



FRIEDA RIVER

Frieda River Limited
Sepik Development Project
Environmental Impact Statement
Chapter 4 – Stakeholder Engagement

SDP-6-G-00-01-T-084-006



4. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

This chapter describes the program of stakeholder engagement that has been conducted to support completion of the EIS and permitting of the Project. It outlines the regulatory requirements for public consultation, relevant international standards and the FRL (and PanAust Group) policies guiding stakeholder engagement, the Project stakeholders identified to date and the program of engagement activities with them, and the planned stakeholder engagement strategy for the life of the Project.

4.1 Overview

A key aspect of the Project activities to date has been extensive and ongoing engagement with stakeholders over several decades. Stakeholder engagement refers to the activities undertaken by FRL, as manager of the Frieda River Joint Venture, and associated consultants collectively involving landowners, national and provincial governments, local communities, non-government organisations (NGOs), and other interested parties. Such engagement is critical to obtaining the necessary Project approvals and to establish broad acceptance of the Project.

The stakeholder engagement program was developed to meet relevant regulatory requirements and the objectives of FRL. It builds on the consultation foundations that have been established over the Project's history since the 1970s. This has included various activities and investigations in the 1980s and 1990s, with more extensive and targeted engagement by the previous owner between 2006 and 2012. During this time the stakeholder engagement activities were associated with the FRCGP.

Following PanAust's acquisition of FRL in 2014, stakeholder engagement has been a major focus, involving extensive interactions with stakeholder groups using approaches designed to suit each group. Information about the Project has been presented to stakeholders through forums such as Community Leaders Forums, engagement campaigns and targeted public awareness programs. There has also been ongoing regular consultation with government departments and provincial administrations, along with formal and informal discussions with NGOs and industry-related groups on particular issues. While early consultation focussed on the FRCGP, consultation from 2017 has introduced the additional components of the Sepik Development Project.

Local opinions and issues have been sought through engagement campaigns specifically undertaken for the EIS process, formal and informal meetings with village leaders, and through social surveys conducted in villages between 2010 and 2017. Socio-economic, cultural heritage, archaeological and health studies associated with the EIS have included further engagement with stakeholders.

4.2 Consultation Requirements

PNG legislation and PanAust Group policies collectively frame the requirements for stakeholder engagement that apply to the process of environmental approvals and preparation and submission of the EIS for the Project. Throughout all phases of Project development, FRL is required to develop and implement engagement activities aimed at achieving the highest possible standards of stakeholder engagement.

The regulatory context and the international standards that guide the development and delivery of stakeholder engagement for the EIS process and ongoing Project activities are outlined below.

4.2.1 PNG Environment Act

The principal legislation for regulating the potential environmental and socio-economic impacts of projects in PNG is the *Environment Act 2000* (Environment Act), which is administered by the Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA). The Project includes Level 3 activities under the Environment Act, which requires preparation of an EIS.

The information guideline for preparing an EIS in PNG (DEC, 2004b) states that the executive summary of the EIS should provide:

...details of the consultation program conducted by the applicant, including the degree of public interest.

The guideline (DEC, 2004b) also specifies that the environmental management and reporting section of the EIS should include the:

...mechanism and frequency for reporting monitoring results to DEC and other stakeholders, especially to directly affected stakeholder groups.

Under Section 55 of the Environment Act, the Managing Director of CEPA shall make the EIS available for public review following a preliminary assessment period. During this period of public review, the proponent may be required to make public presentations or submit a program of public review. The Environment Act requires that stakeholder responses during the period of public review be considered by the Environment Council as part of its recommendation to the Minister regarding approval in principle of a project and conditions for its environment permit.

4.2.2 Policies/Standards

PanAust Group Sustainability Policy

PanAust's Sustainability Policy describes the Group's commitment to ensuring that its business activities are financially profitable, technically appropriate, environmentally sound and socially responsible. This commitment applies to FRL also. As a part of this policy, the company commits to:

Engaging in fair, honest and transparent dealings with key stakeholders, in particular our employees, local communities, governments and shareholders through open two way communication to understand and consider each other's needs and concerns.

PanAust Group Sustainability Standards

PanAust operates in accordance with 14 sustainability standards. Standards that refer to Community, Social and Human Rights (Standard 7) and Stakeholder Engagement (Standard 8) are discussed here.

The performance requirements defined in Standard 7, Community, Social and Human Rights, that relate to interaction with external stakeholders include:

- Uphold fundamental human rights and respect indigenous cultures, customs and values of local communities, employees and others who are affected by our activities.
- Minimise involuntary resettlement, and compensate fairly for adverse effects on the community where they cannot be avoided.
- Contribute to the social, economic and institutional development of the communities in which we operate.

- At the earliest practical stage, engage with likely affected parties with regards to the management of potential social impacts and resolution of issues.
- Ensure appropriate systems are in place for ongoing interaction with affected parties, making sure that minorities and other marginalised groups have equitable and culturally appropriate means of engagement.
- Contribute to community development from Project development through closure in collaboration with host communities and their representatives.
- Encourage partnerships with governments and non-government organisations to ensure that programs (such as community health, education, local business development) are well designed and effectively delivered.
- Seek opportunity to enhance social and economic development.

The performance requirements defined in Standard 8, Stakeholder Engagement, include:

- Establish clear guidance to identify those individuals, groups, organisations, communities and jurisdictions, both within the Company and external to the Company, that are either concerned with or affected by the decisions or activities of the Company and those so identified shall constitute the stakeholders with whom PanAust will seek to interact to ensure transparent engagement.
- Designate suitably trained, knowledgeable and accountable individuals from within the Company to lead all stakeholder engagements.
- Undertake regular engagement with stakeholders to provide opportunities for stakeholders to express their concerns and aspirations that relate to PanAust's presence in their communities. A record shall be maintained of those interactions that affect PanAust's management of sustainability.
- Managers shall ensure that decisions regarding sustainability are communicated to internal and external stakeholders in a transparent fashion through appropriate consultation mechanisms that also include appropriate conflict resolution processes.
- Effective communication channels shall be in place to ensure that all employees are aware of the sustainability requirements at each operation, any changes that are made to these requirements and information on sustainability performance, risks and other related matters.
- Engage stakeholders in an appropriate manner, to ensure transparent disclosure of sustainability matters that may concern these stakeholders, including information on resources and releases associated with the operations and their lifecycle management.
- Engage relevant governments, authorities, industry and civil society to jointly improve and develop sustainability policy, legislation and guidance, and to foster a better understanding of sustainable development practices for the resource extraction sector.

4.2.3 International Standards

The stakeholder engagement program for the Project has been prepared considering a number of international standards and guidelines. These include standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and guidelines of the International Council on Mining and Metals.

The IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability comprise eight standards, each including requirements for stakeholder consultation and information disclosure.

These requirements have been considered when planning and executing the stakeholder engagement program for the Project.

The IFC describes stakeholder engagement as an important element in managing social and environmental impacts, which normally involves the disclosure of information, consultation with affected communities and the establishment of a grievance mechanism. The IFC (2012a, p. 12) states:

Stakeholder engagement is the basis for building strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are essential for the successful management of a project's environmental and social impacts.

Table 4.1 summarises the overarching IFC principles of consultation with respect to stakeholder engagement as they apply to the Project.

Table 4.1 Principles of consultation with respect to stakeholder engagement

Who should be consulted?	Directly and indirectly affected stakeholders, and those with an interest who feel they may be affected.
Why involve the public?	To minimise conflict and delays, increase transparency, empower people ensuring that their views are taken into account during project design and development of environmental and social management plans.
When should stakeholders be involved?	Early in the process of identification of environmental and social impacts and the development of mitigation measures. This includes prior to the development of the terms of reference for the EIS and the preparation of the EIS. Consultation should also continue during project execution.
What areas require public consultation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative project design. • Assessment of project impacts. • Compensation rates and eligibility for entitlement. • Development opportunities and initiatives; grievance redress procedures and dispute resolution. • Methods and mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation and implementing corrective actions.
Responsibilities for public consultation	<p>Responsibilities should be allocated clearly and early. The project proponent should ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stakeholders have access to project information. • The information provided can be understood. • The locations for consultation are accessible to all who want to attend. • Vulnerable or minority groups are consulted.

Source: IFC (2012a).

4.3 Stakeholder Identification

Stakeholder identification is the process of determining who the Project stakeholders and interested parties are, the particular interests held by these groups and the influence they may have on the Project. This informs development of a suitable stakeholder engagement strategy. Stakeholders have been identified through both 'top down' and 'bottom up' processes drawing upon baseline studies and verified through engagement with stakeholders and host communities to ensure that all key stakeholders have been identified.

A detailed stakeholder identification and analysis exercise was undertaken in 2008 as part of EIS investigations undertaken by the previous owner. This initial stakeholder analysis was reviewed in 2015 and progressively updated on the completion of various studies and surveys which inform the EIS, particularly the socio-economic baseline surveys. Workshops with local communities to define social values held in October 2015 informed stakeholder identification and analysis. These

workshops are discussed in detail in Section 4.5.3. Further stakeholder identification was conducted during the 2017 socio-economic baseline surveys for the infrastructure corridor.

The review of Project stakeholders and interested parties was based on the IFC's Performance Standard 1: Social and Environmental Assessment and Management Systems. This process was based on the following steps:

1. *Identify individuals, groups or local communities that may be affected by the Project, positively or negatively, and directly or indirectly, making special effort to identify those who are directly affected, including those who are disadvantaged or vulnerable.*

Stakeholders were initially identified through consideration of the geographic footprint of the Project. The list was then expanded and updated as findings from specialist studies became available.

2. *Identify broader stakeholders who may be able to influence the outcome of the Project because of their knowledge about the affected communities or political influence over them.*

This involved consideration of the geographic footprint of the Project and assessment of government organisations, institutions and non-government organisations that may have an interest in and/or influence over the Project.

3. *Identify legitimate stakeholder representatives, including elected officials, non-elected community leaders, leaders of informal or traditional community institutions, and elders within the affected community.*

Stakeholder representatives were identified through engagement with the communities identified in step 1. Representatives of minority groups have emerged or been sought out during engagement with communities.

4. *Map the impact zones by placing the affected groups and communities within a geographic area to define or refine the Project's area of influence.*

Stakeholders were mapped and arranged into groups based on their level of interaction with the Project and stakeholder engagement methods.

