's seasonal calendars. Seasonal calendars reflect the community's seasons such as gardening, fishing, harvesting, main church activities, income generating activities, and other main community activities to help plan engagement activities for each respective community so it was as effective as possible.

Bougainville is a matrilineal society and land is inherited through the female lineage. Female leaders are respected and will always have a voice. Women were engaged throughout Phase 1 during pre-awareness, community dialogues and key-informant interviews like those with the Siokate Landowners Association and Bougainville Women's Federation presidents for Panguna and Kieta (Section 4.3).

Building a relationship is always based on trust and it means we do what we say we will do and explaining this in simple terms to the community members. As detailed in Section 4.3, pre-awareness activities and the community dialogues were the key tools for informing communities about the Legacy Impact Assessment process, activities, and progress, and ensuring cultural preferences for engagement were understood and met.

Most people in the communities speak in their local language and Tok Pisin. Tok Pisin was used widely by Tetra Tech Coffey throughout Phase 1; where possible, a local interpreter was also used so that Tok Ples could also be used.

Changes to the approach based on the cultural context and engagement preference of the village leaders was documented as part of engagement planning and reporting. Whenever there were changes, this was communicated with the team leads and then with the community facilitators, Secretariat and this was communicated back to the community chiefs and leaders by the community facilitators.

Examples of instances where changes to the engagement planning to accommodate cultural and engagement preferences occurred during Phase 1 include:

- Field investigation teams were scheduled to work through Sunday. However, to show respect for community religious practices on Sundays, it was decided by the Oversight Committee that teams would not conduct activities on those days for the remainder of the field campaigns.
- Changes to the field campaign schedule due to cultural preferences were made when during the pre-awareness for field campaign 1, deaths unrelated to the work occurred in Dapera and Marau. In order to respect cultural preferences, the visits were rescheduled in consultation with community chiefs and leaders.
- During field campaign 1, two members of Tangkurang asked the field investigation team to leave Panguna. As detailed further in Section 4.3.1.4, the plan to do work in Panguna was put on hold until the issue was resolved through engagement between Tetra Tech Coffey, Tangkurang Chiefs and the Secretariat.

4.2.3.3 Rights based engagement

As detailed in Chapter 3, engagement with affected people throughout the process underpinned implementing a human rights-based and participatory approach, involving:

- Participation of potentially affected communities and individuals. Activities that achieved participation included participatory mapping the use of participatory photography (see Section 4.3.2.4) and the awareness campaign (see Section 4.3.1.1 and Section 4.3.2.2). Participation of communities and individuals in the investigation was contingent on informed consent prior to the commencement of data or sample collection. Informed consent processes were incorporated into all investigations undertaken based on the following criteria:
 - Voluntary: the process was free from coercion. Participation was voluntary, and participants were informed that they could withdraw their participation at any time.
 - Prior: through the pre-awareness campaign, communities were made aware of the Legacy Impact Assessment process before the field investigations were undertaken.
 - Informed: the pre-awareness campaign and the initial site visit raised awareness of the Legacy Impact Assessment project and the field investigations. All survey instruments that collected personal data began with a formal confirmation of informed consent.
- Non-discrimination and equality: those most at risk of discrimination and marginalisation were identified and methods to support their inclusion and voice were developed. These included separate meetings with marginalised persons. Based on previous projects in PNG, methods were also developed to support the participation of the vulnerable groups (see Chapter 3).
- Transparency and accountability: was facilitated through the community dialogue program and pre-awareness activities, discussed further in Section 4.3.

4.2.4 Engagement recording and reporting

It is critical that engagement for the Legacy Impact Assessment is transparent. This section describes the methods developed for recording and reporting stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during Phase 1.

4.2.4.1 Stakeholder engagement registers

Engagement activities supporting the Legacy Impact Assessment were recorded in the stakeholder engagement registers by Tetra Tech Coffey and the Secretariat. The registers include details of:

- Relevant stakeholder grouping
- Contact details
- Engagement activities including methods, dates and location
- Issues faced and how this was addressed.

4.2.4.2 Complaints mechanism

The Secretariat developed a complaints mechanism for the Legacy Impact Assessment. The complaints mechanism was developed for people to seek resolution of their complaint related to the undertaking of the Legacy Impact Assessment, the Oversight Committee process and the independent Funding Vehicle established to fund the Impact Assessment and Oversight Committee-related expenses.

The objective of the complaints mechanism outlined in Table 4.6 was to establish a non-judicial, formal system for managing stakeholder complaints in a systematic, fair, appropriate and transparent manner in accordance with the UNGPs, and for complaints to be resolved in a way that is respectful of the complainant's fundamental human rights. The UNGPs requires grievance mechanisms to be legitimate, accessible, predictable, equitable, transparent, rights-compatible, based on engagement and dialogue and to be a source of continuous learning.

The complaints mechanism was not mandated to address:

- Legacy issues or imminent risks a result of the Panguna Mine raised before the completion of Phase 1.
- Grievances about community events or issues not related to undertaking the Impact Assessment or the actions of the Oversight Committee in overseeing the Impact Assessment.
- Complaints about remediation or restitution including relating to the operation or cessation of mining of the Panguna Mine.

Table 4.6 Outline of complaints mechanism

Steps	Process
Step 1: Awareness about the process	The complaints mechanism process was shared with the stakeholders through the dialogue rounds, pre-awareness programs, ongoing community engagement and informal interactions.
Step 2: Receive and register complaints	<p>Complainants (or on their behalf) submit the complaints form. Complaints can be lodged:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By phone: +675 71449914 • By email: PEHRIA.Secretariat@gmail.com • By mail: c/.PO Box 313, Waigani • In person: at the Secretariat's Office in Arawa; or previously at Ioro 2 Community Government Building. <p>Complaints are received by the Secretariat's Administration and Finance Lead and registered with a unique coding and managed in a culturally sensitive. The process is explained to the complainant.</p> <p>Complaints can be anonymous depending on the complainant's preference.</p>
Step 3: Classify the grievance	Complaints are classified accordingly to each complaint and who the complaint is for.

Steps	Process
Step 4: Investigation and determining resolutions and action plan	Resolutions determined according to each complaint, whether it is simple or complex and who it involves: the Secretariat or the Independent Facilitator or the Primary Contractor. All resolutions or agreed plans to address a complaint must be prepared in writing in English and translated into Tok Pisin if requested. The resolution must include the date of receipt of complaint, notice of review and discussion of complaint, measures proposed to be implemented to bring the complaint to a resolution and signature by the Independent Facilitator or, if the complaint involves the Independent Facilitator, the third-party investigator and the complainant(s).
Step 5: Implementation and monitoring	Implementation of resolutions agreed will be actively monitored, with regular reporting back to the complainant(s) as agreed in the resolution. Failure to implement measures in accordance with the agreed resolution and timeframe may be escalated by the complainant(s) to the Independent Facilitator to address and resolve in accordance with the next step.
Step 6: Follow-up measures after unsatisfactory resolution	Contact the complainant(s) to clarify the reason for dissatisfaction. Report the dissatisfaction to the Independent Facilitator, who will determine whether steps 2 and 3 should be repeated. If the Independent Facilitator is the subject of the complaint, the matter will be reported to the third-party investigator to consider.

4.2.4.3 Stakeholder data protection and confidentiality

It was important to maintain a robust data protection and privacy framework given the sensitive context of the Legacy Impact Assessment and the nature of the activities and data to be collected during the environmental, social and human rights surveys. Individual responses collected from participants during stakeholder engagement activities were presented in the aggregate or otherwise de-identified in reports developed for the Legacy Impact Assessment. That is, participants were not named and their image was not used unless they provided their informed consent for the name or image to be used within the Legacy Impact Assessment reports.

All data collected through stakeholder engagement activities for the Legacy Impact Assessment were stored on secured servers or data storage devices that include standard back up protection protocols. Access to raw data collected during the social and human rights field investigation process were restricted to Tetra Tech Coffey personnel and sub-contractors based on the following criteria:

- Confirmation by the Tetra Tech Coffey Social, Human Health and Human Rights Study Coordinator that access to the social dataset is required as part of the person's project role.
- Completion of a confidentiality agreement.
- Social data that has been reviewed by the Tetra Tech Coffey Social, Human Health and Human Rights Study Coordinator and confirmed to have the following characteristics may be made available to other stakeholders (e.g., Panguna Legacy Assessment Company Limited):
- The data contains no personal data.
- The release of the data presents no risk to participants.

4.3 ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

This section summarises engagement activities completed by the Secretariat and Tetra Tech Coffey to support Phase 1. Table 4.7 outlines the four stages of engagement for the Legacy Impact Assessment process.

Table 4.7 Engagement stages and activities

	Stage	Process stage description	Purpose of engagement	Engagement activities
Activities supporting the Legacy Impact Assessment	1. Initiation stage	<p>To inform communities of the Legacy Impact Assessment, likely upcoming activities and to begin to collect information on community concerns.</p> <p>To understand and establish community preferences for how to engage and provide a basis for how the community can participate in the Legacy Impact Assessment.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official launch, with President Honourable Ishmael Toroama • Initial field visit • Field visit 2, including pre-awareness and key-informant interviews • Oversight Committee meetings • Community dialogue meetings • Social media posts and media releases (published by the Secretariat) • Factsheets, domain maps and posters during pre-awareness sessions. • Meetings with government stakeholders • One-on-one meetings with community leaders/chiefs.
Activities specific to the Legacy Impact Assessment	2. Information gathering stage	Technical studies within the study area to characterise environmental, social and human rights conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To inform stakeholders of upcoming field investigation activities. • To collect information on community concerns about potential impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-awareness • Facilitated village and project briefings • Focus group discussions • Participatory mapping and photography • Key informant interviews • Legacy Impact Assessment update newsletters • Social media posts and media releases (published by the Secretariat).
	3. Presenting key results	Presentation of key draft results of Phase 1 to the Oversight Committee members then ABG and then the people of Bougainville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To inform relevant stakeholders about the key results of Phase 1. • To inform communities about how to provide feedback and next steps toward finalisation and publication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations to the Oversight Committee, ABG and then the people of Bougainville • Social media posts and media releases (published by the Secretariat).
	4. Legacy Impact Assessment disclosure	Publish final Phase 1 report following approval by the Oversight Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To disclose the results of the Legacy Impact Assessment to affected stakeholders and interested parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social media posts and media releases (to be published by the Secretariat) • Newsletters, posters and brochures.

4.3.1 Engagement activities supporting the Legacy Impact Assessment process

Engagement activities were undertaken to inform communities of the Legacy Impact Assessment process and establish an understanding of community preferences for engagement. The Secretariat led this engagement with support from other groups (e.g., PaCSIA, Tetra Tech Coffey) as required.

Activities during the initiation stage supported the Legacy Impact Assessment and were repeated as required throughout the subsequent stages. This allowed for communities to be informed about the status of the work and upcoming activities and for feedback on issues of concern or grievances, as well as community preferences for engagement, to be considered appropriately as Phase 1 progressed.

These are detailed in the sections below.

4.3.1.1 Launch of the Legacy Impact Assessment

The Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment was officially launched at an event with a keynote address by the ABG President Honourable Ishmael Toroama on 6 December 2022 in Arawa (Plate 4.1). The launch was chaired by the current sitting member for North Bougainville Honourable Francesca Semoso.

