

LANDOWNERS IN PORGERA DEMAND URGENT RESETTLEMENT

anjolek waste dump drownings toll 21

October 2011

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Report Submitted To:

**BARRICK GOLD & PORGERA JOINT VENTURE
LOCAL MP & ENGA PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
MINING MINISTER & THE DEPARTMENT OF MINING
PNG MINERAL RESOURCE AUTHORITY
PJV QUARTERLY MINING REVIEW COMMITTEE**

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Cover Photo: Damian Baker

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ACRONYMS

ATA	Akali Tange Association
DPM	Deputy Prime Minister
LMP	Lease for Mining Purpose
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEC	National Executive Council
PJV	Porgera Joint Venture
PLA	Porgera Land Owners Association
SML	Special Mining Lease area



PHOTO: DAMIAN BAKER

1. INTRODUCTION

The lives and livelihoods of the indigenous communities living within the Special Mining Lease Area of the Porgera mine are in constant danger and are unable to change their conditions for survival. This is due to negligence of Barrick Porgera Joint Venture (PJV) with regard to the free, prior and informed consent and consultation of the local community, and deliberate or at least bureaucratic and professional misconduct.

Located in the Enga Province in the central highlands of Papua New Guinea, mining essentials such as limestone for neutralising waste, gas for electricity and water for smelter cooling and general purposes are all available in short reach within and around the vicinity. This allows the mine to be capable of high production at inexpensive costs.

The mine was originally owned and operated by Placer Dome. In 2006, Canadian mining giant Barrick Gold acquired 100% of Placer Dome's shares. The Porgera gold mine is now a 95%-owned subsidiary of Barrick.

In 1986, a poor mining plan was tabled by the authorities and Placer Dome. The mining company assumed at that time that the mine would last for a mere six years, processing only 8,500 tonnes of ores per day. Thus, the mining agreement Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the relevant parties was signed under very poor planning conditions. Landowners of the mining zone were resettled not further than the edge of their own land. Land and homes for the next generations were not considered.

In 1993, in the mine's sixth year of operation, Placer Dome sought variations to the mining plan: proposing to expand production by 15,400 tonnes per day and extending the life of the mine. This was considered without a renewal of the MOU and without properly consulting the Landowners who would be affected or displaced. Despite the mine

having celebrated its 20th Anniversary in 2010, the MOU has not been renegotiated to date.

'The original approvals for the Porgera mine were granted on the basis of an ore processing rate of 8,500 tonnes per day and the disposal of 64,000 tonnes per day waste rock, the majority of which would be contained in stable dumps. In 1993, the company applied for and was granted a variation to the permit, which allowed for an increase in the ore processing rate to 15,400 tonnes per day with a corresponding increase in the discharge of tailings. In 1995, PJV submitted a request for an additional variation to the discharge permit, which allows for an increase in the ore processing rate to 17,700 tonnes per day and the discharge of waste rock to 210,000 tonnes per day. Approximately half of the waste rock would be stored in a stable facility and the remainder disposed of into two erodible dumps. The increased has lowered operating costs and lead to lower cut-off grades and increased metal recovery grades'.

(Mining Minerals and Sustainable Development
MMSD April 2002)

2. EROSION OF BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS

Despite the realisation that 96% of the Special Mining Lease (SML) landowners required urgent resettlement (as per a survey conducted by the URS Consultants of Canada in August 2006) nothing has been done to progress this situation.

The state and transnational corporation, Barrick Gold, have given little consideration for human rights in the area. The local Indigenous population is not protected; daily, they are facing starvation, health issues, sickness and the threat of being killed by the mine's security and mines debris. Emotionally and spiritually they face the fear of death threats, torture, rape, detention, disappearance and do not have the freedom of expression due to the absence of an independent judiciary.

A recent National Court ruling grants PJV "exclusive rights of occupancy" to its Special Mining Lease (SML) area. This recent decision further erodes the rights of the landowners still living within this area, eroding even the most basic human rights for life, livelihoods and security. This includes the right to:

- administration of justice,
- freedom of expression,
- freedom of residence and movement,
- traditional and cultural practices including sacred sites,
- adequate standard of living including food, clothing, health and housing,
- education and prosperity,
- clean water and clean air, and
- rest and leisure.