Stakeholder identification and analysis will continue to be undertaken iteratively throughout the progression of the Project as new information becomes available and annually thereafter. All stakeholders that have been consulted for the Project to date are listed within FRL's Stakeholder Database. Identified Project stakeholders and interested parties are categorised as:

- Landowners, land users and host communities, including landowners and users of areas bounded by the proposed Special Mining Lease area, Mining Lease area, and Lease for Mining Purposes and Mining Easement areas. This category is further separated into three zones:
 - Mine area – comprising communities from the Miyan, Telefol and Paiyamo language groups located close to the proposed mine area and other major supporting infrastructure.
 - Infrastructure corridor – comprising communities from Hotmin to Vanimo from language groups including Fas, Kwomtari, Nai and Baibai.
 - Vanimo – comprising communities from the Vanimo language group.

- Sepik River corridor – comprising communities from several language groups along the upper, middle and lower reaches of the Sepik River and extending from the location of the proposed Sepik River bridge to the mouth of the Sepik River.
- Communities in the Sandaun and East Sepik provinces – acknowledging that the location of the Project's infrastructure and activities extends across two provinces (Sandaun and East Sepik) and will have an effect on each of those host provinces.
- Government stakeholders – including the National Government based in Port Moresby, the Sandaun and East Sepik provincial governments and administrations, district administration within immediate proximity to the Project and local level governments.
- Diplomatic missions in PNG – including the Australian High Commission and the Chinese Embassy.
- Internal stakeholders – including FRL managers, employees, and contractors.
- Owners and investors – PanAust and Highlands as participants in the Frieda River Joint Venture, and their respective investors.
- Shared use infrastructure operators.
- Suppliers – consisting of key local, regional, national and international suppliers of goods to the Project.
- Local services and utilities – hospitals, healthcare, educational facilities, utility providers and emergency services.
- Shared use infrastructure users – including logging and palm oil plantation operators.
- Project financiers and insurers.
- Customers for the Project's product.
- Industry – including other resource sector projects, as well as research and industry associations.
- Community-based groups – including charitable organisations, environment groups and NGOs within PNG.

The stakeholder categories will continue to evolve throughout the life of the Project.

4.4 Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Program

A stakeholder engagement plan has been prepared to fulfil the requirements of legislation and PanAust Group corporate policy, and aligns with international standards as outlined in Section 4.2.

4.4.1 Purpose, Objectives and Principles

Consistent with policies and standards described in Section 4.2.2 which are aimed at maintaining open and constructive stakeholder engagement program, the purpose of the stakeholder engagement plan is to:

- Implement an informed consultation and participation process which supports the achievement of business objectives through a broad acceptance of the Project.

- Ensure uniformity of FRL's stakeholder engagement approaches across business activities, in order to continue to build and maintain relationships based on transparency, integrity and trust.

The objectives of the stakeholder engagement approach outlined in the plan are to:

- Identify stakeholders affected by business activities, groupings, interests and relationships.
- Ensure models of representation are implemented which are culturally appropriate, broadly inclusive and empowering to stakeholders, discouraging of elitism and considerate of marginalised groups.
- Verify thereafter that stakeholder representatives from stakeholder groups represent the views of host groups and communities.
- Involve stakeholders in the identification and assessment of community risks, issues and benefits, and develop appropriate mitigation and management strategies to optimise opportunities related to business activities.
- Manage expectations and build consensus.
- Deliver consistent, timely information to stakeholders regarding business activities.
- Report and track stakeholder feedback and respond in a manner that is timely and appropriate.
- Avoid misunderstandings between FRL, stakeholders in general and host communities in particular.
- Monitor emerging trends and broader societal viewpoints related to business activities in host communities.
- Ensure appropriate disclosure of Project information and the provision of opportunities for involving and communicating with relevant stakeholders.
- Ensure consultation with host communities and potentially affected stakeholders is appropriate for the context.
- Establish mechanisms for recording all consultation initiatives.
- Manage stakeholder issues and grievances proactively to prevent delays in business objectives or disruptions in day-to-day business activities.
- If required, manage extreme stakeholder actions in a coordinated, safe and defensible manner aligned with company human rights commitments.

The design and implementation of stakeholder engagement activities conforms to international conventions and the PanAust Group Sustainability Policy and standards, and strives to achieve the following six principles:

1. Open and transparent process.
2. Responsiveness.
3. Timeliness.
4. Accountability.
5. Genuine involvement.
6. Engagement appropriate to the context.

4.4.2 Stakeholder Engagement Methods and Resources

Different stakeholder groups require methods of communication and consultation to be tailored according to their interest and understanding of the Project, how they may be affected by the Project and their language and literacy skills. Tailored mechanisms of stakeholder engagement were used for each stakeholder group, depending on their needs. The Project has planned its engagement activities to align to the needs of the Project and of the specific stakeholder groups across the following four themes:

1. Seeking views and input.
2. Awareness and information tools.
3. Partnering for development.
4. Capacity building towards self-empowerment.

Table 4.2 outlines the mechanisms of engagement for each engagement theme along with a description of the methods employed for respective stakeholder groups.

Table 4.2 Types of stakeholder engagement

Type	Description	Stakeholders
Seeking views and input		
Community visits	Regular visits by Project personnel to each of the 'mine area' villages on an approximate monthly basis. The visits include a rotating overnight visit each week to maximise participation of all village members and to allow for informal discussions that may not otherwise take place. Community visits to the infrastructure corridor and Sepik River port communities also occur.	Mine area, infrastructure corridor and Vanimo communities.*
Liaison officers in communities	Community Affairs represents FRL in the communities in terms of community relations, land acquisition, employment and security so as to ensure efficient access to individuals who may be impacted by the Project, to maintain a good understanding of changing community dynamics and enable a quick response to any issue that arises.	Mine area, infrastructure corridor and Vanimo communities; Sepik River corridor communities.*
Sepik awareness program	Community awareness campaigns along the Sepik River corridor to inform communities about the nature and status of the Project, to seek feedback and input.	Sepik River corridor communities.
Quarterly community updates	Project management and community representatives meet on a quarterly basis to discuss the Project and key milestones with the Community Leaders Forum (CLF). The CLF brings together leaders and representatives from the seven mine area villages, including female representatives. CLF meetings typically run for around two days. Information that is presented is customised for each event, e.g., handouts, flip charts, PowerPoint presentations.	Mine area communities.
Social values workshops	Workshops with male and female leaders from each village within the mine area focused on recording and understanding community views on how the Project might impact on key social values.	Mine area communities.
Information displays at community events	Customised for each event, e.g., flip charts, PowerPoint presentations and video presentation during consultation sessions.	Mine area, communities in the Sandaun and East Sepik provinces.*
EIS surveys	Targeted socio-economic surveys that underpin community development, socio-economic impact assessments and other Project requirements.	Mine area, infrastructure corridor and Vanimo communities.*

Table 4.2 Types of stakeholder engagement (cont'd)

Type	Description	Stakeholders
Seeking views and input (cont'd)		
Joint Provincial Consultative Committee	Quarterly meetings to ensure provincial and district governments in East Sepik and Sandaun provinces are well informed about the Project.	Provincial and district government stakeholders.
Stakeholder meetings and one-on-one briefings	Regular stakeholder meetings and one-on-one briefings conducted as required. Informal briefings with village leaders occur when issues arise or when relevant new information becomes available.	All stakeholders as required.
Employee presentations	Employee presentations and management briefings on a regular basis aligned with key Project milestones.	Internal stakeholders.
Community visits	Community consultation to discuss the need for resettlement, potential relocation sites and to identify potential issues and opportunities associated with resettlement and potential solutions.	Mine area communities.
Resettlement Planning Committee (RPC) meetings	Meetings of the RPC are held to identify issues, opportunities and solutions that will lead to the sustainable resettlement outcomes for all parties. Members of the committee consider the challenges affecting all stakeholders and explore appropriate solutions aimed at achieving the highest level of resettlement effectiveness.	Representatives from: Wabia, Ok Isai, Paupe and Wameimin 2, Mining Resource Authority (MRA), Telefomin District, Ambunti District, Sandaun Provincial Government and FRL.
Awareness and information tools		
Village radio broadcasts	Morning broadcasts by FRL to host communities. Each of the seven villages within the mine area has been provided with a VHF radio. Radio broadcasting is an effective means of communication to reach remote locations in PNG. During the EIS process, broadcasts were made to notify communities of key activities (such as the arrival of study teams) and to communicate key messages.	Mine area communities.
Fact sheets	Fact sheets have been produced and disseminated. These are distributed at information displays, stakeholder presentations, informal meetings or other meetings.	All stakeholders as required.
Stakeholder letters	Stakeholder letters have been used to address specific concerns or explain milestones.	All stakeholders as required.
Advertisements and media releases	Advertising and media releases are used to advertise information displays, key milestones, consultation activities and operations affecting the community where relevant to impacted communities.	All stakeholders as appropriate.
Speeches	At key events in the communities, PNG, Australia and internationally.	All stakeholders.
PanAust publications	Publications such as the Business Review and Sustainability Report provide the community and broader PanAust stakeholders with annual information about the Project and operations and how the organisation is performing.	Community and other stakeholders.
Employee newsletters	Published quarterly in Tok Pisin as well as English.	Internal stakeholders.

Table 4.2 Types of stakeholder engagement (cont'd)

Type	Description	Stakeholders
<i>Partnering for development</i>		
Community partnerships, projects and programs	As the Project progresses a range of community partnerships, projects and programs will be developed and implemented through engagement with communities.	Mine area communities, community-based groups and local services and utilities.
<i>Capacity building towards self-empowerment</i>		
Capacity building of landowning communities	Capacity building engagement sessions for landowners (men and women). These focus on a range of areas including the management of compensation and benefits for enduring long-term value.	Mine area communities.
Women, youth, vulnerable and disadvantaged	Implementation of specific engagement mechanisms to enable women, youth, the vulnerable and disadvantaged to participate in engagement, the development of the Project and community development projects.	Mine area and infrastructure corridor communities.

* FRL has previously undertaken stakeholder engagement with communities to the east of the Frieda River when a previously proposed infrastructure corridor passed through this area.

The design and implementation of stakeholder engagement activities will continue to be delivered in a way that is consistent with cultural and language considerations.

Tok Pisin will be used for spoken and written materials where appropriate. The FRL Community Affairs team advise on cultural protocols specific to the community and engagement context, which are incorporated into engagement activities.

Stakeholder engagement includes strategies to enable input from disadvantaged or vulnerable stakeholders. Examples include structuring engagement sessions to enable the participation of women, youth and disadvantaged stakeholders, such as break-out groups and women-specific engagement activities.