It was attended by representatives from ABG, the Oversight Committee, Secretariat, Lead Complainant Honourable Theonila Roka Matbob, HRLC, Tetra Tech Coffey, landowner groups, communities and the ABG President Honourable Ishmael Toroama and his delegates. The ABG media team and National Broadcasting Commission (NBC) Radio Sankamap was also present. During his keynote speech, President Honourable Ishmael Toroama welcomed the Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment and thanked the HRLC for pursuing the local complaint (NBC Bougainville, 7 December 2022). Lead Complainant Honourable Theonila Roka Matbob was quoted saying (NBC Bougainville, 7 December 2022):

“the assessment brings a ray of hope to the many people whose lives and livelihoods have been devastated by the dangerous chemicals and other legacy impacts from the Panguna Mine”

4.3.1.2 Community dialogue meetings

The views and experiences of people from the mine affected communities are central to the Legacy Impact Assessment. In 2015, PaCSIA began designing and implementing community dialogue projects in Bougainville in collaboration with local partners. Starting with the Panguna Dialogue Project, these projects have been focused on the impacts of the conflict, peacebuilding, strengthening grassroots democratic governance and community pathways for a peaceful future. The Panguna Dialogue Project led to further Bougainville wide peacebuilding initiatives focused on the Referendum and a peaceful future for Bougainville.

The Secretariat led a series of linked community dialogues throughout Phase 1, supported by PaCSIA. The approach aimed to build on the success of the previous dialogue processes and local relationships. Key aims of the dialogue process included: supporting communities to have a strong voice in the formal Legacy Impact Assessment process, ensuring that there was culturally appropriate and deep community participation in the assessment process, supporting communities to be well-informed, and creating a space for communities to have an opportunity to discuss and raise questions. The dialogues also served to provide word of mouth updates between larger networks of community members and to confirm and triangulate information they might have heard from other sources.

The community dialogues were conducted with mine-affected communities at four different stages of the process. There were male and female facilitators at each of the dialogues. The purpose of the dialogues was to inform community members about the background of the Legacy Impact Assessment process, developments in the process and provide them with the opportunity to discuss their questions, concerns,

needs and demands in local languages. Community members who engaged with the process included chiefs, elders, members of local governments, church leaders, women leaders, youth leaders, ex-combatants' leaders and members of landowner associations.

The dialogues were focused on participant input, interactive procedures and inclusive and rights-respecting participation. Methodologically the dialogues were a mix of problem-solving analytical approaches (group discussions of problems, presentations, questions and answers) and narrative approaches to elicit stories of individual and communal issues. The dialogues included culturally appropriate formats.

Community facilitators collected feedback, with the communities; permission, from which reports were generated on the communities visited, number of people who were present during the dialogues and their areas of concerns. These reports were then shared with communities, the Oversight Committee and other stakeholders where appropriate. The community dialogues were delivered across the following six areas:

1. Siokate Eastern Coast (Port and Town Domain)
2. Upper Tailings (River System Domain)
3. Middle Tailings (River System Domain)
4. Lower Tailings (River System Domain)
5. Special Mining Lease Area (Mine Domain)
6. Coastal Corridor (Delta Domain).

Round One

Round One started with a community facilitator planning workshop and dialogues started on 22 October 2022 and ran over a 15-day period. A total of 54 dialogues were conducted in the six areas, with approximately 1,338 people. The Middle Tailings area dialogues had the highest number of people, with over 379 attendees (Table 4.8). Across the impact areas, more women than men participated in Round One; however, more young men attended compared to young women. The exception to this trend was the Upper Tailings area and Coastal Corridor. Additionally, the East Coast had the same number of young men and women participate.

The purpose of Round One was to introduce the Legacy Impact Assessment process and structure to local communities, with information on the background, structure and key people involved such as the Oversight Committee members. Additional goals included supporting a space for dialogue and questions while gathering initial feedback from communities. Dialogues were led and facilitated in Tok Pisin and Tok Ples. Guiding questions asked included:

- What questions do participants have about the assessment process?
- How has the community been impacted by the mine?
- What would the participants like to see in the future for their children?
- How would the community like to participate in the impact assessment?

For question one, the most frequent response was 'lack of information', indicating that, as expected, at that stage there was limited knowledge of the impact assessment process across the study area. The most frequent response provided to question two was 'impact on the environment'. In particular, the responses were linked to concerns about chemical pollution or chemical contamination of water and soils. 'Social impacts on the livelihood of the people' was the most frequent response for question three. In particular, the main concern raised was for children in the impacted communities to have better futures, health and education. For question four, the most frequent response was 'socio-economic opportunities to benefit from the impact assessment', particularly in relation to employment opportunities created through the impact assessment investigations. Round One also highlighted the complexity of the historical context and the role it continues to play in participants' current experiences as well as the multiple layers of understanding about the Impact Assessment process.

Table 4.8 Dialogue Round One data summary

Area	Number of community dialogues delivered	Number of attendees	Number of male attendees	Number of female attendees	Number of young male attendees	Number of young female attendees
East Coast*	12	370	132	149	44	44
Upper Tailings	10	154	59	59	17	19
Middle Tailings	12	379	125	130	70	54
Lower Tailings	12	169	65	63	24	17
Special Mining Lease	8	165	59	70	20	16
Coastal Corridor	3	101	46	25	16	14
Total	54	1,338	486	496	191	164

* Note: the status of each male and female participate was not always properly recorded to determine the level of engagement from the target groups

Round Two

Round Two started with a community facilitator planning workshop and commenced on 19 February 2023 and ran over a 12-day period. A total of 56 dialogues were facilitated in the six impact areas with approximately 1,598 people attending. The Upper Tailings area dialogues had the highest number of people, with over 600 attendees (Table 4.9). Across the study areas, more older and young men than older and young women participated in Round 2; however, more young men attended compared to young women. The exception to this trend was the Special Mining Lease area where more young women participated compared to young men. The Coastal Corridor area was combined with the Lower Tailings during Round Two and Three due to budgeting and logistics.

Table 4.9 Dialogue Round Two data summary

Area	Number of community dialogues delivered	Number of attendees	Number of male attendees	Number of female attendees	Number of young male attendees	Number of young female attendees
East Coast*	12	311	116	115	46	33
Upper Tailings	12	604	230	169	115	90
Middle Tailings	12	199	31	49	85	34
Lower Tailings	12	290	137	115	21	17
Special Mining Lease	8	194	95	64	13	22
Coastal Corridor	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	56	1,598	609	512	280	196

* Note: the status of each male and female participate was not always properly recorded to determine the level of engagement from the target groups

The purpose of this round was to respond to community questions and concerns from Round One, to clarify information about the Legacy Impact Assessment process and explain the upcoming field work. While providing information the aim was to continue supporting a space for dialogue and gathering initial feedback from communities. Dialogues were led and facilitated in Tok Pisin and Tok Ples. The aim of the round was also to gather feedback from communities.

Guiding questions asked included:

- What questions do you have about the work Tetra Tech Coffey will do?
- What do you think would be the best way can you help or support this work and to find out more about the impacts of the Panguna Mine?

The most common response to question one was that there was a lack of information and that there was a need to keep communities informed. Regarding question two, the communities wanted to support the impact assessment through local employment opportunities (e.g., transport hire, security) and providing information for surveys. However, during discussion of both questions it was noted there was scepticism and distrust towards the assessment process, including how the data will be used, and there were expectations for the results to inform communities about the chemical pollution in impacted areas.

Based on the results of the Secretariat's community engagement in Round Two, and the outcomes of pre-awareness activities and field campaign 1 activities, it was identified that increased communication and engagement was required for future activities, particularly for some areas. To address this, the Secretariat and Tetra Tech Coffey agreed to:

- Expand the community facilitator network.
- Increase engagement with the Ward Leaders in the process.
- Increase involvement of the community representatives on the Oversight Committee in building awareness and support for the Legacy Impact Assessment process.
- Increase media coverage for the Legacy Impact Assessment process.

Round Three

Round Three started with a community facilitator planning workshop and dialogues commenced on 14 November 2023 and ran over a 13-day period. This round concluded with a debriefing meeting on 7 December 2023. A total of approximately 1,549 people attended across 71 locations. The Lower Tailings area dialogues had the highest number of people, with 449 attendees (Table 4.10).

Table 4.10 Dialogue Round Three data summary

Area	Number of community dialogues delivered	Number of attendees	Number of male attendees	Number of female attendees	Number of young male attendees	Number of young female attendees
East Coast	14	351	88	137	69	57
Upper Tailings*	13	316	136	120	36	36
Middle Tailings	14	258	87	90	33	48
Lower Tailings	12	449	165	161	66	57
Special Mining Lease	11	175	65	45	35	30
Coastal Corridor	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	56	1,549	541	553	239	228

* Note: the status of each male and female participate was not always properly recorded to determine the level of engagement from the target groups

Round Three occurred following the completion of field work for Phase 1 and was focused on sharing and clarifying what had been completed in the data collection process, responding to community questions from previous dialogue rounds and providing information about the next steps in the Legacy Impact Assessment process.

Guiding questions asked during the dialogue round included:

- What questions do you have about the next steps of the Legacy Impact Assessment process?
- What has your experience been with the Legacy Impact Assessment so far? (e.g., did you see the assessment team? did they visit your area?)
- What feedback do you have on the process?
- What are your thoughts about the Phase 1 Report findings that will be made public next year (2024)?

Across the communities, the most frequent concerns, questions and comments included:

- Concerns and fears about what happens after the Phase 1 Impact Assessment Report regarding addressing the impacts and relocation if areas are identified as high risk.
- Questions regarding possible remediation, if the impacts will be addressed and what actions will be taken or projects put in place to address the impacts.
- Compensation.
- Questions regarding bias of the process and the report.
- Requests for the report to be public and accessible.
- The expectation to see the results of the Phase 2 impact assessment studies as soon as possible.

Round 4

Round Four commenced with a facilitator planning workshop and dialogues commenced in June 2024 and ran over several weeks. This round concluded with a debriefing meeting on 26 June 2023. A total of approximately 1,806 people attended across 81 locations. The East Coast area dialogues had the highest number of people, with 480 attendees (Table 4.11).

Table 4.11 Dialogue Round Four data summary

Area	Number of community dialogues delivered	Number of attendees	Number of male attendees	Number of female attendees	Number of young male attendees	Number of young female attendees
East Coast	23	480	124	164	97	95
Upper Tailings*	13	306	69	43	91	103
Middle Tailings	13	353	107	110	67	69
Lower Tailings	12	218	80	68	30	40
Special Mining Lease	9	236	65	85	37	49
Coastal Corridor ^(†)	11	213	80	86	33	14
Total	81	1,806	525	556	355	370

* Note: the status of each male and female participate was not always properly recorded to determine the level of engagement from the target groups

† The lower tailings delta team

Round Four was focused on communicating the next steps in the Legacy Impact Assessment process and seeking feedback from local communities. The purpose of the dialogue round was to inform communities on when the Draft Phase 1 Assessment Report would be:

- Issued for review by the Parties and Technical Sub-Committee
- Presented to the Oversight Committee
- Presented to the communities.

The locations of the previous dialogues varied slightly in each round, and there were some instances of uncertainty about the locations. Considering this feedback, Round Four was conducted with a revised approach. Locations were agreed upon with various stakeholders and were shared via social media and radio, with the aim of increasing awareness of the dialogue and increasing attendance. As detailed in Table 4.11, Round Four had the highest participation of all rounds.