2.1 Relocation and Resettlement

The extension and expansion of the mine has not taken into consideration the resettlement needs of more than 10,000 local people, which consist of 7 clans and 24 sub clans. More than 6,000 families live on the same peak as the mine, none of these indigenous villages have been relocated.

The current and very poor relocation practice of Barrick PJV is to 'handpick' homes based on geotechnicalities and based on an individual agreement signed with selective groups. There is little to no consideration of areas that are socioeconomically and environmentally affected. Communities living adjacent to the mine are often exposed to noise, dust and water pollution, as well as the seismic impact of the mine. Additionally, the processes of the company have by-passed local community authorities like the Porgera Landowners Association (PLA).

Barrick's relocation practice has proved to be ineffective, causing displacement of families. Families who receive payment are not acquiring new land and homes with those funds. Instead they are simply moving closer to their sub clan, resulting in villagers crowding together and living like squatters on their own traditional lands.

The local community is left in a crisis situation:

- The underground mining is still exploiting the underneath of many villages.
- The surface mine pit continues to deepen and widen.
- Stock piles and waste dumps are building up and gradually occupying the areas of the concerned villages.
- The waste tailings and debris are dumped on either sides of the peak, covering massive amounts of local land with floods and sediments, enclosing the peak on every side with waste.

Fresh water, food gardens, local mining sites and reliable ecosystems are being threatened or are already lost.

The impacts of this situation are:

- health issues due to unclean environment,
- birth defects due to mine pollution,

- drowning in the mines tailing floods,
- shooting, rape or torture of trespassers by the mine security,
- food shortages due to food gardens being destroyed by the mine waste,
- trade disruption due to local alluvial gold panning sites being covered by mines debris and sediments,
- education disruption due to classrooms being displaced by the mine debris, and
- deprivation of basic services due to unstable land, which has discouraged community infrastructure development.

2.2 Health Issues

About 10% of the babies born in the Porgera Valley are abnormal, in most cases they are born with either defective or missing limbs. The infant mortality rate is also high.

Table 1 shows some of the common diseases found in Porgera, the cause of these diseases and the average annual total patients diagnosed and recorded from 1996 to 2004. The months of December in 1996 and 2000 are not included in the table. The average annual rate has been rounded off.

2.3 Torture, Rape, Injuries, Drownings & Killings

The current record of abuses caused by Barrick PJV have been registered and documented since the start of the Porgera mining operations by the Akali Tange Association (ATA), a member of the Porgera

Alliance [see Table 2].

This brings the death toll to over 80, an injury toll to over 68 and the number of women raped in Porgera by mine security to over 14. More abused community members have not been registered with the ATA/Porgera Alliance, but can be identified.

In early 2011, Barrick PJV admitted to rape allegations by responding to a Human Rights Watch report. In their letter of response, they stated that they were to implement measures to prevent further occurrences. Thus, the victims now have a reason to expect that Barrick PJV will compensate the victims of abuse for damages.

2.4 Memorandum of Understanding

The mine has gradually expanded and its life extended over the past 20 years without the consent of the landowners. Landowners have repeatedly called for a renewal of the MOU including compensation for loss of land, environmental destruction, relocation and for any deaths that have occurred because of the mine.

The Papua New Guinean government continues to ignore:

- mining production monitoring,
- environmental and socioeconomic sustainability,
- mine inspection procedures,
- land owner consent, and
- OECD guidelines.

Table 1.

#	TYPES OF DISEASE	CAUSES	PATIENT
1	Upper Respiratory Infection	Dust and air pollution	4878
2	Influenza	Dust and air pollution	3619
3	Pneumonia	Dust, Air and Environment pollution	244
4	Gastroenteritis	Water and food poisoning	1245
5	Dysentery	Water and food poisoning	73
6	Disloc/Sprain/Strain	Accident	1948
7	Skin Infection	Water Pollution	877

(Porgera Hospital Record)

Table 2.