Key stakeholders have had the opportunity to provide input into the design of the stakeholder engagement program. These opportunities have included participation in social values workshops where local leaders suggested ways to increase dialogue and communication, and input into the development of the grievance mechanism.

FRL Community Affairs Team

Throughout the EIS preparation process, the FRL Community Affairs team has maintained regular communication with local communities. This engagement has focussed on explaining the purpose of, and encouraging participation in, the various specialist studies completed as part of the EIS and has served to expand community understanding of the Project and the EIS process. Issues and concerns raised by members of the communities are recorded by the FRL Community Affairs team and reported to the FRL Community Affairs Manager. The FRL Community Affairs Manager is responsible for all Project community-related field activities and managing the activities of the Community Affairs team.

In addition to conducting daily radio check-ins with landowning communities, the FRL Community Affairs team regularly visit potentially Project-affected communities, and are commonly the first point of contact for landowners and community members wishing to raise an issue in relation to the Project. The FRL Community Affairs team also accompanied specialist EIS consultants as they visited Project area communities.

The FRL Community Affairs team are responsible for the land access compensation process.

Specialist Consultants

Specialist consultants involved in the EIS have participated in the delivery of information to stakeholders. They have been involved in stakeholder activities such as:

- Meetings with or presentations to CEPA and other agencies on matters related to the EIS process and specialist technical studies.
- The completion of specialist studies (e.g., cultural heritage, health, socio-economic and environmental studies) in potentially affected communities.
- Social values workshops with local leaders as part of socio-economic studies.
- Participating in the delivery of EIS information sessions.
- Resettlement planning including development of the resettlement plan.

4.4.3 Documentation of Stakeholder Engagement

All stakeholder engagement activities related to the EIS have been recorded and analysed as follows:

1. EIS consultation recorded in a consultation log, and more recently in Borealis stakeholder engagement software (including where, when, who and matters raised).
2. Actions from each activity recorded and responsibility for actioning and a timeframe for action assigned.
3. Engagement events and significant outcomes reported to Project management.
4. Issues of concern considered in the Project planning and design process and in the EIS, as appropriate.

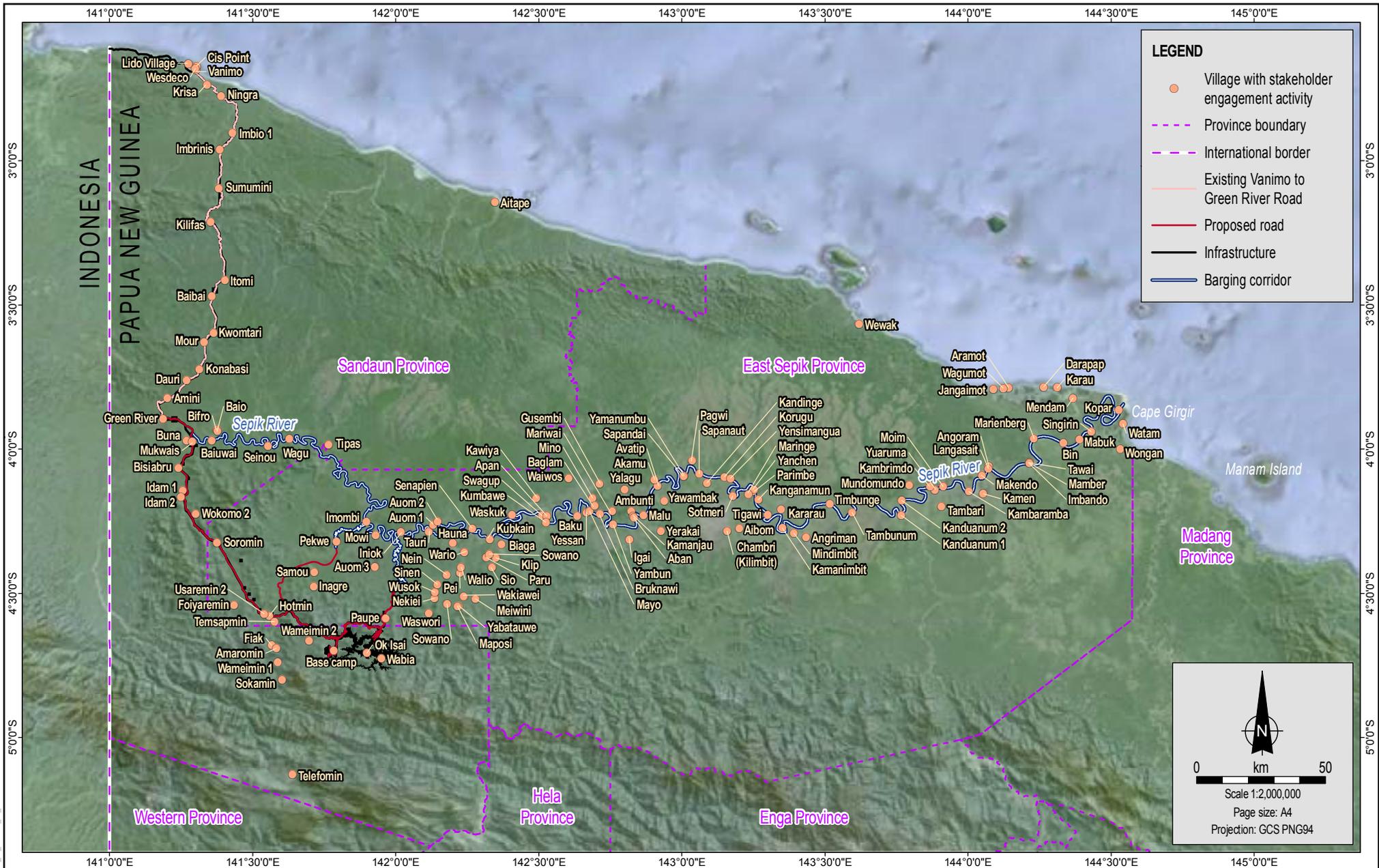
Input from stakeholders has been sought in the development of the ongoing stakeholder engagement plan.

4.5 Completed Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Stakeholder engagement has been a key element of the Project. Feedback and community input resulting from these activities have informed decision-making processes for Project design. The intent of this engagement has been to build long-term partnerships with stakeholder groups to limit the potential negative impacts and to maximise positive effects related to the Project. These aspects are discussed in Chapter 9.

Stakeholder engagement activities to date range from email exchanges and phone calls through to Project presentations and briefings. Key engagement activities include the Environmental Inception Report (EIR) engagement campaigns, Community Leaders Forum (CLF) meetings, the Sepik Awareness Program, the Joint Provincial Consultative Committee (JPCC) meetings and employee engagement activities, which are discussed further below. Figure 4.1 shows the communities that have been visited between 2009 and 2018.

Extensive consultation and stakeholder engagement occurred between 2009 and 2011 as part of the EIS which was undertaken for the FRCGP by the previous owner. This included formal visits to 31 communities as part of the EIR engagement campaign, Sepik Awareness Patrol, completion of EIS studies as well as a range of targeted engagement activities such as community visits,



MXD Reference: 11575_11_G8505_v0_6

Source:
 Infrastructure and roads from FRL.
 Villages from FRL and Coffey.
 Provinces from NMB.
 Imagery from Google Earth (capture date unknown).
 Hillshade DEM from SRTM.



Date:
 07.11.2018
 Project:
 754-ENAUABTF11575B
 File Name:
 11575_11_F04.01_GIS

Frieda River Limited
Sepik Development Project



Villages that have been visited during stakeholder engagement activities for the Project

Figure No:
4.1

meetings and presentations. Since 2014 there has been another period of extensive consultation and engagement including formal visits to 87 communities. This has included an EIR engagement campaign, two Sepik Awareness Patrols, further EIS studies and targeted engagement activities.

4.5.1 EIR Engagement Campaigns

The EIR engagement campaigns have been a key mechanism used to build community awareness and understanding about the Project. The initial EIR engagement campaign was undertaken in April 2010 for the FRCGP. A subsequent EIR engagement campaign was completed in October and November 2014 for a revised FRCGP design. The current Project design detailed in the January 2018 EIR was communicated to mine area villages and communities along the infrastructure corridor in October and November 2017 during a Project awareness campaign. The objectives of the EIR engagement campaigns were to:

- Introduce the Project and the proponent to stakeholders.
- Describe the Project design and plan, including options under consideration.
- Describe and seek feedback on the environmental and social impacts that were identified in the EIR.
- Describe the EIS process, key milestones and timelines.
- Describe and seek input into the environmental and social studies that had been or were to be undertaken for the EIS.
- Explain how stakeholders can raise their concerns and grievances with the Project or the process.

The EIR engagement campaign comprised two parts:

1. Project briefings – sessions conducted with institutions and regulatory stakeholder groups prior to the commencement of the engagement campaign to provide an update on the Project, provide an overview of the engagement campaign content and schedule, and discuss issues specific to those groups.
2. Engagement campaign – broader public sessions to disseminate information about the Project more widely.

2010 EIR Engagement Campaign

The 2010 EIR engagement campaign commenced with briefings on the FRCGP, with representatives from the then DEC in Port Moresby on 7 and 8 April 2010, followed by presentations to Sandaun (in Vanimo) and East Sepik (in Wewak) provincial government representatives on 9 and 12 April 2010, respectively. The briefings were guided by a presentation that described: the FRCGP scope and schedule; EIS approvals process; EIS studies program (i.e., specific study, entity undertaking the study and study lead); and stakeholder grievance management process. Section 4.6 provides the feedback received at these briefings.

Between 12 to 22 April 2010 presentations were made at villages in the immediate mine area, potential point of hire locations and some villages along the proposed barging route along the Sepik River. Presentations were also undertaken at Frieda River Base Camp and Horse-Ivaal Camp to include as many employees as possible in the education and consultation process. In total, the EIR engagement campaign was delivered to 15 communities and employees with a total 1,741 participants.

The EIR engagement campaign presentations were delivered by a team of representatives from FRL, Coffey, DEC, and the Sandaun and East Sepik provincial administrations. Representatives of the MRA were invited to participate but declined.

2014 Engagement Campaign

A second EIR engagement campaign was completed in late 2014 that mirrored the 2010 engagement campaign in terms of overall structure and objectives. A briefing with CEPA on the FRCGP was completed on 28 October 2014. EIR engagement campaign presentations were made to selected communities between 13 and 21 November 2014.

The EIR engagement campaign was delivered by a team of FRL representatives in nine communities, with 745 people attending the presentations (Table 4.3). Communities were selected on the basis of proximity to, and thus the potential to be impacted by, FRCGP activities or infrastructure. This included communities in the immediate mine area, potential point of hire locations and some villages along the proposed Sepik River barging route.