For Round Four, there were 15 key messages to be shared and discussed. Key messages included:

1. Scope of the Draft Phase 1 Assessment Report
2. What is happening now?
3. Delivery of the Draft Phase 1 Assessment Report
4. Locations for the presentation of the report results
5. Rights respecting principles that will guide presentations to communities.

Across the communities, the most frequent concerns and questions and comments raised in response to the information provided about these messages were as follows:

- Communities' desire to see the Draft Phase 1 Assessment Report as soon as possible.
- Communities' desire to participate and contribute to providing feedback on the draft results.
- Strong support for the process and communities made commitments to the safety of presenters and the events.
- Community ideas for the presentations were shared. The themes included:
 - A strong focus on refreshments and transportation, and how it is or is not connected to following cultural processes.
 - Custom was mentioned frequently and involved the desire for including a traditional welcome, the foods prepared, cultural music and performances.
 - The need for the presentations to be in a format that can be understood at the village level (i.e., simple language, in Tok Pisin or Tok Ples) and by those who may be illiterate.
 - Requests for more time for feedback processes in breakout groups.

Participants also repeatedly raised their concerns about the risk to people from levees and chemicals in villages, gardens and water.

The feedback from Round Four was used to inform and refine planning for the presentation of draft results to communities (Section 4.3.1.5).

4.3.1.3 Oversight Committee meetings

As discussed in Section 4.2.1, the Oversight Committee was established by the ABG and Parties to the AusNCP process. It also includes representatives from the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, BCL and landowner and community representatives. Importantly, the Oversight Committee is chaired by an Independent Facilitator. The Oversight Committee is a decision-making body that is entrusted with progressing the Legacy Impact Assessment.

Oversight Committee meetings are held quarterly. The purpose of the meetings are for committee members to provide updates on the progress of the Legacy Impact Assessment, including updates on progression of field investigations, community dialogue meetings and reports, and discuss next steps. To date there have been 13 meetings held. Tetra Tech Coffey attended and presented updates on Phase 1 at most of the Oversight Committee meetings during 2023 and 2024, normally in person in Bougainville.

Tetra Tech Coffey presented the draft results of Phase 1 to the Oversight Committee in person in Buka in late-August 2024 through a three-day workshop. This also provided the Oversight Committee with the opportunity to provide advice regarding how best to present results to local communities (Section 4.3.1.5).

4.3.1.4 Government engagement

On 19 January 2024, the Oversight Committee and the Department of Mineral and Energy Resources (DOMER) met to discuss how the ABG can be involved in the Legacy Impact Assessment. This included providing pre-awareness about the assessment, discussing data sharing agreements and the participation of the DOMER during technical assessments to maximize on capacity building opportunities.

Ward Leaders information sessions

Ward Leader information sessions were held during Phase 1. The first sessions were held over three days, from 11 to 13 October 2023 in Arawa, Boleuko and Ioro 2 Community Government areas. The sessions were targeted to Ward Leaders from impact areas of the Panguna Mine but did not restrict Ward Leaders from other areas from attending. The purpose of the sessions was to provide awareness on the Legacy Impact Assessment process, including updates on work completed and work to be completed, and sought feedback from Ward Leaders. Of 182 invited members from across the Kieta, Panguna and Bana districts, 145 members attended these sessions, with at least one leader from each ward in attendance.

Tangkurang Chiefs meeting

The Tangkurang is made up of council of chiefs from the Panguna area, most of whom were ex-combatants. In August 2023, the Tetra Tech Coffey social team were confronted by two members of Tangkurang and the team was asked to leave Panguna. The social surveys were put on hold until community facilitators could meet with Tangkurang Chiefs to understand the members concerns. However, attempts to meet with them through the community facilitators prior to the social surveys recommencing did not eventuate; it was subsequently agreed that Tetra Tech Coffey and the Secretariat would meet with them instead.

A meeting was held between the Tangkurang Chiefs, the Secretariat and Tetra Tech Coffey on 30 August 2023 in Tangkurang Haus, Panguna Town. The purpose of the meeting was to gain their support for access into Panguna Urban for the social surveys. Tetra Tech Coffey provided pre-awareness about the Legacy Impact Assessment and the remaining social surveys to be done in Panguna Urban and In-pit. The Tangkurang Chiefs gave their support for the social surveys to resume at this meeting.

ABG Briefing on draft results of Phase 1

Tetra Tech Coffey briefed the ABG Chief Secretary and other Secretaries on the draft results of Phase 1 in person in Buka in late-August 2024. A strong focus of the briefing was Bougainvillean participation in the Legacy Impact Assessment process and opportunities for capacity building for Bougainvilleans in future phases of the process.

4.3.1.5 Non-government engagement

Ex-combatant workshop meeting

A meeting was held on 7 June 2023, between Secretariat, Tetra Tech Coffey and ex-combatant members. The purpose of the meeting was to gain the ex-combatant members' support for the Legacy Impact Assessment process. During this meeting, Tetra Tech Coffey provided pre-awareness about the Legacy Impact Assessment and answered questions concerning the role of the Primary Contractor and how the data gathered would be disclosed.

4.3.1.6 Media releases

Information about the Legacy Impact Assessment and updates regarding the process are uploaded on the Panguna Mine Environmental & Human Rights Impact Assessment website (<http://tanorama.com/pangunasecretariat.html>) (Plate 4.2). The website provides information on:

- Objectives of the Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment
- The Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment process
- The Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment roadmap
- The Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment phases
- The Oversight Committee and its structure
- Stakeholders
- Links to the Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment Facebook page.
- Updates for the process, including links to notable media release (e.g., <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2023-06-06/bougainville-community-wants-answers-over-goldmine/102405194?source=PMLIA>).

The Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment Facebook page was established by the Secretariat (<https://www.facebook.com/pmlia.secretariat>).

Updates are posted to the page weekly, updating stakeholders on progress of activities such as community dialogue rounds, pre-awareness and field campaigns (Plate 4.3). Narrations from Oversight Committee members are posted regularly.

For example, on 23 January 2023 the Independent Facilitator Martin Brash posted a video explaining the key roles and responsibilities of the Oversight Committee, as well as his own role as the Independent Facilitator to the process (Plate 4.4).

Oversight Committee meeting updates are also posted following key meetings (Plate 4.5).

Other media releases include the following radio advertisements on NCB Bougainville:

- On 20 April 2023 an advertisement as part of field campaign 1 was broadcasted. The key message was: “In 2021, Rio Tinto Limited and the Human Rights Law Centre, and the community members they represent, agreed to undertake an independent study to understand the environmental and human rights impact of the Panguna Mine in Bougainville.”
- On 22 August 2023 an advertisement as part of field campaign 2 was broadcasted. The key message was “Field investigations are continuing as part of the Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment to understand the environmental and human rights impacts of the Panguna Mine in Bougainville.”

Regular press releases were published with a number of media sources.

On 2 October 2024, advertisements were broadcasted locally and internationally advertising the locations and dates for the community presentations of the Draft Phase 1 Assessment report results. Post Courier posted that “...Tetra Tech Coffey will share the results of the impact assessment...in an easy-to-understand manner and provided in Tok Pisin and Tok Ples where necessary. The presentations will be an opportunity for community members to provide feedback on the Draft 1 Assessment report results; anonymously if they wish” (Post Courier, 2 October 2024).



Photo credit: NBC Bougainville – Maus Blong Sankamap, Facebook

Plate 4.1
President Honourable Ishmael Toroama and members of the Legacy Impact Assessment process at the Launch of the Legacy Impact Assessment in Arawa on 6 December 2022



Photo credit: Tanoram.com

Plate 4.2
Panguna Mine Environmental & Human Rights Impact Assessment website

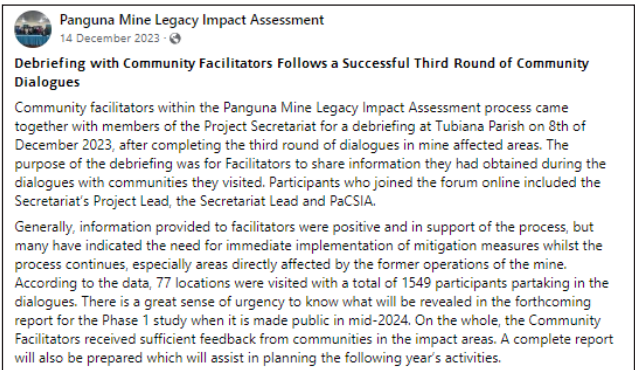


Photo credit: NBC Bougainville – Maus Blong Sankamap, Facebook



Plate 4.3
Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment Facebook page post – debriefing with community facilitators follows successful third round of community dialogues

Plate 4.4
Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment
Facebook page post – Martin Brash, the role
of the Oversight Committee



Plate 4.5
Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment
Facebook page post – Oversight Committee
meeting update



Table 4.12 lists examples of key press releases coordinated by the Secretariat.

Table 4.12 Press releases

Headline	Date	Description	Coverage
Panguna Committee Appoints Independent Environmental Assessor	6/12/2022	Press release announcing the appointment of Tetra Tech Coffey as Primary Contractor for Phase 1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining.com • RNZ.
First Field Investigation begins as part of the Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment	13/04/2023	Press release ahead of the first field campaign detailing when it is, what it entails, and the locations of the field campaign.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post Courier - PNG's National Daily Newspaper. Coverage throughout PNG • NBC Radio, Buka - Coverage all throughout North Bougainville and parts of Central and South Bougainville • The National - PNG's National Daily Newspaper. Coverage throughout PNG • Radio Australia ABC - Port Moresby - Listeners, Nationwide. Coverage across all of Bougainville. • Loop PNG - Digicel Online News • New Dawn FM - Buka. Covers whole of North Bougainville parts of Central and South Bougainville • PNG Business News - Online News.
Second Field Investigation begins as part of the Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment	3/08/2023	Press release ahead of the second field campaign detailing when it is taking place, what it covers, and the locations of the field campaign.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post Courier - PNG's National Daily Newspaper. Coverage throughout PNG • NBC Radio, Buke - Coverage all throughout North Bougainville and parts of Central and South Bougainville • The National - PNG's National Daily Newspaper. Coverage throughout PNG
Final Field Investigation begins as part of Phase 1 of the Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment	17/10/2023	Press release ahead of the third field investigation recapping what it is, what the campaign entails, and the locations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio Australia ABC - Port Moresby - Listeners, Nationwide. Coverage across all of Bougainville • Loop PNG - Digicel Online News • New Dawn FM - Buka. Covers whole of North Bougainville parts of Central and South Bougainville.
Updates on the Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment	26/02/2024	Press release providing updates on the PMLIA process - recapping 2023 and sharing what is coming up in 2024.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post Courier - PNG's National Daily Newspaper. Coverage throughout PNG • NBC Radio, BUKA - Coverage all throughout North Bougainville and parts of Central and South Bougainville • The National - PNG's National Daily Newspaper. Coverage throughout PNG • Radio Australia ABC - Port Moresby - Listeners, Nationwide. Coverage across all of Bougainville • Loop PNG - Digicel Online News • New Dawn FM - Buka. Covers whole of North Bougainville parts of Central and South Bougainville • PNG Women in Media WhatsApp group page.
Community presentations of Phase 1 results	2/10/2024	Press release providing an update on how the results of Phase 1 will be shared and feedback sought from communities. This included locations and dates that the community presentations were held.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post Courier - PNG's National Daily Newspaper. Coverage throughout PNG • NBC Radio, BUKA - Coverage all throughout North Bougainville and parts of Central and South Bougainville • Loop PNG - Digicel Online News • The National - PNG's National Daily Newspaper. Coverage throughout PNG.