#	PARTICULARS	TOLL
A	Deaths caused by PJV gun shots	19
B	Injuries caused by PJV gun shots	24 +
C	Deaths caused by drowning (Anawe and Anjolek dump)	24
D	Injuries caused by drowning (very often)	Not registered
E	Other deaths physically caused by mining activities	33 +
F	Other injuries physically caused by mining activities (very often)	Not registered
G	Injures and deaths caused by toxic substances from the mine. (technical)	Not registered
H	Deaths done by torturing	4 +
I	Injuries done by torturing	44 +
J	Detentions – are done very often and cannot be numbered.	Not registered
K	Rapes done by the mine guards	14 +
L	Rape attempts by the guards (very often)	Not registered

The mining company has:

- avoided implementing its international codes of conducts;
- avoided OECD guidelines as per the OECD Declaration on International Investments and Multinational Enterprises;
- suppressed and oppressed landowners from speaking their rights by means of threatens;
- applied the divide and rule tactics within the community;
- used excessive force to take land;
- allowed it's mine security to use a 'shoot to kill' policy detained local; community found trespassing or scavenging ore for gold at the mine site;
- discharged toxic substances from the mine downstream.

After losing food gardens, small scale alluvial mining sites, community infrastructure and having insufficient or no mining benefits at all, more than 95% of the indigenous community sustain their living with gold obtained either at the restricted mine dumps or pit. They are branded 'illegal miners' by the state and the company and are constantly threatened with death, injury and/or detention.

It is predicted that:

- People will continue to enter the mine site for gold to sustain their life, despite the threat of being killed, detained, raped or tortured at the hands of the mine's security guards.
- Local indigenous community will lose lives in the future if they are not resettled with sufficient benefits and supplements.
- The more than 10,000 (SML & LMP) people will lose all of their land and gain inadequate or no compensation and supplements for sustaining their future.
- The Barrick PJV Mining Company will spend more on short-term measures to control its impacts than it would if they took up the long-term and much needed strategy of relocating the entire SML villages once and for all.

The resettlement of landowners and community away from the mine would help eradicate the problems listed above.

3. DEATH TOLL AT WASTE DUMPS



On March 15, 2011, Raymond Waipa (above) aged 18 of Apalaka Village drowned in a mine tailings flood at the Anjolek dump while crossing to the next village. A month later, on the April 19, 2011, Lona and her younger brother Enoch Puyo also sank in mine debris in the same area. In that same month, on April 25, 2011, another child drowned at the Anawe dump.

3.1 Anjolek and Anawe waste dumps

The Anjolek and Anawe dumps are the two major dumping sites of the mine. The mine discharges excavated waste debris and tailings into the two sites. These two sites have both natural and mine waste rivers flowing downstream, causing the mine debris to erode and cover massive amounts of land. These broad erodible dumps flow between the SML villages denying travel and transport between villages and commercial locations.

There are villages in the Special Mining Lease (SML) area that are trapped in between the two erodible dumps which meet downstream as seen in this photo. Traditional foot paths and bridges have been covered by mine waste. The Anjolek erodible dump and tailing streams are situated between the villages yet there is no bridge for people to cross safely. Men, women and children – regardless of age – risk drowning in the quicksand or being covered by land slides. Houses, land and gardens including domestic animals, native treasures and sacred places have been destroyed.