Table 4.3 2014 EIR engagement campaign participation details

Village	Date	Number of Attendees (approximate)
Sokamin	13/11/2014	110
Amaromin	14/11/2014	76
Wameimin 1	14/11/2014	44
Wameimin 2	15/11/2014	40
Ok Isai	18/11/2014	80
Wabia	18/11/2014	85
Auom 3	19/11/2014	60
Paupe	19/11/2014	90
Iniok	20/11/2014	160
Total		745

The EIR engagement campaign presentation delivered to communities comprised a PowerPoint presentation that described the FRCGP scope and schedule, the EIS approvals process and the EIS studies program. The presentations in villages were tailored to the target audience with a focus on pictures, maps and key words in Tok Pisin to ensure understanding by local communities. Culture and gender were considered in both the design of the content and delivery of the presentations, including the location of sessions and the composition of participants. Emphasis was placed on explaining the FRCGP plan, potential environmental and social impacts identified in the EIR and means for continued stakeholder engagement, including the established grievance management system.

Question and answer sessions were conducted after each presentation to clarify information and to encourage feedback on the content and the scope of investigations for the EIS. Responses to most questions and comments were provided at the time with little need for follow-up at a later date. The EIR engagement campaign was designed to focus on the matters that may be of concern to stakeholders, and also covered potential environmental impacts.

2017 Engagement Campaign

A Project awareness campaign was performed in 20 villages in the mine area, infrastructure corridor and in Vanimo as part of the socio-economic surveys between 31 October and 15 November 2017. This Project awareness campaign provided the villages with an update on the

revised Project design and EIS submission. A briefing with CEPA on the revised EIR was held on 31 January 2018.

In the mine area villages, Project awareness discussions focussed on communicating changes to the Project description as they had been involved in Project awareness discussions previously. A key area of interest within the mine area villages was the issue of resettlement, and villages were informed that a resettlement team would engage with them at a later date.

As these communities along the infrastructure corridor and in Vanimo had not previously been engaged by the Project, awareness discussions comprised a general overview of the Project and the EIS process, including informing them of upcoming EIS surveys in the area.

Throughout the engagement discussions, issues and potential benefits associated with the Project were raised by the communities and were recorded.

The engagement discussions were carried out by representatives from Coffey and FRL Community Affairs officers. Section 4.6 provides a summary of feedback provided by attendees.

4.5.2 Community Leaders Forum

Targeted consultation with landowner communities, comprising meetings with local community leaders, have been conducted to gain comprehensive input and community views relating to the Project.

A CLF hosted by FRL has been held every quarter since PanAust acquired its stake in the Project in the second half of 2014. The forum brings together two to three representatives from each of the seven host landowning near-mine area communities. These representatives have been formally elected or appointed by their relevant communities. Since early 2015, the forum has included between one and two female representatives from each of the seven villages to represent the views of the more vulnerable segments of the communities.

The CLF further integrates the local communities with the relevant local, district and provincial governments. The two District Administrators for the Telefomin and Ambunti Districts (both host districts to the Project) act as co-chairs of the meeting. Representatives from the MRA attend to provide national government input and, on occasion, are accompanied by representatives of other key state agencies. Depending upon the nature of the agendas, certain representatives from the two Provincial governments also attend.

This forum provides a formal mechanism for host communities to meet collectively with FRL to discuss Project matters of importance and to provide regular updates on the Project and on community sentiment towards the Project. The agenda is deliberately flexible to allow key issues to be discussed by the group as they arise. Topics and agendas range from immediate issues affecting the Project's exploration phase (e.g., compensation and local employment) to planning for longer term Project milestones such as the EIS, Business Development Plan and preparation for the Development Forum.

4.5.3 Social Values Workshops

A further stakeholder engagement activity implemented by FRL as part of the development of the EIS was the facilitation of social values workshops with host communities. These were conducted with the goal of generating a better understanding of the views of village leaders on potential FRCGP impacts on key social values. These workshops were held at the Frieda River Base Camp between 1 and 3 October 2015 and included male and female leaders from each village in the mine area.

The workshops were particularly important in confirming that the social values identified through the analysis of data collected during the previously completed socio-economic surveys were an accurate interpretation of what people valued and how impacts to such values could be managed. The workshops provided local leaders with an opportunity to enter into detailed dialogue concerning the attributes that their communities wished to protect and their aspirations if the FRCGP proceeded to development.

Table 4.4 provides details of when these workshops were held and the number of participants.

Table 4.4 Social values workshop details

Workshop	Date	Village	Number of attendees
1. (Paiyamo)	1/10/2015	Paupe	5
2. (Telefol)	2/10/2015	Wabia	5
		Ok Isai	5
3. (Miyam)	3/10/2015	Amaromin	3
		Wameimin 1	2
		Wameimin 2	3
		Sokamin	2

A summary of the status of social values for each social catchment is provided in Appendix 13.

4.5.4 Sepik Awareness Program

The Sepik Awareness Program comprised a series of meetings held with communities along the Sepik River. The Program recognises that people who live along the Sepik River are important stakeholders and have a right to be informed about the nature and status of the Project. The Program seeks to build and maintain relationships and trust, manage expectations around the nature, timing and requirements of the Project and to assist people to prepare for any potential changes should the Project proceed. The Program has been planned to ensure that:

- Adequate time is scheduled for consultation with communities by meeting at convenient, central locations, over a time period which allows for formal and informal discussions. Sessions include a formal whole-of-community component and informal, small-group discussions.
- There is an ongoing program of coordinated engagement rather than just one-off events. The intention is that the program be sustainably delivered as an ongoing component of the FRL Community Affairs program.

Each community meeting included the following aspects:

- Introduction of FRL, its core values and experience with developing mining projects.
- Information on the Project; the permitting process including the requirements to prepare and submit an EIS and the steps to apply for a SML; and discussion of potential impacts and benefits (both negative and positive).
- Listening and recording the views of communities, providing answers to questions raised or recording questions for follow-up.
- Description of the next stage of the Project and outlining the avenues and opportunities available for stakeholder input or further questions.

The issues raised during the Sepik Awareness Program are summarised in Section 4.6.

2011 Sepik River Patrol

The first round of the campaign was undertaken in March 2011 and was focussed on the FRCGP. It involved visiting 10 communities in the upper Sepik River region, with the second in May 2011 focussing on the middle Sepik River region and delivering the presentation to 14 communities. The third campaign in July 2011 focused on the lower stretch of the middle Sepik River. Government representatives from the relevant provincial governments participated in each campaign.

2015 Sepik River Patrol

A second program of Sepik River engagement sessions was completed across 41 villages along the Sepik River between July and August 2015, and again focussed on the FRCGP (Table 4.5 and Plates 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3). FRL delivered the program to communities from the confluence of the Frieda and Sepik rivers through to the mouth of the Sepik River and ended in the western delta in the Murik Lakes. It is estimated that this awareness program was delivered to more than 7,000 people.

Table 4.5 2015 Sepik Awareness Program participation details

Village	Date	Estimate of Number of Attendees (approximate)
Tauri	15/7/2015	+100
Auom 1	17/7/2015	+120
Auom 2	17/7/2015	+120
Kubkain	17/7/2015	+200
Kumbawe	18/7/2015	+100
Baku	18/7/2015	+100
Yessen	18/7/2015	+100
Maio	18/7/2015	+100
Bruknavi	19/7/2015	+200
Yambun	19/7/2015	+100
Ambunti station	20/7/2015	+500
Kamanjau	20/7/2015	+250
Malu	21/7/2015	+300
Avatip	21/7/2015	+300
Sepandai	22/7/2015	+450
Pagwi station	23/7/2015	+250
Yamanumbu	23/7/2015	+200
Korogu	24/7/2015	+200
Yenchen	25/7/2015	+180
Kanganamun	26/7/2015	+130
Maringe	26/7/2015	+120
Palimbe	26/7/2015	+150
Tegawi	26/7/2015	+150
Aibom	27/7/2015	+300
Kaminabit	28/7/2015	+180
Tambunum	29/7/2015	+150



Plate 4.1
Tauri, 17 July, 2015



Plate 4.2
Yassan and Mayo, 18 July, 2015



Plate 4.3
Ambunti, 20 July, 2015

Table 4.5 2015 Sepik Awareness Program participation details (cont'd)

Village	Date	Estimate of Number of Attendees (approximate)
Kanduanum	29/7/2015	+150
Moim	30/7/2015	+150
Magendo	31/7/2015	+200
Tawai	1/8/2015	+100
Mamber	1/8/2015	+100
Imbando	1/8/2015	+100
Marienberg	2/8/2015	+200
Bin	2/8/2015	+200
Watam	3/8/2015	+120
Kopar	3/8/2015	+120
Mabuk	3/8/2015	+120
Wongan	3/8/2015	+120
Karau	4/8/2015	+100
Mendam	4/8/2015	+100
Darapap	4/8/2015	+100
Total		+7,030

2016 Sepik River Patrol

A third program of Sepik River engagement sessions was completed along the Sepik River in September 2016. The program was delivered to more than 4,400 people throughout approximately 42 key villages, smaller villages and nearby hamlets (Table 4.6, see Plates 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6), with people from nearby villages also attending the sessions. The aim of the exercise was to give communities an update on the FRCGP progress (SML application, feasibility study and design), cover environmental and social impacts in advance of the submission of the EIS and to provide villagers with a chance to air issues, concerns, ask questions and receive answers.

The engagement team consisted of between 10 to 15 people at any given time and included FRL Community Affairs staff, representatives from CEPA and the MRA, representatives from the Sandaun and East Sepik provincial governments and representatives from the district and local level governments along a previous route for the infrastructure corridor.