4.3.2 Engagement activities specific to the environmental, social and human rights impact assessment

4.3.2.1 Initial site visit

The initial site visit was conducted in December 2022. Tetra Tech Coffey, the Secretariat, Oversight Committee members and community facilitators team visited from 5 to the 10 December 2022. The teams made initial visits to the Port and Town area and the Lower Tailings area. The initial site visit also included the official launch for the Legacy Impact Assessment on 6 December 2022, described in Section 4.3.1.1.

4.3.2.2 Site visit 2

Site visit 2 was conducted in February 2023 after the Legacy Impact Assessment launching in December 2022. The purpose of the site visit was to provide a general orientation of the biophysical and social setting of the Panguna Mine and the surrounding environment and build relationships with key influential stakeholders. The team spent time in each of the locations to:

- Engage with community representatives to identify key areas of community concern in an informal setting.
- Understand the settlement structure of the community and surrounding communities.

Key informant interviews were conducted with key stakeholders and community visits to Legacy Impact Assessment communities. Communities visited during the initial site visit were:

- Panguna Town
- Panguna Mine in-pit
- Panguna Mine infrastructures
- Levee at Jaba/Kawerong
- Marau market
- Jaba Pump Station
- Tokiai village
- Java River near Bato bridge
- Motsumili
- Me'enago
- Kuneka village (where the primary school is located)
- Dapera villagers at the concentrator.

Key informant interviews were also conducted with the Siokate Landowners Association and Bougainville Women's Federation presidents for Panguna and Kieta. This was to understand the influence of women and decision making by women in different capacities.

The team was accompanied by the Oversight Committee member from Lower Tailings for the Lower Tailings communities and the Secretariat's Stakeholder and Community Engagement Lead. Participation was limited due to limited communication about the visits. This was exacerbated by poor mobile network coverage preventing text messages sent by the Secretariat to community facilitators being received in a timely manner. Following this it was decided that future pre-awareness activities would only occur one or two days before the field teams would arrive so communities were given accurate awareness. It was additionally decided that text messages would be sent one to two days earlier to community facilitators so there was a higher likelihood of them receiving the messages when they were travelling through areas with mobile network coverage. Importantly, the communities were re-visited during the community dialogues and the field investigations pre-awareness campaign.

4.3.2.3 Field investigations pre-awareness campaign

It was observed during the site visits that a comprehensive pre-awareness campaign with all relevant stakeholders and communities was required before Tetra Tech Coffey began the environmental and social field investigations in the respective communities. A three-week pre-awareness campaign was conducted in March 2023. The pre-awareness was led by Tetra Tech Coffey's Bougainvillean and Papua New Guinean staff with support from the Secretariat and community facilitators in each of the four domains. There were also pre-awareness activities that took place before each field campaign and one or two days before each community visit. The purpose of the one- or two-day visit before the actual field investigation started was so that communication was passed to everyone in the community and to confirm that they will be expecting the team to arrive in the community, as discussed above. The pre-awareness followed on from the dialogues that were conducted by the Secretariat through the community facilitators.

An overview of Phase 1 of the Legacy Impact Assessment was provided through:

- Pre-awareness materials such as maps, posters (Figure 4.2) and factsheets on the specific technical studies that were going to be conducted in each community. The pre-awareness factsheets were in English and translated into Tok Pisin and these were distributed to the audience after the pre-awareness (Figure 4.3 and Figure 4.4). The pre-awareness factsheets covered information about water quality sampling, sediment sampling, social characterisation survey, environmental sampling, LIDAR survey, participatory photography, dust deposition monitoring, river flow measurements and river surveys. The fact sheets used graphics and photos to make them as easily understood as possible. The written materials were left in the communities to allow people time to absorb the presented information.
- Brief videos were prepared explaining the environmental, social and human rights field investigations. The information delivered in the videos was based on information presented in the technical factsheets. The Secretariat published these videos on the Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment Facebook site in 2023 and used them in dialogue rounds.
- Text messages sent by the Secretariat through its network to communities to outline timing of field campaigns for the Legacy Impact Assessment.
- A representative from each group identified above travelled to each location to inform communities of the Legacy Impact Assessment process, upcoming fieldwork, and the Legacy Impact Assessment complaints mechanism.
- A second visit occurred one or two days before fieldwork commenced in an area. During this visit, the field team confirmed that the relevant community and village leaders were aware and agreed to the fieldwork.

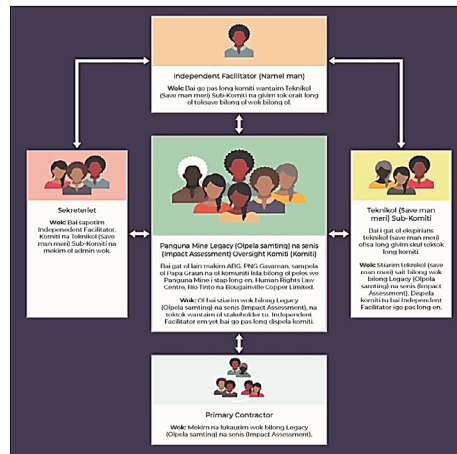
It was observed during the pre-awareness that communities who included Complainants were more aware of the process, especially communities in the lower tailings area. There was a total of 858 persons reached during the pre-awareness in March 2023; 378 were males and 323 were females and 151 were children under 12 years of age who came along with their parents. During pre-awareness, the team also provided awareness to loro 2 ward members at loro 2 community government building.

Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment: Phase 1

What is the Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment?

The Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment is an independent process focused on assessing environmental impacts due to the Panguna mine and the social and human rights impacts directly connected to these environmental impacts.

The Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment process is overseen by the Oversight Committee which includes government representatives and landowners and community members from the mine-affected area.



Who is Tetra Tech Coffey?

Tetra Tech Coffey has been engaged as the Primary Contractor by the Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment Oversight Committee to complete the Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment Phase 1.

Tetra Tech Coffey has been working in Papua New Guinea for over 40 years.

Tetra Tech Coffey have a team of Papua New Guinean environmental and social professionals based in Port Moresby and have just grown our team here in Bougainville.

Tetra Tech Coffey's Papua New Guinean and Bougainville team is supported by our Australian environmental and social specialists.

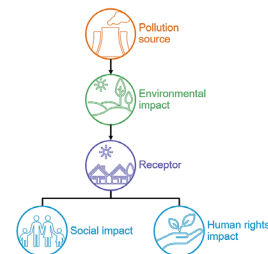
Why are we doing these studies?

Tetra Tech Coffey's team will carry out field studies to identify and assess the environmental impacts caused by the Panguna mine since mining stopped in 1989 and the social and human rights impacts that are directly connected to these environmental impacts.

Based on the findings of the studies, Tetra Tech Coffey will develop recommendations for what needs to be remedied (if necessary) to mitigate environmental, social and human rights impacts.

This work is not associated with the potential reopening of the mine.

Compensation is not considered as part of process discussions.



Environmental studies

Environmental studies to be completed include:

- Weather conditions
- Surface water and groundwater quality, including drinking water
- Contaminated land.
- Sediment transport and flooding
- Jaba-Kawerong River system water levels and water flows
- Geological materials and landforms
- Mine-era structures



Social and human rights studies

Social and human right studies to be completed include:

- Household surveys
- Focus group discussions with men, women and youth
- Key informant interviews with prominent community members, such as teaching staff, health clinics, church leaders
- Village surveys with village leaders
- Market basket survey and food sampling
- Participatory mapping and photography



PLMIA SECRETARIAT COMPLAINTS MECHANISM:

By phone: +675 71449914

By email: PEHRIA.Secretariat@gmail.com

By mail: c-PO Box 313, Waigani

In person: At the PEHRIA office, Ioro 2 Community Government Building

PANGUNA LEGACY ASSESSMENT COMPANY
PANGUNA MINE LEGACY IMPACT ASSESSMENT
PHASE 1
FIGURE 4.2
Community poster



ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

FACT SHEET

Panguna Legacy Impact Assessment – Phase 1

February 2023

WHO IS TETRA TECH COFFEY?

Tetra Tech Coffey was engaged by Panguna Legacy Assessment Company Limited (PLAC) on behalf of the Oversight Committee to complete the Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment Phase 1. Tetra Tech Coffey has completed environmental and social studies in PNG for over 40 years.

As per the scope set by the Oversight Committee, Tetra Tech Coffey's team will carry out field investigations to identify and assess the environmental impacts caused by the Panguna mine since mining stopped in 1989 and the social and human rights impacts that are directly connected to these environmental impacts.

WHY ARE WE DOING THIS STUDY?

Possible contamination from mine waste and chemicals left behind after the Panguna mine stopped mining is a major concern to local communities.

This study will aim to understand possible sources and pathways of contamination from the Panguna mine and surrounding land and river systems and to identify potential risks to local communities from contaminants.

WHERE WILL THE FIELD INVESTIGATIONS OCCUR?

Samples will be collected from selected locations, including the mine and processing areas, Jaba River, mine waste dumping sites and Loloho Port.

It is not possible within the timeframes set in the scope to do a detailed investigation of all locations in the mine affected area, but where feasible, results of selected sampling locations will be used to inform the likely conditions of other locations.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN DURING THE FIELD INVESTIGATIONS?

The field teams include Bougainville and PNG members, as well as international environmental specialists, who are trained to complete these investigations.

Soil and sediment samples will be collected using hand tools and placed into a sampling jar (see photos below). Surrounding soil and sediment will not be polluted during this sampling.

With the approval of households and village leaders, food samples will also be collected from local village gardens, bush food gathering sites and local markets.

Samples will be sent to Australia to be tested for metal concentrations and other possible pollutants.



An example of soil sampling

HOW WILL THE RESULTS BE USED?

The soil and sediment samples will be compared to human health and environmental protection guidelines. These results will inform the findings of the Legacy Impact Assessment.

Based on the results, Tetra Tech Coffey will develop recommendations for what needs to be remedied (if necessary) to address and mitigate potential or actual impacts.



An example of sediment samples collected



An example of a tool used for soil sampling

COMPLAINTS MECHANISM

Any complaints relating to the work undertaken by Tetra Tech Coffey or the Legacy Impact Assessment Process can be lodged to the PLAC Secretariat under the Complaints Mechanism:

By phone: +675 71449914

By email: PEHRIA.Secretariat@gmail.com

By mail: c-PO Box 313, Waigani

In person: At the PEHRIA office, Ioro 2 Community Government Building

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COFFEY

PANGUNA LEGACY ASSESSMENT COMPANY

PANGUNA MINE LEGACY IMPACT ASSESSMENT
PHASE 1

FIGURE 4.3

Environmental sampling fact sheet –
English

Tt TETRA TECH
COFFEY

DATE: 30.10.24 PROJECT: 754-MELN305719 FILE: 305719_R03_F04.03_GRA

SOURCE
Tetra Tech Coffey, 2024

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WOK PAINIMAUT LONG ENVAIRONMENT TOKAUT LONG WOK BAI KAMAP

Panguna Legacy Impact Assessment – Phase 1

February 2023

HUSAIT EM I TETRA TECH COFFEY?