ANJOLEK AND ANAWE ERODIBLE DUMPS

PANADAKA VILLAGE

WANGIMA VILLAGE

ANAWE ERODIBLE DUMP



Table 3. Death toll 21 at the Mines (Anjolek) waste dump

NB: Thorough investigation and confirmation required

#	DECEASED	PERSONAL DETAILS	INCIDENT DETAILS	INCIDENT	WORKING COMMITTEES	REG.
1	DILALA SOLOMON (F)	AGE: 10 CLAN: PEPEYANGE PLACE: Takopa/PAIYALA M/Status:	DATE: 08TH /12/2005 TIME: Lctn: Anjolek Dump Witness:	DROWNED IN TAILING FLOODS		
2	PAMIA NABELE (F)	AGE: 48 CLAN: NAKITA PLACE: Takopa/PAIYALA M/Status: MARRIED	DATE: 08TH /12/2005 TIME: Lctn: Anjolek Dump Witness:	DROWNED IN TAILING FLOODS		
3	KISSAH ALEWA (M)	AGE: 40 CLAN: PEPEYANGE PLACE: Takopa/PAIYALA M/Status: MARRIED/5 KIDS	DATE: 18TH /12/2005 TIME: Lctn: Anjolek Dump Witness:	A PJV employee was drowned in tailings while going home		
4	LONDA PAKIAN (F)	AGE: 26 CLAN: PEPEYANGE PLACE: Takopa/PAIYALA M/Status: MARRIED/3 KIDS	DATE: 14TH /07/1999 TIME: Lctn: Anjolek Dump Witness:	DROWNED IN TAILING FLOODS		
5	KAPAME ANJAPA (F)	AGE: 18 CLAN: PEPEYANGE PLACE: Takopa/PAIYALA M/Status:	DATE: 06TH /02/1999 TIME: Lctn: Anjolek Dump Witness:	DROWNED IN TAILING FLOODS		
6	EPESI LASON (F)	AGE: 10 CLAN: PEPEYANGE PLACE: Takopa/PAIYALA M/Status:	DATE:12TH /06/2000 TIME: Lctn: Anjolek Dump Witness:	DROWNED IN TAILING FLOODS/MUD		
7	LAWEHAM YAM-ANGO (F)	AGE: 39 CLAN: TUANDA PLACE: Apalaka/PORGERA M/Status: MARRIED/ 5 KIDS	DATE: 12TH /06/2000 TIME: Lctn: Anjolek Dump Witness:	DROWNED IN TAILING FLOODS		
8	TARO DANIEL (M)	AGE: 25 CLAN: PLACE: M/Status:	DATE: _____2000 TIME: LCTN:Anjolek Dump Witness:	BURRIED BY MUDDY FLOODS		
9	MABEL AWE (F)	AGE: CLAN: PLACE: M/Status:	DATE: TIME: LCTN: Witness:	DROWNED		
10	EYAKA AWIYU (F)	AGE: 12 CLAN: PEPEYANGE PLACE: TAKOPA/PAIYALA M/Status:	DATE: _____2000 TIME: LCTN: Witness:	DROWNED IN TAILING FLOODS		
11	ANDREW YATOS (M)	AGE: 30 CLAN: TIMANI PLACE: PIRIKA/ PORGERA M/Status:	DATE: ____ /07/2006 TIME: LCTN: Anjolek DMP Witness:	DROWNED IN TAILING FLOOD		
12	JOSEPH ALPINGI (F)	AGE: 21 CLAN: YAPALA PLACE: Apalaka /PORGERA M/Status:	DATE: 25TH /09/2006 TIME: LCTN: Anjolek DMP Witness:	DROWNED IN TAILING FLOOD		
13	PIAS TIYUWA (M)	AGE: 18 CLAN: TAYAMA PLACE: PIRIKA/PORGERA M/Status:	DATE: 29TH /11/2006 TIME: LCTN: Anjolek DMP Witness:	DROWNED IN TAILING FLOOD		



IMAGE LEFT: The Anjolek erodible dump where 21 people died by either drowning or sinking into the quick sand.