Table 4.6 2016 Sepik Awareness Program participation details

Village	Date	Estimate of Number of Attendees (approximate)
Auom 3	1/09/2016	+120
Iniok	1/09/2016	+150
Tauri	2/09/2016	+150
Auom 1 & 2	2/09/2016	+110
Senapian	3/09/2016	+150
Hauna	3/09/2016	+200
Kupkain / Biaga	4/09/2016	+300
Yamanumbu / Waskuk	4/09/2016	+150
Suagap	5/09/2016	+50



Plate 4.4
Suagap, 6 September, 2016



Plate 4.5
Yarakai, 11 September, 2016



Plate 4.6
Korugu, 18 September, 2016

Table 4.6 2016 Sepik Awareness Program participation details (cont'd)

Village	Date	Estimate of Number of Attendees (approximate)
Kumbawe	5/09/2016	+50
Yesan / Maio	6/09/2016	+50
Brukawai	6/09/2016	+60
Mariwe / Bangus	7/09/2018	+40
Yambon	8/09/2016	+50
Kamanjau / Ambunti station	8/09/2016	+120
Apan	09/09/2016	+80
Malu	10/09/2016	+90
Avatip	11/09/2016	+120
Sapendai	12/09/2016	+80
Yamanaumbu / Pagwi	13/09/2016	+160
Chapanaut	14/09/2016	+80
Kandinge	15/09/2016	+150
Yenchimangwa	17/09/2016	+150
Korogu	17/09/2016	+150
Yenchen	18/09/2016	+50
Palimbe	18/09/2016	+60
Kanganamun	19/09/2016	+120
Kaminambit	20/09/2016	+150
Timbunke	21/09/2016	+200
Tambunum	22/09/2016	+50
Kanduanum	22/09/2016	+80
Angoram district administration	23/09/2016	+15
Kambrindo	24/09/2016	+40
Moim	24/09/2016	+50
Kambaramba	25/09/2016	+200
Magendo	25/09/2016	+60
Imbuando	26/09/2016	+150
Bin	26/09/2016	+150
Singrin	27/09/2016	+50
Mabuk	27/09/2016	+50
Kopar	28/09/2016	+100
Darpap / Murik	29/09/2016	+50
Total		+4,435

2018 Pre-EIS Submission Awareness Campaign

A fourth program of engagement sessions was completed in August to October 2018, focusing on the infrastructure corridor and the Sepik River, including the previous route for the infrastructure corridor. The program was delivered to approximately 7,366 people throughout approximately 97 key villages and hamlets (Table 4.7, see Plates 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9). The aim of the exercise was to give communities an update on the Project progress (SML application, feasibility study and

design), present the environmental and social impacts in advance of the submission of the EIS and to provide villagers with a chance to air issues, concerns, ask questions and receive answers.

The engagement team consisted of between 8 to 12 people at any given time and included representatives from FRL Community Affairs, Coffey, CEPA, the MRA, the Sandaun and East Sepik provincial governments, and district and local level governments.

Table 4.7 2018 Pre-EIS Submission Awareness Campaign participation details

Village	Date	Estimate of Number of Attendees (approximate)
Wesdeco	8/08/2018	183
Lido Village	8/08/2018	70
Ningra	9/08/2018	30
Krisa	9/08/2018	27
Imbrinis		
Imbio 1	10/08/2018	33
Sumumini	12/08/2018	35
Kilifas	12/08/2018	55
Itomi		
Kwomtari	13/08/2018	27
Baibai	13/08/2018	36
Mour	14/08/2018	18
Konabasi	14/08/2018	26
Dauri	15/08/2018	35
Samunai	15/08/2018	193
Amini	15/08/2018	
Abaru	15/08/2018	
Green River Station	16/08/2018	113
Buna	20/08/2018	52
Mukwais	21/08/2018	170
Bisiabru	22/08/2018	60
Idam 1	23/08/2018	300
Idam 2	23/08/2018	
Soromin	25/08/2018	30
Foyaremin	27/08/2018	19
Sowano	4/09/2018	23
Wario	4/09/2018	116
Wakiawei	5/09/2018	58
Sio	6/09/2018	53
Paru	6/09/2018	48
Yabatauwe	6/09/2018	48
Baio	13/09/2018	92
Bifro	14/09/2018	51

Table 4.7 2018 Pre-EIS Submission Awareness Campaign participation details (cont'd)

Village	Date	Estimate of Number of Attendees (approximate)
Seinou	14/09/2018	68
Wagu	14/09/2018	58
Imombi	15/09/2018	82
Tipas	15/09/2018	516
Pekwe	17/09/2018	200
Iniok	18/09/2018	100
Mowi	18/09/2018	94
Auom 1	19/09/2018	89
Tauri	19/09/2018	76
Hauna	20/09/2018	73
Sanapien	20/09/2018	100
Kubkain	21/09/2018	103
Waskuk	21/09/2018	14
Yamanambu	21/09/2018	18
Kawiya	22/09/2018	97
Kumbawi	22/09/2018	50
Swagup	22/09/2018	95
Prukinawi	23/09/2018	38
Yessan	23/09/2018	122
Baglam	24/09/2018	22
Gusembi	24/09/2018	111
Mino	24/09/2018	62
Waiwos, Nagri and Singiok	24/09/2018	118
Ambunti Station	25/09/2018	116
Aban	25/09/2018	78
Mariwai	26/09/2018	64
Yambon	26/09/2018	72
Malu	27/09/2018	52
Igai	28/09/2018	28
Wagu	28/09/2018	56
Yerakai	28/09/2018	83
Akamu, Amanjuwi 1 and Amanjuwi 2	29/09/2018	30
Yalagu	29/09/2018	28
Avatip	30/09/2018	125
Yawambak	30/09/2018	35
Pagwi	1/10/2018	72
Sapandai	1/10/2018	90
Yamanumbu	1/10/2018	91
Yenjimuagua	2/10/2018	51

Table 4.7 2018 Pre-EIS Submission Awareness Campaign participation details (cont'd)

Village	Date	Estimate of Number of Attendees (approximate)
Sapanaut	2/10/2018	31
Kambrido 1	6/10/2018	69
Kambrido 2	6/10/2018	80
Mundomundo	6/10/2018	45
Angoram Station (Marenberge LLG Ward Members)	7/10/2018	35
Moim	7/10/2018	200
Yuarma	7/10/2018	170
Tambari	8/10/2018	80
Kamen	10/10/2018	99
Kambaramba 2	11/10/2018	114
Magendo	11/10/2018	53
Langasait	12/10/2018	151
Magendo 4	12/10/2018	38
Angoram Service Point	13/10/2018	40
Angoram Station	13/10/2018	408
Bin	15/10/2018	152
Imbando	15/10/2018	63
Marienberg Station	15/10/2018	91
Mabuk	16/10/2018	67
Wangang	16/10/2018	14
Wakemot, Jaigemot and Aramot	17/10/2018	55
Karau	18/10/2018	39
Kopar	19/10/2018	57
Watam	19/10/2018	61
Total		7,366

4.5.5 Employee Engagement

Employees are a key stakeholder group that has a strong connection to local communities. The primary engagement for employees has been through a morning pre-start 'tok save' meeting held with all staff members on-site to receive important Project updates from management as well as other industry updates. This meeting provides a forum for discussions about the Project and issues and concerns which may be permeating throughout local communities. It also allows information to be shared with staff regarding the studies completed as part of the EIS.

A comprehensive induction package has been developed and is delivered to new staff and visitors to site to inform them on the Project status as well as community cultural awareness and related protocols.

A PanAust employee newsletter is published quarterly in Tok Pisin, English and Lao. Figure 4.2 shows an example of the employee newsletter, Panorama. Fact sheets and question and answer sheets specific to the Project in Tok Pisin and English are displayed on notice boards at the Frieda River site, providing additional employee engagement.



Coffey

Plate 4.7
Imbio, 10 August, 2018



Coffey

Plate 4.8
Konobasi, 14 August, 2018



Coffey

Plate 4.9
Green River Station, 16 August, 2018

PANORAMA

GRUP NUISLETA BILONG OL WOKMAN NA WOKMERI LONG PANAUST LIMITED



PANAUST
Isu namba 10 – Q1 2016



Foto: Phu Kham na Ban Houayxai operesenel ekselens; lukim pes 3

TOKTOK BILONG FRED

Mi gat bikpela amamas long tok olsem yia 2015 em i bin wanpela gutpela yia stret bilong PanAust wantaim ol nupela rekot bilong wok i kamap long olgeta ki bisnis indiketa bilong mipela.

Long sait bilong sefti, Grup Totol Rekodabol Injeri Reit (TRIFR) i bin stap long 0.62 wan wan milien wok aua, we em i daunbilo tru long mak bilong 1.35. Mi kisim mak tu i winim taget o mak bilong mipela yet long 0.23 bilong lusim taim bilong wok long injeri o bagarap i kamap (LTIIFR) taget na pinisim yia wantaim 0.16 wan wan milien wok aua.

2015 prodaksen, totol 78,449t kopa, 221.616oz gol konsentret na doré na 1,664,242oz silva long konsentret na doré na em stap antap winim taget bilong namel long 74,000t i go 76,000t kopa, 195,000oz i go 205,000oz gol, na 1.4Moz i go 1.5Moz silva.



Sapos yu ritim niusleta long pepa, orait yu ken lukim tu long vidio long PanNet long 'Komyunikesens' 'Panorama' pes.

Ol kos autkam bilong mipela tu i strong tru wantaim Phu Kham long kisim mak bilong C1US\$1.30/lb (taget US\$1.47/lb) na AISC US\$1.69/lb (taget US\$1.99/lb); na Ban Houayxai C1US\$516/oz (target US\$673/oz) na AISC US\$687/oz (target US\$869/oz).

Mak bilong sefti em mipela i brukim rekot, prodaksen kos we mipela i kamapim em i kamapim gutpela mak long kain taim no gut bilong ikonomi olsem. Mi lukluk i go long 2016 wantaim strongpela tingting olsem mipela inap long mekim nambawan wok yet bihainim hai standet mipela i kamapim long 2015.

Mipela i bin wok gut olsem wanpela praivet kampani inap hap yia nau na wok bilong mipela wantaim mama kampani, GRAM i stap strong yet. Em i gutpela tru long kisim sapot bilong GRAM insait long dispela taim bilong ol prais bilong ol komoditi i go daun. Mipela i kamapim wanpela gutpela kain propit i go long GRAM long pinis bilong 2015; mak bilong mipela em long mekim moa gut na kisim bek bikpela mani moa long yia 2016.

Long Enuel Jeneral Miting bilong GRAM long Guangzhou, mi bin amamas long kisim tupela awot long makim na Phu Bia Maining. Namba wan ples long 'Ekselens long Sefti', na ol narapela long 'Ekselens long Operesens'. Dispela awot i soim strongpela tingting bilong GRAM long bisnis bilong mipela na ol pipel bilong mipela; na long tingting bilong ol long mipela bai wok long kamapim yet hai pefomens autkam long olgeta samting mipela i mekim.

Wok long Frieda River fisibiliti stadi i kam klostu long pinis na ol i tingting long pinisim insait long narapela tupela mun. Stadi i bihainim taim bilong em stret long givim ripot i go long Gavman bilong Papua Niugini long namba wan hap bilong dispela yia long sapotim aplikesen bilong mipela long kisim wanpela Spesel Maining Lis.