Panguna Legacy Assessment Company Limited i makim maus bilong Oversight Komiti na i givim wok long Tetra Tech Coffey long Phase 1 bilong Panguna Legacy Impact Assessment. Tetra Tech Coffey i bin mekim envaironment na ol sosol stadi insait long PNG aburum 40 pela krismas.

Bihainim wok Oversight Komiti i makim, Tetra Tech Coffey bai karim aut wok painim aut long luksave long bagarap long envaironment, bagarap long laif stail na rails bilong ol man na meri taim main i pas long 1989 i kam inap long nau.

WANEM AS TINGTING BILONG DISPELA WOK?

Ol bagarap inap kamap long ol weist bilong maining na ol marasin/kemikol we maining i bin lusim taim main i bin pas i kamapim bikpela wari long ol kominiti.

Dispela stadi igat as tingting long luksave long wanem kain rot we Panguna maining i kamapim bagarap long graun na ol wara na long painimaut wanem kain bagarap tru em i ken kamapim long ol man meri long ples.

WOK PAINIMAUT BAI KAMAP LONG WE?

Ol wara na graun bilong mekim wok painimaut bilong envaironment bai kam long ol hap we mipela yet i makim, sampela bilong ol dispela hap em main process area, Jaba wara, hap bilong waste dump na Loloho Port.

Taim ol i makim bilong mekim dispela wok em ino inap long mekim wok painimaut long olgeta ples insait long hap we main i ken kamapim hevi long em. Result bilong ol kominiti husait bai stap insait long dispela stadi bai halivim long kisim moa save long wankain ol hevi i kamap long ol narapela kominiti.

WANEM SAMTING BAI I KAMAP LONG TAIM BILONG WOK PAINIMAUT?

Tim bilong mekim wok painim aut long bagarap i kamap long envaironment em ol Bougainville na PNG man na meri, na tu ol arapela man na meri utsait long PNG husait i gat bikpela save na gutpela trening bilong mekim gut dispela wok.

Bai mipela kisim ol graun na graun wantaim wara or wesani i mix bilong wok painimaut wantaim ol masin bilong wok wantaim han na putim long ol kontena. Dispela wok ino inap long kamapim bagarap long hap we mipela kisim graun bilong mekim wok painimaut.

Wantaim tok orait bilong ol hauslain na ol lida na chief man bilong ol ples, bai mipela kisim ol piksa bilong kaikai long gaden, ol kaikai long bus na long ol maket long mekim wok painimaut.

Ol samting/ sempo mipela i kisim bai mipela i salim igo long Australia long ol lain i gat save long hap long testim long luksave long ol metal or narapela bagarap we i kamap long envaironmen.



Piksa i soim wok bilong kisim graun bilong mekim wok painimaut



Piksa i soim masin bilong mekim wok painimaut long graun

BAI MIPELA MEKIM WANEM WANTEM DISPELA RESULTS?

Bai mipela i yusim result bilong wok painim aut bilong bagarap i kamap long envaironment na skelim wantaim lo bilong banisim ol man long kisim sik na lo bilong lukautim envaironmen long kisim save long mak bilong bagarap i bin kamap. Dispela result bai halivim wok painimaut bilong Legacy Impact Assessment.

Wantaim dispela result, Tetra Tech Coffey bai kamap wantaim ol save na tingting em i orait long mekim wok bilong rausim bagarap i kamap long envaironment na stopim wanem kain bagarap i kamap or bai kamap long bihain taim.



Piksa soim sediment sempo (mix bilong wara, graun na wesani)

ROT BILONG AUTIM BEL HEVI OR TINGTING BILONG YU

Sapos yu gat sampela bel hevi or tingting yu gat long wok Tetra Tech Coffey i mekim o long wok bilong Legacy Impact Assessment yu ken bringim i kam long PLAC Secretariat bihainim ol dispela rot:

Ring lo phone: +675 71449914

Long email: PEHRIA.Secretariat@gmail.com

Long post opis: c-PO Box 313, Waigani

Yu yet ken kam: Long opis bilong PEHRIA, Ioro 2 Kominiti Gavman Biding

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SOURCE
Tetra Tech Coffey, 2024

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PANGUNA LEGACY ASSESSMENT COMPANY
PANGUNA MINE LEGACY IMPACT ASSESSMENT
PHASE 1

FIGURE 4.4

Environmental sampling fact sheet –
Tok Pisin

Tt TETRA TECH
COFFEY

DATE: 30.10.24 PROJECT: 754-MELN305719 FILE: 305719_R03_F04.04_GRA

Table 4.13 presents the number of attendees in each of the locations the pre-awareness took place.

Table 4.13 Pre-awareness locations and attendees

Sub-domain	Community	Attendance			
		Males	Females	>12 children	Total
Mine	Panguna Town (Market)	29	36	7	72
	In-pit	Due to safety concerns of the pit's instability, the in-pit awareness was organised at the former BCL Light Vehicle workshop area			
	Light vehicle area				19
	Moroni	6	8	4	18
	Dapera	-	-	-	3
Upper tailings	Pirurari	9	3	4	16
	Onove/Oune	17	12	3	32
	Ioro 2 Ward meeting	37	17	1	55
Mid tailings	Barako	19	16	6	41
	Jaba Pump Station	11	5	3	19
	Gold Miners Camp	21	19	13	49
	Konuku/Tairomana	23	17	5	45
Lower tailings	Pem'ana	Was not completed due to accessibility issues			
	Namunsa	10	9	7	26
	Kuneka fermentary	6	8	3	17
	Kokore	12	7	7	26
	Moratona HC/church area	32	29	15	76
	Mokerokeroai (Ambush Corner)	16	16	18	50
Delta	Marau	4	2	1	7
Port	Anewa Bay	10	10	4	24
	Rorovana 1	25	24	8	57
	Rorovana 2	25	23	7	55
	Rorovana 3	29	27	9	60
Port Mine Access	Nairobi	7	10	12	29
	Camp 5	6	6	6	18
	Metonai Elementary School	13	5	4	22
	Total	378	323	151	858

4.3.2.4 Field investigations

Three field investigation campaigns were undertaken in 2023 to collect data to inform Phase 1: field campaign 1 from April to May, field campaign 2 from August to September and field campaign 3 in October. The field investigations added to the broader stakeholder engagement undertaken for the Legacy Impact Assessment. Field investigations involved communities across the four domains and methods of engagements included village surveys, household surveys, focus group discussions, key informant interviews and participatory mapping and photography. All communication was in Tok Pisin and further translated into the local language.

These investigations were designed to build an understanding from the mine affected local communities regarding the perceived issues of greatest concern and perceived actual and potential environmental, social, health and human rights related impacts. This allowed Tetra Tech Coffey to characterise the environmental, social, human health and human rights conditions within the domains that are most at risk of acute actual and potential mine related impacts.

Village Surveys

The village survey provided a basis for high-level identification of demographic information, community infrastructure and resources. Both quantitative, qualitative, geographic and photographic evidence was collected. The village survey was designed to record the location and status of communal infrastructure, including water source and supply points, electricity distribution, schools, churches, and health clinics.

Village surveys allowed for the:

- Establishment of high-level demographic, community infrastructure and resource use information indicators for comparison across communities.
- Participation with village leaders and when available, the ward recorder or councillor. The involvement of both men and women was sought.
- Direct collection of data electronically as the village survey template was formatted to an iPad. The village survey was completed by a social researcher from Tetra Tech Coffey assisted by a village informant in conjunction with the household surveys.

Household Surveys

A household survey provided a basis for collecting detailed demographic and social wellbeing data at a household level, including demographics, housing and assets, employment, income and expenditure, health and education, resource use, and food consumption and security. The survey predominantly collected quantitative and geographic data, with a small number of qualitative questions. The household survey was completed with whoever was available at home when the survey team went into the community on the pre-arranged date.

Table 4.14 shows the participation during the household surveys conducted during the field investigations. A total of 425 households were surveyed.

Table 4.14 Household surveys participation

Sub-domain	Sampled community	Estimated households	Household surveys	
			Household surveys completed	Surveyed population
Port	Anewa Bay	14	14	59
	Rorovana 3	144	44	210
Mine	Panguna Town	691	52	279
	In-pit	46	15	63
	Moroni	77	22	80
	Dapera	98	34	160
Upper tailings	Pirurari	41	12	59
	Onove	120	50	234
Mid tailings	Barako	120	18	74
	Jaba Pump Station	41	17	76
	Gold Miners Camp	53	14	60
	Konuku	40	17	68

Sub-domain	Sampled community	Estimated households	Household surveys	
			Household surveys completed	Surveyed population
Lower tailings	Pem'ana	27	6	28
	Namunsa	123	14	77
	Mokerokeroai	27	10	35
Delta	Marau	12	6	12
	Tagasi	NA	10	39
	Koiare	NA	30	138
Control	Marowa	NA	25	80
	Tokiai	NA	15	62
Total		1,674	425	1,893

Focus group discussions

Focus group discussions were held with community members in each village, including women, men, community leaders and artisanal and small-scale miners. Additional focus group discussions using a tok stori (to exchange stories) method was used in each community to understand the perceived impacts of the Panguna Mine experienced from the point of view of the study area communities.

Table 4.15 shows the participation in focus group discussions conducted during the field investigations.

Table 4.15 Focus group discussion participation

Sub-domain	Sampled community	Estimated households	Focus group discussion participation	
			Male	Female
Mine	Panguna Town	691	7	1
	In-pit	46	5	6
	Moroni	77	10	9
	Dapera	98	14	12
Upper tailings	Pirurari	41	9	1
	Onove	120	8	8
Mid tailings	Barako	120	3	9
	Jaba Pump Station	41	9	11
	Gold Miners Camp	53	9	9
	Konuku	40	5	9
Lower tailings	Pem'ana	27	22	37
	Namunsa	123	27	18
	Mokerokeroai	27	15	15
Delta	Marau	12	5	8
	Tagasi	NA	NA	NA
	Koiare	NA	18	20

Sub-domain	Sampled community	Estimated households	Focus group discussion participation	
			Male	Female
Port and Town	Anewa Bay	14	8	10
	Rorovana 3	144	6	10
Control	Marowa	NA	16	24
	Tokiai	NA	7	10
Total		1,674	203	227

Participatory mapping

The process of participatory mapping recognises the value of crafting an inclusive environment where all voices have the space to be expressed (Cochrane and Corbet 2018). North American Indigenous communities have used participatory mapping since the 1970s to show the geographic extent of their land use and report the adverse impacts of resource extraction (Joly et. al. 2018). The mapped land uses may include travelling routes, waterways, camping, hunting, fishing, plant gathering for medicine or food, and other cultural activities (Tobias, T. N. Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs and Ecotrust Canada 2000).

Participatory mapping was completed with communities to identify key locations on aerial maps, that they use for (amongst other matters):

- Household and community water sources, including primary and secondary sources, along with seasonal variations.
- Terrestrial resources, including gardening areas, crops / plantation areas, gathering areas, hunting, fishing areas.
- Riverine and aquatic resource use, including areas used for fishing and areas used for gathering (noting that fishing is typically undertaken by men and gathering is typically undertaken by women) and species consumed.
- Artisanal mining activities, including the techniques used.
- Other livelihood activities identified.
- Community infrastructure (e.g., schools, aid clinics, church, recreational areas).
- Cultural and sacred sites.
- Access routes by mode (e.g., road, foot, water) and identified constraints.
- Areas considered dangerous or unsafe.