PHOTO: Porgera Alliance



PHOTO: DAMIAN BAKER

14	FRANDE EKEI (F)	AGE: 22 CLAN: TIENI PLACE: PIRIKA M/Status:	DATE: 25TH /07/2007 TIME: LCTN: Anjolek DMP Witness:	DROWNED IN TAILING FLOOD		
15	JOSI YOLO (F)	AGE: 20 CLAN: AWA KOMÉ PLACE: NEKEYANGA M/Status:	DATE: 18TH /09/2007 TIME: LCTN: Anjolek DMP Witness:	DROWNED IN TAILING FLOOD		
16	SIMON OKAIPA (M)	AGE: 19 CLAN: HULUPA PLACE: Apalaka / PORGERA M/Status:	DATE: TIME: LCTN: Witness:	DROWNED		
17	PEYOTO KONGO	AGE: 39 CLAN: TAKAPIA PLACE: Aspiringa/PORGERA M/Status:	DATE: ____2007 TIME: LCTN: Anjolek DUMP Witness:	SANK IN QUICKSAND		
18	GUPA AROPE (M)	AGE: 35 CLAN: WALE PLACE: KEWAI/PORGERA M/Status: MARRIED/ 3 KIDS	DATE: 20/01/2008 TIME: 3PM LCTN: Anjolek DMP Witness: Newman. P	COVERD BY FLOOD & SEDIMENTS		
19	RAYMOND WAIPA (M)	AGE: 18 CLAN: Tuanda/Kewai wale PLACE: Apalaka/Kewai M/Status: Teenage	DATE: Mar15,2011 TIME: 6:30 LCTN: Anjolek dump Witness: Hasley Pepa	DROWNED WHEN CROSSING ANJOLEK MINE TAILING		
20	LONA PUIYO (F)	AGE: 25 CLAN: TUANDA/MONAIN PLACE: APALAKA M/Status: MARRIED	DATE: April 19,2011 TIME: 6:30 AM LCTN: Anjolek dump Witness:	COVERED & DROWN IN THE ANJOLEK MINE TAILINGS		
21	ENOCH PUIYO (M)	AGE: 8 CLAN: TUANDA/MONAIN PLACE: APALAKA M/Status: KID	DATE: April 19,2011 TIME: 6:30 AM LCTN: Anjolek dump Witness:	COVERED & DROWN IN THE ANJOLEK MINE TAILINGS		

Some affected persons have confronted the mine management or threatened to shut down the mine. They have even placed the deceased in front of the mines entrance in protest. In response to these protests Barrick has used heavy handed tactics including using the force of fully armed police and security personals on the local people. There have been occasions when they have used people in the same tribe to counter any plans against the mine – a divide and rule tactic.

In 2005, an investigation was commissioned by the National Executive Council (decision No. 275/2005) in response to a notice by the Landowners to sue the state and the miner on occurrence of deaths and injuries caused by the mine. The findings of the investigation have not been made public. The PLA have raised a complaint about the findings not being released publicly, they were later advised by the National Executive Council (NEC) that the findings would not be made public for national security reasons but that the recommendations will be implemented soon - the Porgera Landowners are still waiting for the implementation of these recommendations.

In August 2009, the PLA petitioned the national government demanding resettlement of the mine-affected communities as well as the payment of compensation for the deaths and injuries caused by the mine. Then Deputy Prime Minister (DPM) Dr. Puka Temu, in a letter following a round table discussion, advised that the resettlement issue would be considered. A steering committee was set up as a forum to discuss resettlement and compensation matters. Minister Temu said he would revisit the recommendations by the committee and where appropriate prepare an NEC submission to seek approval for government action and intervention. This promise was not acted upon before he lost his position as DPM.

During that time the deaths caused by the erodible dump (especially downstream from the Apalaka area) increased to 21. The erodible dump has taken the lives of 24 people in total.

3.2 Apalaka, Kewai, Paitene and Timorop villages

Apalaka, Kewai, Paitene and Timorop villages located along the Anjolek erodible dump in the Spe-

cial Mining Lease (SML) area of the mine are the most exposed to fatal tragedies, either by drowning or landslides.

Since mining started its first phase of operations in 1989, the villages along the Anjolek dump were never considered. Due to the mines socioeconomic and environmental impacts the villagers are under constant threat of being injured or dying in the dump and/or being physically assaulted, tortured, killed or raped by the mines security.

A resettlement Agreement was signed by a collective of landowners from the Apalaka village with the Barrick PJV in 2009. The agreement stated that the villagers would move elsewhere and live in temporary homes until Barrick PJV had built permanent homes for them. Under the agreement the villagers would be given food and shelter allowances. Their houses were dismantled or destroyed permanently. Months to years later the landowners are still waiting for their new homes promised in the agreement by Barrick. Some of these landowners have returned to the remaining section of the Apalaka village many other are permanently displaced.