Long projek sait bilong Frieda River, wok i go het yet long Eksplorasen Akses Trek (EAT). Taim em i pinis dispela trek bai opim wanpela rot long graun stat long Frieda River i go long main sait na em bai helpim mipela long no ken yusim tumas helikopta transpot. Dispela tu bai kamapim gut sefti na kost autkam bilong Projek.

Long 2016 mipela i ting olsem mipela i ken lukim komoditi prais long salensim mipela yet. Lukluk bilong mipela i stap yet long helt na sefti bilong ol wokman na wokmeri bilong mipela na ol komyuniti na wankain taim tu mipela bai painim rot bilong daunim ol kost na kamapim gut ol pasin bilong wok bilong mipela. Long dispela as, mipela i lukluk long ol Lao-nesenel wokman na wokmeri olsem long singautim ol long kisim planti moa senia wok insait long Kampani olsem ol i bin mekim long 2015.

Tenkyu long olgeta kontribusen bilong yupela long gutpela wok kamap bilong PanAust .

Dr Fred Hess
Menesing Dairekta

Source: Panorama_Issue 10_FINAL_TokPisin, 2016.

4.5.6 EIS Studies

Studies completed for the EIS involved the collection of a range of social data (including cultural heritage, health and socio-economic) by means of household, village and specialist surveys and involved extensive stakeholder consultation as the primary data collection tool. Studies for the current EIS have focussed on villages in the mine area and infrastructure corridor (Table 4.8). Other villages along the Sepik River corridor were included in the 2011 survey. At the commencement of each survey a 'tok save' to the community provided an update on the Project along with an explanation of the study being conducted in the village.

Table 4.8 Survey coverage of villages included in the social profile

Village	2009 to 2011 Socio-economic survey (census, household and village)	2015 Socio-economic survey (census, household and village)	2010 Health baseline survey	2010 Cultural heritage	2015 Village leaders social values workshops	2017 Socio-economic survey (household and village)	2017 Focus group / key informant interview
Mine area							
Sokamin	✓	✓			✓		
Wameimin 1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Wameimin 2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Village only	✓
Amaromin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Ok Isai	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Village only	✓
Wabia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Village only	
Paupe	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Village only	
Infrastructure corridor							
Uramesin 2						Village only	
Temsapin						Village only	
Hotmin						✓	✓
Idam 1						✓	✓
Idam 2						✓	
Wokomo 1						✓	
Bisiabru						Village only	✓
Green River							✓
Amini						Village only	
Kwomtari						Village only	
Itomi						Village only	
Kilifas						Village only	✓
Sumumini						Village only	
Imbrinis						Village only	

Table 4.8 Survey coverage of villages included in the social profile (cont'd)

Village	2009 to 2011 Socio-economic survey (census, household and village)	2015 Socio-economic survey (census, household and village)	2010 Health baseline survey	2010 Cultural heritage	2015 Village leaders social values workshops	2017 Socio-economic survey (household and village)	2017 Focus group / key informant interview
Vanimo Ocean Port							
Wesdeco						Village only	
CIS Point						Village only	
Sepik River corridor							
Auom 3	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Swagup	Village survey only						
Yessan			✓				
Ambunti	Village only						
Pagwi	Village only	Village and limited household survey					
Sapanaut			✓				
Kamanimbit	Village only						
Moim	Village only						
Angoram	Village only						
Bin	Village only						
Tauri				✓			
Iniok	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Kubkain	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Former infrastructure corridor (east of Frieda River)							
Nekiei	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Wusok		Census and village only					
Sowano	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Yabatauwe	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Wakiawei	✓	✓		✓			
Maposi	✓	✓		✓			
Sio		✓					
Paru		✓		✓			

Six additional villages, five of which are located along the Wario River, were surveyed in 2015 to determine population and village conditions; Waswori, Sinen, Nein, Pei, Walio and Meiwini.

4.5.7 Government Meetings

Consultation with government has included meetings, presentations and workshops at key Project milestones including submission of the EIR (and subsequent revisions) and following the submission of the SML application.

Engagement activities following the SML application included targeted briefings in Wewak and Vanimo with key state agencies including CEPA, MRA, Department of Treasury, Department of Trade, Industry and Commerce, Department of Justice and the Attorney General.

Meetings with representatives from CEPA, MRA, PNG Ports, Department of Transport and the Department of National Planning and Monitoring have also occurred on a regular basis.

On 19 July 2016, FRL hosted a half-day ISF Technical Workshop in Port Moresby for CEPA and MRA. This was attended by senior FRL study team members, Coffey, the ISF design engineer (SRK), three senior CEPA and five senior MRA staff. The purpose of the workshop was to provide these agencies with detailed information about the design of the ISF including the credentials of the design team and FRL's Independent Tailings and Geotechnical Review Panel (ITGRP), and how the ISF will be constructed, operated and closed. It also provided these agencies with an opportunity to ask detailed questions about the ISF to the FRL, Coffey and ISF engineering team.

On 1 September 2016, FRL introduced CEPA and MRA to members of the ITGRP (now termed the Tailings Independent Review Panel (TIRP)). This meeting was attended by senior FRL study team members, ITGRP members, the ISF design engineers, three senior CEPA and four senior MRA staff. The ITGRP was established by FRL to assess the adequacy of the design of the ISF and associated studies. This meeting provided CEPA and MRA staff the opportunity to discuss the ISF design directly with the ITGRP members.

The 2016 ISF Technical Workshop and ITGRP meeting were both based on a previous design of the ISF. While the location and size of the facility has changed since 2016, the ISF design philosophy is the same.

On 28 August 2018, FRL facilitated a meeting attended by representatives from CEPA, MRA, TIRP, and Coffey. The meeting involved discussions regarding the updated design of the ISF and related studies. It provided an opportunity for attendees to raise questions to FRL and the TIRP regarding the design and operation of the ISF.

4.5.8 Joint Provincial Consultative Committee

The JPCC was established in 2007 as the joint consultative body between the provincial governments and the FRCGP proponent at that time on matters relevant to the proposed development. Since 2007 the JPCC has continued to convene three to four times per year. Meetings are held in alternating provincial capitals, i.e., Vanimo and Wewak.

Meetings of the JPCC typically involve FRL presenting a Project update and provide an opportunity for authorities to ask questions, offer advice and share their expectations. Meetings have focussed on topics including economic contributions and local and regional development including health, education, infrastructure (power and roads), law and order, and livelihoods.

As at August 2018, the JPCC consisted of representatives of the Sandaun and East Sepik provinces, FRL and the MRA. The four most recent meetings were held in Vanimo (December 2017 and August 2018) and Wewak (August 2017 and April 2018).

Meetings of the JPCC are planned to be held on a quarterly basis.

4.5.9 Resettlement Consultation

Four villages (Ok Isai, Wabia, Paupe and Wameimin 2) will be resettled to allow development of the Project. As part of the resettlement process the following issues need to be addressed: land acquisition; direct support for re-establishment of houses; compensation for gardens and other physical assets lost or impacted by the Project; infrastructure and service re-establishment; and support for livelihood restoration.

FRL, Coffey and the University of Queensland's Centre for Social Responsibility in Mining (CSRMI) conducted resettlement specific consultation with villages affected by resettlement during 2017 and 2018. This consultation has fed directly into the development of a resettlement policy framework and the establishment of the RPC.

The RPC, a subcommittee of the CLF, was established following the November 2017 CLF to specifically address resettlement issues. The RPC is made up of the following stakeholders:

- Village level representatives: four representatives per affected village with at least one female representative.
- MRA representative.
- Telefomin District Local Level Government Manager.
- Ambunti District – Tunap-Hunstein Local Level Government Manager.
- Sandaun Provincial Government Land Officer.
- FRL Community Affairs Manager.

The RPC aims to identify issues, opportunities and solutions that will lead to sustainable resettlement outcomes for all parties. To achieve this, the RPC has the following responsibilities:

- Represent the interests of all stakeholders impacted by resettlement (including current and future generations of men, women and youth).
- Identify the key risks and opportunities relating to resettlement.
- To identify appropriate solutions in a constructive and co-operative manner.
- Communicate openly and transparently about the work of the RPC to ensure that all stakeholders feel informed about the work of the committee and the status of resettlement planning overall.
- Advocate the importance of the RPC and ensure stakeholder engagement is undertaken to generate support from relevant community, government and company stakeholders.

The first RPC meeting was held on 13 February 2018. The main point of discussion was the location of potential resettlement sites.

4.5.10 Other Activities

PanAust and Highlands Pacific Limited gave a series of presentations between November 2013 and September 2014 to provide mine area communities with an update on the share sale agreement and to introduce PanAust. Presentations were held as follows:

- November 2013: to announce the proposed sale by Glencore plc of its stake in the FRCGP to PanAust.

- April 2014: to provide an update on progress of the sale.
- September 2014: to announce that PanAust had concluded the purchase.

A range of materials were used to support the presentations including flip charts, videos, booklets and translated fact sheets.

In October 2017, FRL facilitated a trip for 10 community leaders drawn from each of the seven near-Project villages, to visit the Hidden Valley Gold Mine in Morobe Province. This provided an opportunity for community leaders to gain knowledge on various aspects of a mine tailings storage facility, to meet with local Hidden Valley landowners regarding issues they have faced and also to visit the small-scale artisanal mining centre run by the MRA.

4.6 Consultation Feedback to Date

4.6.1 Government Feedback

Feedback obtained from national and provincial government representatives during regular Project briefings, workshops, JPCC meetings and the EIR engagement campaigns focussed largely on the Project description, timing of the Project and EIS, potential for Project disruption by disaffected stakeholders (particularly along the Sepik River), and potential social and environmental impacts of the Project.

Table 4.9 provides a summary of the issues raised by PNG government entities.

Table 4.9 Government feedback

Stakeholder	Main Areas of Interest / Issues Raised
CEPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project description, with a focus on the management of mine waste rock and tailings in the ISF. • Water management. • Potential downstream impacts on the Frieda and Sepik rivers, and consequent human health impacts. • Timing for submission of the EIS.
National Government Agencies (MRA, PNG Ports, Department of Transport and the Department of National Planning and Monitoring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of Project infrastructure post closure. • Project description, specifically clarifying details of mine waste rock and tailings management in the ISF and barge deposition of waste rock. • Potential impacts on the Sepik River and livelihoods from riverine barging operations. • Potential benefits, including infrastructure and services.
Sandaun Province representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure, specifically the desire for the development of roads. • Potential disruption of the Project by disaffected stakeholders downstream. • Potential environmental impacts on the Sepik River.
East Sepik Province representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the Project and partnership initiatives, e.g., JPCC. • Potential environmental and social impacts on the Sepik River and riverine communities. • Perceived need to improve consultation and engagement to increase Project awareness among provincial representatives and communities. • Recognition of need for infrastructure planning and provision.