Participatory mapping activities were undertaken in each of the study area communities selected for representative sampling (Plate 4.6 and Plate 4.7).

Participatory photography

Participatory photography has been used in PNG and elsewhere in the developing world to support subsistence livelihoods and resource management research. It is recognised to provide a process that supports the capture of affected people's perspectives on nature's 'intrinsic and cultural values' and provides a basis for 'participants to become an advocate for their own circumstances' (Hazenbosch et al. 2022) and relies on limited literacy skills.

Participatory photography training was conducted with selected community facilitators in each domain. The training was conducted by Tetra Tech Coffey and attended by 10 community facilitators. The purpose of the training was to explain to the participants the purpose of the participatory photography, how to use the application on the phone, getting consent before photographs are taken and what is acceptable and not acceptable to photograph.



Photo credit: Tetra Tech Coffey, 2024

Plate 4.6
Participatory mapping in Tokiai



Photo credit: Tetra Tech Coffey, 2024

Plate 4.7
Participatory mapping in Barako

The participatory photography session asked the community members to photograph and write a short description of the most significant environmental impact in their community since 1989. This was done using an application on phones supplied by Tetra Tech Coffey and at no cost to participants.

For example, when asked a community member took a photograph of drinking water at Barako village (Plate 4.8). The member wrote that the most significant environmental impact in their community since 1989 was:

“Poluted drinking water by Panguna mine waste”

A community member who took a photograph of a garden in Kuneka (Plate 4.9) wrote:

“Diversion of Kawerong river to Namusa Village was done in 2003. The diversion caused extensive damage to our gardens, bushes and river fish. When there is heavy rain these days, there is continuous damage to our resources including the road network.”

Key informant interviews

Key informant interviews were designed to collect information from prominent community members, including church leaders, women’s group leaders, clinic and hospital staff and teaching staff. They also provided opportunities for one-on-one meetings with vulnerable groups or their representatives. The purpose of these interviews was to explore community concerns regarding the perceived impacts of the Panguna Mine.

4.3.2.5 Presentation of draft results of Phase 1 of the Legacy Impact Assessment

Following the completion of the evaluation and impact assessment in Phase 1, and after the draft results were presented to the Oversight Committee, the next step involved engaging community stakeholders. This engagement allowed stakeholders to hear the draft results and share their feedback. This stage comprised pre-awareness, community presentations and seeking and receiving feedback.

The draft results from Phase 1 were presented to the Oversight Committee and ABG in Buka in late August 2024. A focus of feedback from the Oversight Committee was recommendations about how to present the information to local communities.

Pre-awareness

Pre-awareness was conducted throughout communities within the study area from 17 to 30 September 2024. The pre-awareness locations were based on the Community Dialogue locations and included all villages that were surveyed during the field campaigns, including control villages.

Pre-awareness focused on informing communities and other interested stakeholders of the location and timing of the community presentations, reconfirming the purpose and scope of the presentation, confirming communities’ willingness to have the presentations within their region and gauge community sentiment. Pre-awareness was undertaken by the Tetra Tech Coffey in-country team with the support of the Secretariat and community facilitators.

Tetra Tech Coffey prepared stakeholder engagement materials in conjunction with the Secretariat. The materials were translated into Tok Pisin. Engagement materials used during pre-awareness were:

- Fact sheet outlining the purpose, scope, timing and location of the presentations.
- Video outlining the purpose and scope of the presentations.
- Frequently asked questions.



Photo credit: Tetra Tech Coffey, 2024

Plate 4.8

A photograph taken during participatory photography of drinking water at Barako



Photo credit: Tetra Tech Coffey, 2024

Plate 4.9

A photograph taken during participatory photography of a garden in Kuneke

Community presentations

A series of community presentation sessions were conducted to present the draft results of Phase 1 and provide an opportunity for attendees to offer feedback on the draft results presented.

The draft results were also presented to Ward Leaders in a session held at Sharps Memorial, Arawa on 7 October 2024. Ward Leaders are representative members of the local government council system and typically well-recognised and respected leaders from communities.

The sessions were held between 8 and 12 October 2024 in these five locations accessible to people from each of the study area domains identified by the Secretariat:

- 8 October 2024 – Mine Domain: Ioro 2 Government Station
- 9 October 2024 – Port and Town Domain: Sharps Memorial, Arawa
- 10 October 2024 – River System Domain: Jaba Pump Station
- 11 October 2024 – Delta Domain: Marau Market
- 12 October 2024 – River System Domain: Kuneke Primary School.

Tetra Tech Coffey led the technical content of the presentations with the sessions supported by the Independent Facilitator, Secretariat, Oversight Committee, Community Facilitators and local leaders. To support audience understanding and aligned with the feedback from the Oversight Committee, the presentations were delivered in Tok Pisin, with simplified technical language and concepts, and were highly visual making use of videos, posters, and factsheets, also all in Tok Pisin. Local Community Facilitators and enumerators were on hand to clarify terms into Tok Ples. The presentations included cultural openings and closing and ran for four to five hours. Each community presentation had the same content for consistency of message and covered the purpose and approach of Phase 1 and highlighted the acute environmental, social and human rights impacts and risks specific to each domain.

The sessions were well attended, with attendee numbers ranging from approximately 100 to 400 people at each location. The attendees represented a well-balanced mix of males and females, spanning various age groups, including children, youths, and the elderly (Plate 4.10 and Plate 4.11). A total of 120 attendees participated in the Ward Leaders' meeting.

Table 4.16 outlines the program for each of the presentation sessions.

Table 4.16 Community presentation program

Item	Description
1	Opening prayer
2	Clan welcome and statement of support for the process, presentation and Primary Contractor
3	Government statement
4	Independent Facilitator presentation
4.1	The work of the independent parties
4.2	Phase 1 Process and Terms of Reference
4.3	Description of the day
5	Tetra Tech Coffey presentation of the draft assessment results
6	Facilitated question and answer session led by Independent Facilitator
7	Explanation of feedback process
8	Community feedback session
9	Closing prayer

A range of materials and visual aids were developed to help effectively communicate the draft results and encourage attendee participation to provide feedback. These included:

- Videos that outlined the purpose and scope of Phase 1 of the Legacy Impact Assessment and provided an overview of the draft results for each domain. Narrated in Tok Pisin, five separate videos provided an introduction to the assessment process and the acute environmental, social and human rights impacts and risks specific to each domain (Plate 4.12).
- Posters (Plate 4.13) displayed at each engagement location, which highlighted the purpose, scope, timing, visual conceptual site model, and summary of the acute human rights impacts identified in each domain. These were in Tok Pisin for accessibility and understanding within the local communities.
- Factsheets, which were smaller, distributable versions of the posters, containing the same content. These were also in Tok Pisin and handed out to attendees, allowing them to take the information away for further review and to share with others in their communities.

Table 4.17 shows the estimated number of attendees for each presentation.

Table 4.17 Estimated number of attendees

Presentation location	Estimated number of attendees	Distribution of attendees
Ward Leaders (Arawa)	120	8%
Ioro 2 Government Station	150	10%
Sharps Memorial (Arawa)	250	16%
Jaba Pump Station	330	22%
Marau Market	280	18%
Kuneka Primary School	390	26%
Total	1,520	100%

Receiving feedback

Attendees were given several opportunities to share their thoughts and perspectives on the draft results presented, using two feedback mechanisms:

- **Open question and answer sessions** (Plate 4.14) – led by the Independent Facilitator after each technical presentation and allowed attendees to offer verbal feedback and ask questions directly. These sessions encouraged immediate discussion and interaction with the facilitators and generally lasted an hour or more. Tetra Tech Coffey representatives also provided technical clarifications where requested.
- **Feedback forms** (Figure 4.5 and Plate 4.15) – Attendees were invited to complete a feedback form in Tok Pisin, with two submission options: QR code for digital submissions or pen and paper for in-person responses. Enumerators and facilitators guided attendees through the process, and enumerators assisted those needing help with reading or writing. The feedback form focused on four key areas:
 - Understanding of the presentation
 - Issues that mattered the most to the attendee after hearing the presentation
 - Areas where the attendee wanted more information after hearing the presentation
 - Other feedback on the draft results presented.



Photo credit: Tetra Tech Coffey, 2024

Plate 4.10
Attendees at Jaba Pump Station, included
a well-balanced mix of males and females,
spanning all age groups



Photo credit: Tetra Tech Coffey, 2024

Plate 4.11
Community presentation at Ioro 2



Photo credit: Tetra Tech Coffey, 2024

Plate 4.12
Attendees watching the presentation
videos on a television screen

Panguna Mine Legacy Impact Assessment
Phase 1 Assessment Report – Feedback Form



Nem: _____ Man/Meri: _____ Krismas: _____

Ples: _____ Ward: _____

Domain: *Plis tikim* Mine Domain ☐ Delta Domain ☐
River System Domain ☐ Port and Town Domain ☐

Venue: Yu bin go long wanem hap na harim presentation bilong Legacy Impact Assessment? (plis tikim) Ioro 2 Government Station ☐
Arawa Sharps Memorial ☐
Jaba Pump Station ☐
Marau Market ☐
Kuneka Primary School ☐
Did not attend presentation ☐

Yupela inap givim tingting o tokaut nating long putim nem.

Askim 1. Yu klia gut long ol result yu harim nau?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Nogat <input type="checkbox"/>
Sapos i gat samting yu no klia gut long em, inap yu toksave em wanem samting stret?				
Askim 2. Long ol results yu harim nau, wanem samting em bikpla samting stret long yu?				
Askim 3. Long olgeta samting yumi toktok long nau, yu laikim sampla moa toksave/stori long wanem eria?	Yes	Nogat		
Marasin nogut long wara	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Marasin nogut long giraun	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Burukim wara we I gat hevi/o hard tru	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Nogat rot long kisim gutpla na klinpla wara	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Tait wara na bagarap I kamap long giraun na ples tumbuna	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Giraun buruk na levee we i no strong moa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ol building we i no strong	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Kaikai i sot	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Helt bilong ol manmeri	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Askim 4. Yu gat sampla moa toktok long ol result bilong Phase 1 Legacy Impact Assessment?				

*Plis putim displa pepa long 'PMLIA feedback box' or givim long Komuniti Fesiliteta long **18 October 2024**. Tetra Tech Coffey bai kisim olgeta toktok na helpim long Phase 1 Assessment Report.*

Plate 4.13
Attendees gathering around the posters
to listen to explanations



Photo credit: Tetra Tech Coffey, 2024

Plate 4.14
Open questions and answers session
after the technical presentation



Photo credit: Tetra Tech Coffey, 2024

Plate 4.15
Attendees filling out feedback forms



Photo credit: Tetra Tech Coffey, 2024

For the pen-and-paper feedback forms, respondents had two opportunities to submit:

- Collection at the presentation: Feedback boxes were available at each venue for attendees to submit written feedback and questions privately. Feedback forms completed on the presentation day could be placed directly in these boxes, which were then collected and compiled by Tetra Tech Coffey's team at the end of the day.
- Collection post-presentation: Forms completed after the presentation could be submitted to the Secretariat's community facilitators up to a week following the completion of the community presentations.