One landowner said in frustration, 'the office of the Barrick PJV's Community Relations whether opened or closed has no officers to talk to regarding resettlement and land issues'.

In response one officer in the Barrick PJV's Community Relations Office said 'we lack staff to work on resettlement programs, we only have one geo-tech engineer to mark geo-technically affected areas to be considered for relocation'. He said 'the management is busy while one is still on field break...'

3.3 Other villages of the SML area

Other villages in the Special Mining Leased (SML) area and Leased for Mining Purpose (LMP) area are also affected by the mine.

Panadaka village

The Panadaka village is surrounded by the mines activities and exposed to pollution. Once an ancestral domain, the landowners lived off subsistence farming and small scale alluvial mining. The majority of their lands are now used up by the mining operation, while all the landowners have been



PHOTO: SARAH KNICKLEY

forced to share the remaining portion. There is no longer land for food gardening and their traditional gold panning sites are now covered up by mine debris. The landowners now rely on panning and scavenging for gold within the mine area, as a result many of them are attacked and abused by the mine security and are exposed to the mines chemicals that are discharged into the tailings.

In the month of July 2010, Barrick PJV's waste tailings caused significant health issues for local communities. Traditional alluvial gold miners from the Panadaka villages reported having bruises and burns on their bodies caused by the waste tailings.

Ungima Village

Ungima Village is yet another example of the Barrick PJV's abuses to indigenous peoples rights. The mine exploits underneath the village with its underground mining operations. The open pit which is expanding displaces fresh water, food gardens, local mining sites and reliable ecosystems. The noise from the seismic activities of the dynamic blasts and haul trucks also shake the houses to the point of collapsing. And the dust pollution accumulates on the drinking water tanks