Table 4.9 Government feedback (cont'd)

Stakeholder	Main Areas of Interest / Issues Raised
Other organisations	<p>The issues raised by representatives from additional organisations such as LLGs and NGOs included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential environmental impacts on areas of biodiversity conservation significance. • Potential environmental and social impacts on the Sepik River and riverine communities. • Potential benefits such as health care, roads and other infrastructure. • Potential uneven distribution of benefits among potentially affected communities.

4.6.2 Public Feedback

The main issues and concerns raised and the questions asked by the general public during the 2010 EIR engagement campaign are summarised and categorised into six themes in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10 Main issues and concerns raised during the 2010 EIR engagement campaign

Issue	Description
Compensation	<p>Issues relating to compensation were predominantly raised in Ok Isai and Wabia. Issues included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether a study and inventory would be taken of the inundation area to determine compensation. • Who would receive compensation; how the rightful beneficiaries would be determined; and the criteria for this.
Benefits	<p>Much interest was expressed regarding the likelihood of the provision of infrastructure or support for existing infrastructure. The most common issues raised were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desire for the provision of roads, including roads to Aitape and linking the mine area villages. Roads were viewed as a means of sustaining livelihoods and access to services and the economy after mine closure. • Desire for the provision of, and access to, power. • Desire for the provision or upgrade of, and greater access to, health care, education and communications. <p>The main points raised relating to employment, training and business development were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preference for people from the Project area to be employed ahead of people from outside the Project area. In several locations, the emphasis was on youth employment and training and, as such, inferred recognition of the lack of existing capacity for skilled workers in the present worker age group. It was also emphasised that the Project presented a window of opportunity for the next generation. • Desire for business development opportunities for local businesses ahead of businesses from outside the affected provinces and outside PNG.
Environmental impacts	<p>Environmental issues raised that pertained to the terrestrial environment included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential decrease in abundance of fauna species considered important to livelihoods and subsistence, such as pigs, due to destruction of habitat and land clearing as a result of mine development. • Need for conservation programs to protect flora and fauna for future generations, from both conservation and subsistence lifestyle perspectives. <p>Concerns raised by riverine communities located adjacent to the Frieda and Sepik rivers, who are reliant on subsistence fishing, were related to aquatic impacts. Concerns were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perception of waste disposal into the river (with Ok Tedi often used as an example), resulting in the poisoning of fish and crocodiles and jeopardising human health and livelihoods.

Table 4.10 Main issues and concerns raised during the 2010 EIR engagement campaign (cont'd)

Issue	Description
Environmental impacts (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential siltation and sedimentation impacts during construction, in particular, as per other mine examples in PNG and again impacting fish abundance. • Riverine barging operations potentially disturbing fish and crocodile habitat and breeding grounds, thereby affecting food availability and livelihoods. • Riverine barging operations potentially increasing riverbank erosion (this was expressed more as an issue related to access between the river's edge and certain villages, as opposed to an environmental concern). • Potential mine-related impacts on water uses, such as drinking and washing, jeopardising human health.
Consultation	<p>The main concerns raised relating to consultation were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desire for more notice before conducting engagement campaign presentations to ensure that everyone is aware and has the opportunity to attend. • Desire for more regular updates on Project status and developments. • At some locations within the Project area, difficulty by participants to understand some of the material and mining concepts that were presented. <p>During the Sepik Awareness Program it was noted that it would be beneficial to have experts in environmental matters involved in the consultation activities so that technical environmental questions regarding potential impacts could be answered.</p>
Social impacts	<p>The key social concern raised during the initial EIR engagement campaign was the potential for in-migration and its potential effect on the integrity of the existing social structures, rightful distribution of compensation and benefits, and law and order issues. Mine area communities expressed desire for the establishment of a township near the mine. These views were expressed despite plans being presented to discourage in-migration and because of this not to establish a mining township.</p> <p>Additional concerns raised by Sepik River communities included impacts to the Sepik culture, through potential impacts on the Sepik River itself, and the possibility of negative interactions with riverine barging operators, particularly for women.</p>
Safety	<p>Public safety concerns related to the Project, in addition to the health issues outlined above, were occasionally raised during the initial engagement campaign. Issues raised were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The safety of river users while barges pass. • The safety of overhead power transmission lines, if used.

The main issues and concerns raised and the questions asked by the general public during the 2014 EIR engagement campaign are summarised and categorised into nine themes in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11 Main issues and concerns raised during the 2014 EIR engagement campaign

Issue	Description
Resources and livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and compensation benefits. • Potential downstream impacts of the Project on water quality and bush resources and the desire for communities to have their livelihoods protected or be compensated for these impacts. • Potential loss of fish and bush medicines and the desire for communities to have their livelihoods protected. • Potential loss of alluvial gold and alluvial mining opportunities and the desire for communities to be compensated for these impacts.

Table 4.11 Main issues and concerns raised during the 2014 EIR engagement campaign (cont'd)

Issue	Description
Project plans and design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project plans and comparisons with previous plans. • Waste management. • Design of the ISF and potential for the failure of the embankment wall. • Project timing, including timeframes associated with government approvals. • What other facilities associated with the mine will be constructed and where they will be located (including process plant and quarry). • Details on how riverine barging will be undertaken and whether alternatives to barging, including road or air are being considered.
Services and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether other infrastructure will be constructed as a part of the Project, such as an airport. • Desire for FRL to construct additional road infrastructure to isolated villages as a part of the Project.
Landownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarification on the land dispute settlement process. • Desire for compensation for the loss of any fish and other resources. This was raised by residents in Ok Isai in particular as they outlined their use of land and resources in the Nena River and Ok Binai. • Desire for recognition of Paupe's connection to and ownership of land in the Nena Valley, where the ISF will be located.
Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarification on how the Development Forum would run and the desire for training for landowner leaders prior to it taking place. • What role the government played in the approvals process including why they did not attend the EIR engagement campaign. • Desire for transparency and full disclosure on the Project and to maintain the confidentiality of individuals contributing to this process.
Environmental impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for the ISF to result in water pollution in the Frieda and/or Sepik rivers. • What acid rock drainage is and whether it has the potential to harm people. • Correct disposal of mine waste generated by the Project. • Impact that potential pollution to land or water would have on communities given their reliance on natural resources.
Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of cultural heritage or sacred sites to be destroyed by the Project and the desire for compensation for this loss. • That landowners and pastors may want to perform cultural ceremonies before land is cleared.
Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety of workers and the local community from a range of hazards associated with the Project and local environment (natural disasters, landslips, electricity, car accidents). • Compensation for any loss of human life from hazards associated with the Project.
Other Project related issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of current riverine barging operations. • Opportunities to benefit from the Project, e.g., employment and training, purchase of local produce, business opportunities etc.

The main issues raised and questions asked by members of the community during the 2015 Sepik Awareness Program are summarised and categorised into three main themes in Table 4.12. Many of the issues raised and questions posed were similar across communities and primarily relate to the importance of the Sepik River to the wellbeing of these communities.

Table 4.12 Main issues raised during the 2015 Sepik Awareness Program

Issue	Description
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of the Sepik River and its ongoing water quality. • Concerns of mine waste reaching the Sepik River. • The strength of the ISF dam wall and what guarantees will be put in place to ensure it does not fail. • What types of chemicals will be used to extract gold and copper; and whether those chemicals will affect water quality and the environment. • The potential to construct a road to transport concentrate to a sea port and avoiding the river transport route. • Fear for disturbance and depletion of local fish stocks. • Requests for further information on the ISF at PanAust's operations in Laos.
Sepik River use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The desire for the mine and use of the Sepik River not to disrupt livelihoods. • Concerns relating to disturbance from increased noise and light. • Concerns relating to increased wave action leading to land slips from river banks and its potential to disrupt daily use of the river. • Concerns relating to accidental discharge of oil or other pollutants into the Sepik River by river craft.
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of potential benefits and job opportunities. • Compensation arrangements for impacts.

The main issues raised during the 2016 Sepik Awareness Program are summarised and categorised into six main themes in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13 Main issues raised during the 2016 Sepik Awareness Program

Issue	Description
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality - concern the FRCGP will cause damage to the Sepik River and poison fish due to waste from the ISF and due to barging along the river. • Barging will lead to a general degradation of the environment.
Project plans and design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste management – belief that the ISF water will be a toxic mix of chemicals. • Riverine barging frequency and speed will be akin to use of a highway by cars. • Potential for the failure of ISF embankment wall. There is scepticism around the ability to build a structure that will be strong enough to hold the force and weight of the water. • Can the Project guarantee that 'waste' will not leak through the walls of the dam and into the groundwater. • Who will look after the ISF once the mine is closed? Assumptions were that once the company and government has made its money, they will not care about looking after the dam and it would deteriorate.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perception that the river would become poisonous to humans.
Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern that if environmental damage occurs people will not get compensated or assisted by either the company or government (or even if that compensation was to occur, it will not replace or commensurate for the environmental, livelihoods and even social and cultural loss that has occurred).
Socio-cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality will affect the edibility of fish. • Loss of cash income - the river not only provides for all subsistence requirements but is also key to villages' ability to generate cash income through the sale of fish, sale of crocodile products, sale of sago, sale of building material and in some cases tourism was mentioned. • Concern that barging will chase away the fish, affect fish breeding and impact on the depth of water impacting the fish. A claim was made that logging barges currently using the river have already had an impact upon fish stocks.

Table 4.13 Main issues raised during the 2016 Sepik Awareness Program (cont'd)

Issue	Description
Socio-cultural (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern that the wake from barges will cause erosion of the river banks in general and possibly collapse houses near the river banks. • Concern regarding the likelihood that the wake from barging will disturb fishing nets and capsize canoes.
Other Project related issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern about the permitting process for the FRCGP and the government's role in this. • The perception that people along the Sepik River will not benefit in any real way from the development of the FRCGP.

The main issues and concerns raised by community members during the 2017 EIR engagement campaign are summarised and categorised into five themes in Table 4.14.