4.3.2.6 Feedback on presentation of draft results from the open question and answer sessions

Immediately following the completion of each technical presentation, an open question and answer session was held with attendees where they could provide feedback on the draft results. The main topics raised by attendees were similar to the feedback raised in the written feedback forms (see Section 4.3.2.7). The main topics raised by attendees were largely consistent across the study area and included:

- Results should be presented in an understandable manner that is specific to the different sub-domain areas.
- Concerns regarding implications for human health due to the identified environmental impacts.
- Support for participating in further human health sampling, such as blood tests, to understand possible health risks.
- Support for additional marine and riverine sampling to understand impacts on resources in the Kawerong-Jaba River, Empress Augusta Bay and Anewa Bay.
- The importance of identifying and assessing options as part of Phase 2 to address the identified impacts.

Other comments and topics raised by attendees that were outside of the scope of Phase 1 included:

- Positive feedback and support for the overall Legacy Impact Assessment process.
- Questions relating to the relationship between the Legacy Impact Assessment and the Panguna Mine re-opening.
- Discussion regarding other legal activities, such as the class action.
- The importance for the Autonomous Bougainville Government and Papua New Guinean Government to assist with addressing the issues identified.

4.3.2.7 Feedback on presentation of draft results from feedback forms

This section provides a summary of the community feedback gathered from the feedback forms submitted after the presentation of the draft Phase 1 results. The feedback forms asked attendees the following questions:

- Question 1: Did you understand the results presented today? If not, what was hard to understand?
- Question 2: Based on the results presented today, what issues matter the most to you?
- Question 3: For each of the following areas discussed today (with pre-defined list of topics), what would you like more information about?
- Question 4: Do you have any other feedback or comments about the results of the Phase 1 Legacy Impact Assessment?

Respondents had the option to remain anonymous when submitting feedback forms. A thematic analysis was conducted using a keyword search to identify key themes from the feedback, with codes created based on exact phrases or keywords from the responses. Multiple codes were applied when respondents raised several issues. After coding into key themes, responses were reviewed to gauge the specific details of the issues raised. The results reported in this section reflect the number of respondents who raised each feedback topic. To maintain consistency with the analysis and reporting approach, feedback was analysed and presented based on the domains respondents identified as being from, rather than where they attended the presentations.

A total of 529 completed feedback forms were received, including 75 from Ward Leaders and around 100 from each domain. Only six feedback forms were submitted online due to limited access and low internet coverage. Feedback forms were completed by approximately 36% of the overall attendees at the presentations and had gender balance with roughly a 50-50 split between male and female respondents.

Table 4.18 summarises the profiles of the respondents.

Table 4.18 Summary of respondent profiles

Respondents	Mine Domain	River System Domain	Delta Domain	Port and Town Domain	Total
Forms received	95	182	115	137	529
Male	54%	48%	39%	60%	50%
Female	46%	50%	61%	40%	49%
Age (mean)	48	44	45	52	47
< 20	4%	7%	4%	1%	4%
20-39	24%	32%	31%	15%	26%
40-59	49%	43%	48%	53%	47%
60+	23%	18%	17%	31%	22%

Overall, the presentations were well-received, with attendees expressing strong support for the assessment process and appreciation for the work done.

Community members said:

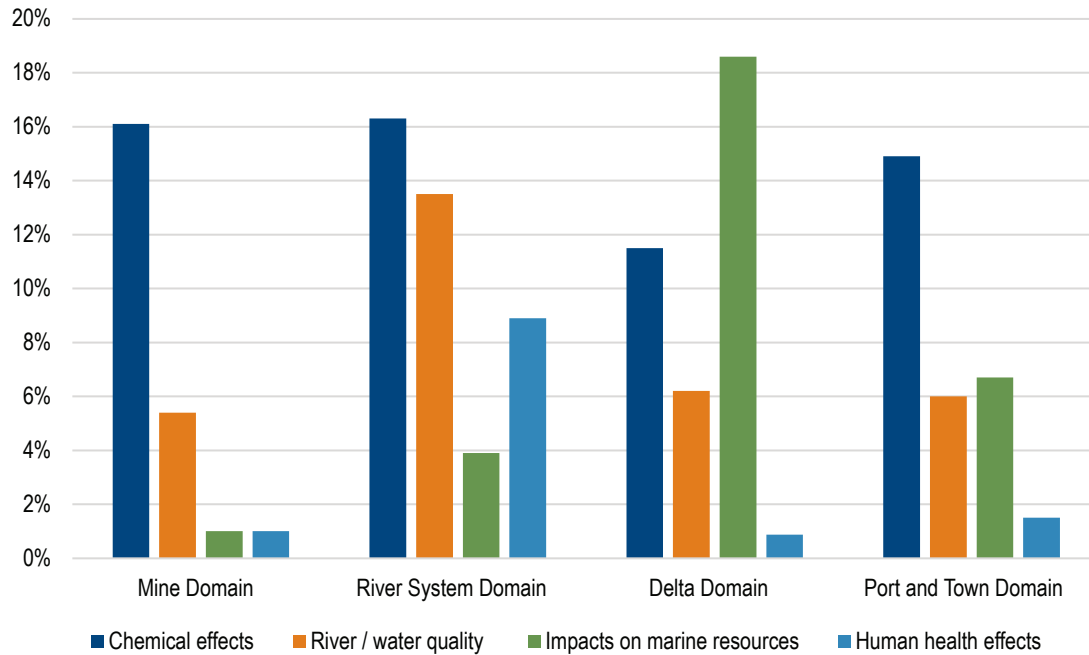
“This assessment is the first of its kind in the history of Bougainville and I am happy for work to continue”
“I am very happy for the PMLIA Phase 1 work to continue. It is good for our children’s future”

The remainder of this section provides a summary of the most frequent topics raised by respondents after hearing the presentation, grouped into four high-level sub-sections based on the questions on the feedback form. Feedback relating to matters out of scope of Phase 1 is discussed at the end of the section. This feedback reflects the perceptions from the attendees who responded to the feedback forms only and does not supersede the results from the social characterisation and the impact assessments conducted in Phase 1.

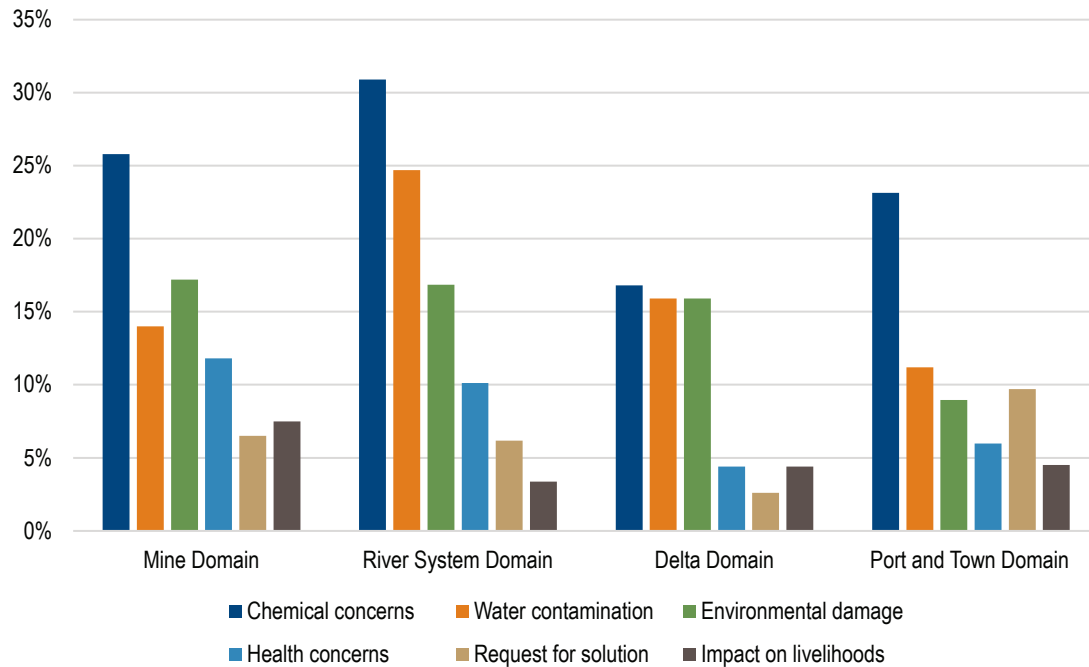
Question 1: Did you understand the results presented today, yes or no? If you did not understand the results, what was hard to understand?

The presentation was said by respondents to be well understood. The majority of respondents to the feedback forms (~90%) said they understood the results presented, with more than 85% comprehension in all domains. For those people that said they did not understand the results (~10%), they were asked to explain what was hard to understand. Figure 4.6a shows the most frequently reported topics that were said to be hard to understand by the ~10% of respondents.

a) Topics identified by attendees as hard to understand from the presentation



b) Areas that mattered the most to respondents after hearing the presentation



In response to Question 1 on the feedback forms, the most frequently raised question across all domains after the presentation related to the presence and impact of chemicals in the environment. Respondents questioned what specific chemicals were present in their location, the levels of contamination, the impacts on human health and symptoms, and how they should live safely in affected areas. They also wanted to know how long the chemicals will last in the environment.

Respondents asked:

“Areas that are affected by chemicals and what level (portion) or percentage is present and how it will affect the people. What are scientific guides to people on how they should live in the affected areas?”

“I want to know how long these chemicals will be present in the environment. Why, because how many years have passed, and the chemicals are still present”

Another common question across all domains after the presentation was the quality of the water and rivers used for drinking and daily activities. This question was most prominent among the River System Domain respondents (~14%). Respondents questioned whether the water was safe for consumption and general use, what chemicals are present, and its potential impacts on human health. The respondents sought clear answers on how to mitigate potential risks and whether there were ways to treat or improve water quality.

Respondents asked:

“The water we drink and wash with, are they safe? The water we use to toilet - will it cause damage to the women who use it?”

The respondents from the Delta (~18%) and Port and Town (~7%) domains raised questions regarding the impact on marine resources, particularly the safety of fish for consumption.

Respondents said:

“I do not understand properly about the impacts on the sea where I go fishing to catch the fish I eat. Do the fish have chemicals in them?”

Respondents from the River System Domain (~11%) also questioned the possible human health impacts, particularly of breathing in dust from the tailings.

Respondents said:

“The dust from the middles tailings if breathed by the people will it not cause any sickness?”

Question 2. Based on the results presented today, what issues matter the most to you?

After the presentations, the issues that respondents said mattered most to them were largely consistent and interrelated across all domains. About a quarter of the respondents did not nominate issues they considered most important, leaving the question blank or providing non substantive responses. Concerns regarding chemical contamination, environmental damages, and water contamination were the top priorities, particularly in the River System Domain, where these concerns were most pronounced (see Figure 4.6b). Demand for solutions was also raised as an issue that mattered to respondents, including immediate action to remove the chemicals, particularly in highly contaminated areas where people reside.

Approximately 25% of respondents expressed concerns about the perceived widespread presence of chemicals in their environment, including the ground, garden soil, water, rivers, and sea, and the resulting health impacts, believing it causes sickness and birth abnormalities. Although the results presented did not link contamination to issues such as food shortages or birth abnormalities, respondents expressed their belief that the contamination contributed to these problems. The need for solutions to address these issues was also emphasised throughout the feedback, despite the presentation stating that providing solutions were outside the scope of Phase 1.

Respondents said:

“Garden areas have been affected. Land, water and sea have been affected by chemicals. How is BCL going to address this? Now there is food shortage, women are giving birth to abnormal babies and many more problems affecting the people”.

Approximately 15% of respondents expressed concern over the environmental impacts, emphasising the need for urgent solutions to restore the affected areas. Many hoped that the environmental impacts could be addressed, and the land returned to its original, healthy state. They also wanted clear identification of contaminated areas to avoid further harm. A small number (2%) appreciated the study for highlighting the affected areas, as it now helps them understand which areas to avoid.

Respondents said:

“The main issue we heard from the results is that the environment is completely damaged, so we need a way to fix this problem”.

“We know the areas/places where there are chemicals/contamination so that we can find a way to avoid the chemicals and the damages/destruction they cause”

After the presentations, water contamination was an important matter for respondents across all domains. This was raised by approximately 15% of respondents across the Delta, Mine and Port and Town domains, and by about 25% in the River System Domain. Respondents emphasised the damage from water contamination to soil, gardens, and crops, as well as the loss of fish. Among those who identified water contamination as an important issue, approximately 25% stated an urgent need for clean drinking water, believing it was dangerous to drink water from wells near the Jaba and Kawerong rivers despite Phase 1 results showing that the drinking water wells sampled are safe to drink with respect to mine-related chemicals.

Respondents said:

“We need good drinking water for the communities in the villages”

“The important thing I see is that I must look after myself and stay aware of the polluted water and not drink the water we dig from the well near the Jaba and Kawerong rivers”

Other important matters for respondents included health risks and the overall impact on livelihoods. Health concerns were more pronounced in the Mine and River System domains.

Respondents said:

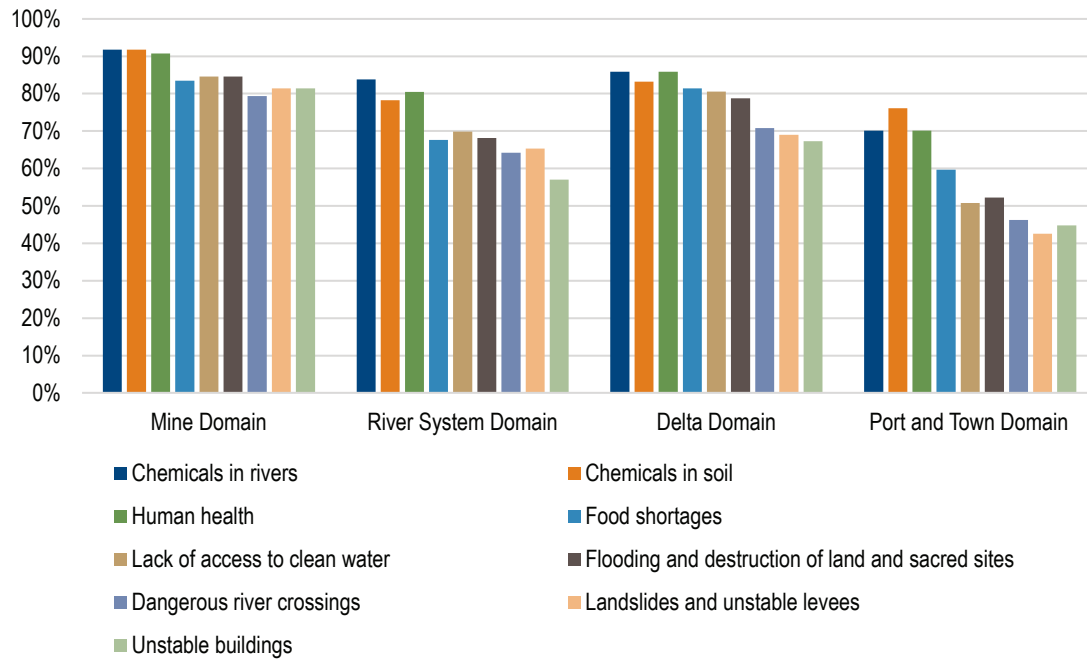
“Environmental damage has already happened to the land, river and good gardens. The main thing now is the impacts on human health”

Other, less frequently raised matters included compensation, the safety of marine resources, clarity on affected locations (e.g., clear signs to indicate areas that are not safe), and hazards related to floods and river crossings.

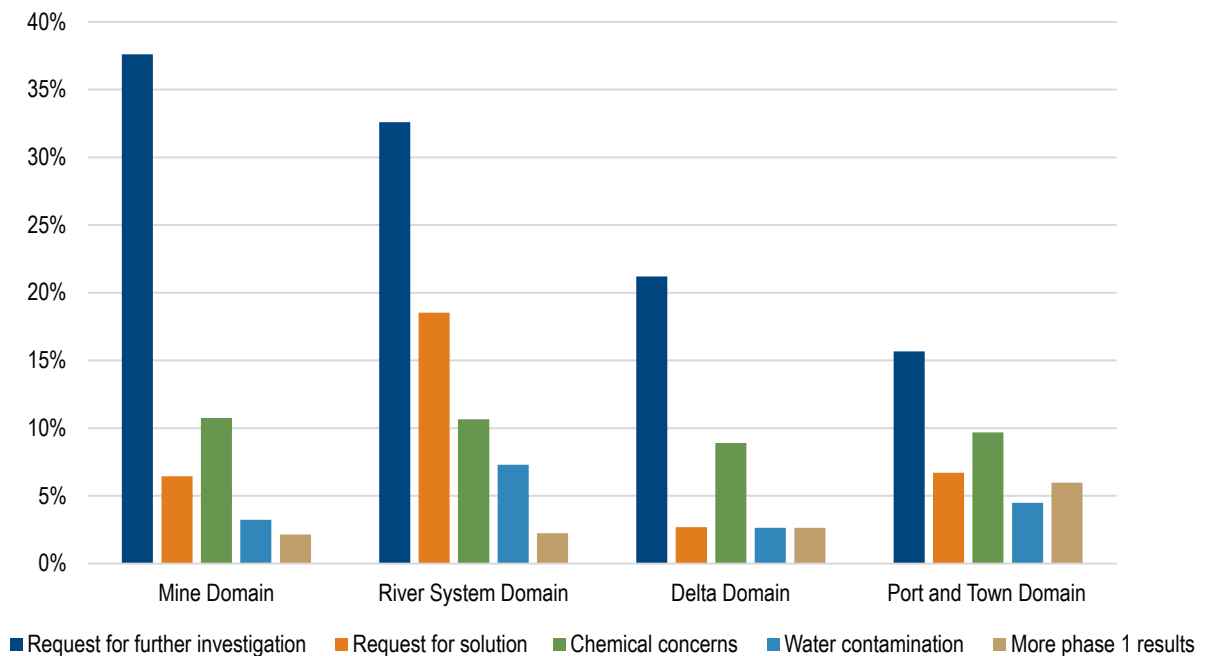
Question 3. For each of the following areas discussed today, what would you like more information about?

For this question, respondents were given a tick-box list with pre-defined categories to choose from. The areas where respondents indicated interest in further information closely align with the topics they identified as those that mattered most to them after hearing the presentation (Question 2). These include chemicals in the river and soil, effects on human health, food shortages, lack of clean water, and impacts to land and sacred sites due to floods, with these issues consistently topping the list across all domains (Figure 4.7a). Overall, the respondents wanted further information about all the key impact areas.

a) Areas where respondents indicated interest in further information



b) Further feedback on the draft results of Phase 1



PANGUNA LEGACY ASSESSMENT COMPANY
PANGUNA MINE LEGACY IMPACT ASSESSMENT
PHASE 1
FIGURE 4.7

Presentation feedback on a) areas where respondents indicated interest in further information and b) further feedback on the draft results of Phase 1



SOURCE
Tetra Tech Coffey, 2024

DATE: 01.11.24 PROJECT: 754-MELEN305719 FILE: 305719_R03_F04.07_GRA

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Question 4. Do you have any other feedback or comments about the results of the Phase 1 Legacy Impact Assessment?

Approximately 40% of respondents had no further feedback. Those respondents who provided further feedback largely reiterated aspects already raised in other questions, such as chemical concerns, water contamination, and requests for solutions, with little new feedback introduced. Requests for further investigation was the most frequently raised feedback (~30%) across all domains (see Figure 4.7b), particularly in the Mine and River System domains.

Approximately 10% of respondents across all domains requested clearer information on the chemicals present in their environment to better understand the risks they face. About 3 to 4% of respondents also sought more detailed information beyond the acute impacts and risks presented, requesting more detailed information on the testing of food, fish, and other local resources, and the damages caused. A small number of respondents (~1%) said the initial presentation was too general and requested more detailed presentations at the affected community areas in future engagements.

Respondents said:

“The presentation of the results was a careful presentation. As a result it was quite general. Presentation should be detailed and be done at the affected community areas”

Feedback from the Ward Leaders closely aligns with that of other respondents, with an emphasis on how the identified impacts will be addressed and the need for further assessments.

Feedback on out-of-scope matters

There were multiple matters raised in the feedback that fall outside the scope of Phase 1. These issues were explained during the presentation and question and answer sessions as unable to be definitively responded to. Nonetheless, they continued to be recurring topics throughout both presentation question and answer sessions and the feedback forms and so are reported here.

As mentioned above, a prominent theme was the request for further investigations (~30% of total respondents), which appeared across multiple feedback questions and all domains. Some of these suggested areas fall outside the scope of the Phase 1 assessment. For example, respondents proposed investigating impacts prior to 1989, suggesting that the Phase 1 timeline may have overlooked long-term residual effects on land and the environment. Calls for health assessments, particularly blood tests to detect chemical exposure in people living in affected areas, were also common. Some respondents (~3%) also suggested including marine impact assessments questioning why these were not addressed in Phase 1. A small number of respondents (~1%) suggested expanding the assessment to previously excluded areas such as Torokina.

Respondents said:

“I want in the next phase for the people to be tested because we are living in the affected area. The environment is already damaged so I don’t want our future generations to get hurt.”

“I want this work to continue with the assessment of our areas. Assessments of fish, reefs, blood tests etc.”

Another prominent theme of feedback that fell outside the scope of Phase 1 was the need for clarity on solutions following the identification of impacts. Respondents (~10%) emphasised the importance of implementing strategies to remove chemical pollutants, reduce exposure, improve water supply, and remediate damaged areas to protect both current and future generations.

Respondents said:

“We’ve heard all the results, but we need to know how to properly address the damage in the environment, water, and other areas”

4.3.2.8 Publication of final Phase 1 Legacy Impact Assessment Report

Following approval from the Oversight Committee, this Phase 1 Assessment Report and associated Summary Report and Summary Brochure will be released. The Summary Report and Summary Brochure will be available in English and Tok Pisin. During this stage, stakeholder engagement will focus on informing community members and other interested stakeholders on the availability of the summary brochure and where to access the document. This information will be disseminated through social media posts, as well as media releases.

It is anticipated that at the time of publication of the final Phase 1 Assessment Report the Parties to the AusNCP process will be able to communicate further information regarding the next steps for the Legacy Impact Assessment. Tetra Tech Coffey will not be involved with this communication.