Table 4.14 Main issues and concerns raised during the 2017 Project awareness campaign

Issue	Description
Socio-cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure corridor (Hotmin to Green River) – one of the main concerns among the villages was that garden areas and waterways that they depend upon for their subsistence lifestyle are not impacted by the Project. Other concerns raised were the influence of foreigners, increase in crime and violence, family breakdown and substance abuse. • Vanimo/Wesdeco – concerns among the community included the occurrence of prostitution, substance abuse and the increase in foreign influence.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vanimo/Wesdeco – some concern was raised regarding the potential spread of disease including sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS.
Landownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure corridor (Hotmin to Green River) – a main concern among communities was the threat of losing their land.
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mine area – people were welcoming of the Project and would like the development to come to their villages. • Mine area – the road between the mine area and Vanimo is seen as a positive that will give communities direct access to the coast which will allow them to sell fresh produce to markets and increase exposure to life outside their villages. • Infrastructure corridor (Hotmin to Green River) – people were generally very supportive of the proposed road as it will provide them access to Vanimo which will allow them access to markets to sell the fresh produce and consequently assist them in transitioning to a cash economy. This will allow them to send their children to school and purchase personal comfort items. It was also identified among the villages that the Project would potentially bring electricity and improved water supply. • Infrastructure corridor (Green River to Vanimo) – people were generally very supportive of the road construction/upgrades. They indicated that they currently receive no benefits from the logging and palm oil trucks that use the communities land to run their operations. People also identified potential for improvement to health services, law and order and human resources. • Vanimo/Wesdeco– the proposed road upgrade was seen as potentially increasing the use of the fish market. Improved access to health services and education facilities was another benefit associated with the Project.
Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mine area – communities expressed they did not wish to relocate, however would be willing to do so for the greater good of the Project and the people in the region if their terms and conditions were met.

The main issues and concerns raised by community members during the 2018 Pre-EIS Submission Awareness Campaign are summarised and categorised into six themes in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15 Main issues and concerns raised during the 2018 Pre-EIS Submission Awareness Campaign

Issue	Description
Socio-cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was concern for whether consideration will be given for cultural heritage sites during construction of the infrastructure corridor.
Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of people raised questions regarding what compensation will be offered/provided to people affected by the project infrastructure, potentially impacting roadside stalls, water resources and cemeteries. • People were interested to know whether compensation will be a one-off payment or ongoing. • Community members wanted to find out who will compensation be paid to, older generation or other, mother's side or father's side of the family for cemeteries impacted.
Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People wanted to know when will resettlement take place. • People were not aware of who may need to be resettled or who will be affected by the route of the infrastructure corridor. • People wanted to know who is responsible for resettlement.
Project plans and design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People wanted to know when the project will start construction. • A number of people expressed a desire to know the route of the infrastructure corridor.
Services and benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community members wanted to know if power will be supplied to villages away from the infrastructure corridor. • People were interested to find out what other benefits and services may arise from the Project, e.g., schools and scholarships, health services, water supply, river crossings. • Will there be employment and training opportunities provided to the community. • People living along the Sepik River were concerned that all new services provided as a result of the Project would benefit people of Sandaun Province and the river which their livelihood is centred around will be at risk.
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was some concern in the community regarding the potential impacts to the environment if the concentrate pipeline bursts. • People wanted to know if there will be additional studies completed before construction.

4.6.3 Summary

The types of issues raised and questions asked during the EIS stakeholder engagement activities varied across the different geographic areas, depending on either proximity to proposed mine activities or infrastructure, local environmental values or access to social services and infrastructure.

Sepik River communities strongly expressed the feeling that they stood little to gain and a lot to lose from the Project, particularly if the river was used for the transport of copper-gold concentrate and supplies.

Communities along the infrastructure corridor were generally in favour of the Project proceeding, so they could benefit from opportunities the Project offered, such as improved access to services.

All communities raised issues regarding the provision of basic utilities and infrastructure, particularly power and roads. This reflects the near absence of infrastructure in the Project area and surrounds. Roads were desired both between potentially affected communities and to access to the coast.

All communities expressed desire for 'the company' to provide health, education and law and order services, expressing a feeling that the provision of such services had been neglected by responsible entities.

Many issues were raised during public consultation in relation to benefits and compensation to individual landowners and local communities. These are not within the scope of the EIS and will be addressed as part of the Benefits Sharing Agreement determined by the Government of PNG. Chapter 9 provides further detail.

Feedback provided by stakeholders has been used to inform decisions regarding Project design and development. It has also been used throughout the EIS to inform the identification and assessment of impacts and applicable mitigation measures detailed in Chapters 8 and 9.

4.7 Continuing Stakeholder Engagement

4.7.1 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

A stakeholder engagement plan has been developed to guide future stakeholder engagement. The plan identifies who needs to be engaged, why and on what issues, and describes the processes, systems and required resources that will enable FRL to effectively undertake leading practice stakeholder engagement.

The stakeholder engagement plan will remain a working document, incorporating the engagement needs of the Project as it develops, and specifically those identified in the other critical social management plans being developed in parallel with the plan. It is inclusive of all stakeholders to the Project but prioritises groups depending on their interest in and influence on the Project.

The stakeholder engagement plan is aimed at achieving a coordinated and strategic program of stakeholder engagement across the breadth of the Project's activities and its stakeholders. The objectives are:

- Building understanding and support for the Project and its potential outcomes and increasing the capacity of affected stakeholders to adapt to changes resulting from the Project.
- Achieving informed support for the Project's activities.
- Minimising the risks of poor stakeholder relations.
- Building the capacity of the FRL Community Affairs team to implement effective stakeholder engagement over the Project lifecycle.
- Supporting landowning communities to build their capacity to self-empower and participate in development and the management of social impacts.

The stakeholder engagement plan is aligned with:

- PanAust Group Sustainability Policy.
- PanAust Group Sustainability Standards.
- PNG government regulatory/policy framework.

- IFC performance standards on social and environmental sustainability, and associated guidance notes (IFC, 2012a).
- IFC’s stakeholder engagement handbook for companies doing business in emerging markets (IFC, 2007c).
- IFC’s procedural note on reviewing free prior informed consultation and determining broad community support (IFC, undated).

Planned stakeholder engagement activities, their frequency and the target stakeholder categories during the EIS and following its submission are shown in Table 4.16.

Table 4.16 Planned stakeholder engagement activities

Engagement activity	Planned Frequency	Stakeholder category											
		1A	1B	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Village radio broadcasts	Daily	x	x										
Quarterly community updates	Quarterly	x	x	x	x		x						
Community visits	Monthly	x											
JPCC	Quarterly					x							
Sepik River awareness patrols	Biannually			x	x	x	x						
Town hall meetings	Biannually					x		x	x			x	
Pre-start employee and contractor meetings	Ongoing as required						x						
Community affairs and business development workshop	Annually				x					x			x
Capacity building for landowners, women, youth and vulnerable	As per scheduled program	x	x										
Project updates	Quarterly	x	x	x			x				x		
Government meetings (including MRA, CEPA, and Provincial Governors)	At least quarterly					x							

Stakeholder categories:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1A = Mine area communities | 6 = Local suppliers |
| 1B = Infrastructure corridor communities | 7 = Other suppliers |
| 2 = Sepik River corridor communities | 8 = Industry |
| 3 = East Sepik and Sandaun Provinces | 9 = Community based groups |
| 4 = Government stakeholders | 10 = Local services and utilities |
| 5 = Internal (employees and contractors) | 11 = Other (local to international) |

Prior to Project construction, it is proposed that members of the FRL Community Affairs team will distribute Project information and updates to communities, and undertake regular engagement with provincial administrators. This will allow issues and concerns raised by members of these communities to be addressed, and to assist with any initial employment, logistical or land access issues.

4.7.2 EIS Disclosure

Public disclosure of the EIS will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Environment Act described in Chapter 3. This will include an EIS engagement campaign, which

will be conducted by FRL and Coffey, accompanied by CEPA and MRA officers. The EIS engagement campaign will provide a final summary of the findings from the EIS and address issues previously raised by stakeholders. The main purpose of the EIS engagement campaign will be to:

- Present the information contained in the EIS.
- Summarise the issues and concerns raised in previous engagement campaigns.
- Inform the community about how these issues have been considered and the mitigation measures developed to address these concerns.

The timing for the EIS engagement campaign will be determined and planned by CEPA in conjunction with FRL, but is likely to be between three and six months following the submission of the EIS.

4.7.3 Grievance Mechanism

FRL uses a complaints and grievance mechanism which integrates with its incident management system. The mechanism establishes a procedure to manage and monitor stakeholders' concerns, reduce social risk, avoid organisational costs associated with managing disputes and demonstrate sound policy commitments. The mechanism was developed in consultation with local landowning communities to minimise negative impacts to local communities.

The grievance mechanism involves the aggrieved person (with assistance from a Community Leader if required) completing a Grievance Application Form, which is witnessed by a Community Leader. The FRL Community Affairs officers collect any completed forms during their regular community visits. Alternatively, the FRL Community Affairs team can be contacted direct via radio or telephone if the matter is urgent or if the aggrieved person is unable to complete the Grievance Application Form. Following receipt of a Grievance Application Form, the FRL Community Affairs team carefully assess each case and seeks a fair resolution in accordance with Company policy and relevant PNG regulations. A written record of agreement is made when resolution has been reached. The applicant can request that their case be reviewed in the event that a resolution cannot be reached.

4.7.4 Measurement and Evaluation

The effectiveness of engagement on the Project will be monitored and measured through the establishment of key performance indicators contained in a monitoring and evaluation framework. Methods to measure success will be through:

- Feedback at engagement sessions.
- Perception surveys.
- Ongoing engagement.
- Number and resolution of complaints and grievances.
- Number of conflicts and escalated disputes.
- Collaboration and empowerment of host communities in progressing development priorities.

4.8 Summary of Approach to Stakeholder Engagement

Effective and ongoing communications with stakeholders is critical to obtaining the necessary Project approvals and establishing and maintaining broad acceptance of the Project. Stakeholder engagement has been a major focus of FRL during the preparation of the EIS, involving extensive interactions with a number of groups using approaches tailored to each group. Project information

has been presented to stakeholders on a wide scale via forums such as engagement campaigns and targeted public awareness programs. There has been ongoing regular consultation with national government departments along with formal and informal discussions with NGOs and industry related groups on particular issues. Feedback received from stakeholders has been used to inform decisions regarding Project design and development. It has also been used throughout the EIS to inform the identification and assessment of impacts and applicable mitigation measures. In the future, the stakeholder engagement plan will guide stakeholder engagement across the Project. This plan identifies who needs to be engaged, why and on what issues, and describes the processes, systems and required resources that will enable FRL to effectively undertake leading practice and effective stakeholder engagement.

Environmental Impact Statement
Sepik Development Project