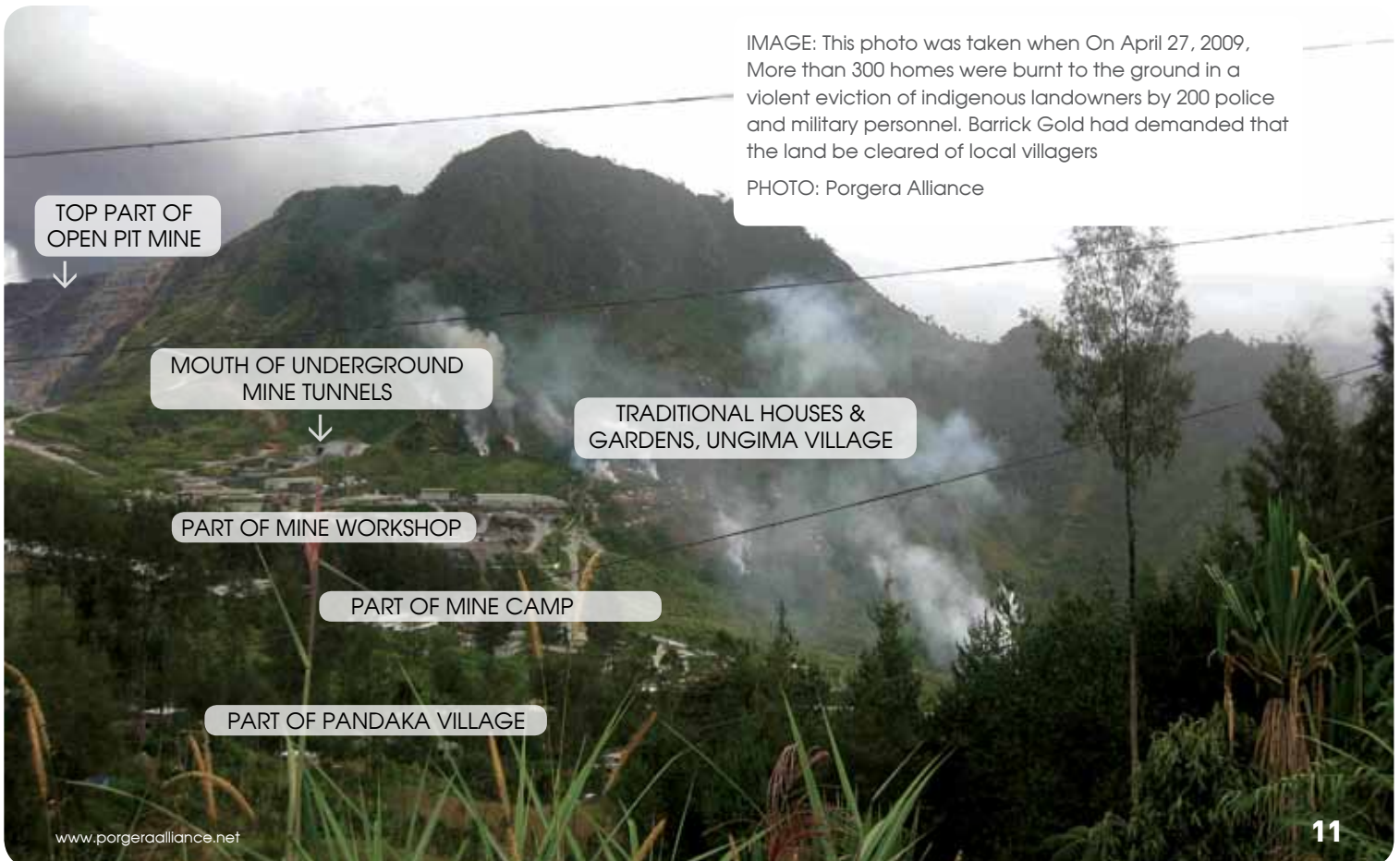


IMAGE: This photo was taken when On April 27, 2009, More than 300 homes were burnt to the ground in a violent eviction of indigenous landowners by 200 police and military personnel. Barrick Gold had demanded that the land be cleared of local villagers

PHOTO: Porgera Alliance

3. DEMANDS FROM PORGERA LANDOWNERS

Relocation and compensation is the only way indigenous communities in the SML area will no longer be impacted by socio-economic, environmental and geo-technical issues.

THUS THE PORGERA LANDOWNERS DEMAND THAT:

1. Barrick Gold Corporation and the Porgera Joint Venture (PJV) resettle the SML Communities away from the mine impact zones immediately to avoid further occurrences of deaths;
2. The Local, Provincial and National Government of Papua New Guinea and its Mining Department and Authorities seriously address the issue; and
3. Barrick/PJV to pay compensation for the injustice suffered thus far.

appendix i

RECENT DEATH #1

Particulars of the Deceased

Name: Raymond Waipa
Age: 18 yrs
Gender: Male
Marital Status: Single
Village: Apalaka
Tribe: Tuanda & Kewai Wale

Particulars of Incident

Date of incident: March 15, 2011
Time of incident: 6:30am
Location: Apalaka village – Anjolek erodible dump
Witness: Hasley Pepa
Incident type: Drowned at the (Anjolek) mine waste tailing
Nature of incident: Swallowed polluted wate, bodily harm by speeding water and died instantly.

Incident Report

Hasley Waipa work up early at 6am in the morning of 15th March 2011, he left the Kewai village to cross the Ajolek mining debris dump and tailings to reach the Apalaka village. He successfully crossed some areas of the diverse flowing tailings but due to the strength of the flow of the river of tailings he chose to try and jump across a narrow width of it. Unfortunately, he slipped into the rapidly moving muddy water and died.

Hasley Pepa who was scavenging for gold along the waters found him floating and caught him by his clothes to drag him to the side, only to find him dead. Hasley called for help and many tribesmen arrived to take the deceased back home.

An additional river was diverted to the Anjolek Dump which caused an increase in the size and strength of the existing tailing flow forces. The cause of the death drowning.

THUS, VILLAGERS DEMAND THAT:

1. The mine provide the funeral and burial necessities
2. A meeting with the mining company be immediately set for that matter
3. Compensation be met by the mining company for damages
4. A foot bridge be constructed or otherwise the prolonged relocation program be immediately started.

appendix ii

RECENT DEATH #2

Particulars of the first Deceased

Name: Lona Sakias Puyo
Age: 25 yrs
Gender: Female
Marital Status: Married
Village: Apalaka
Tribe: Tuanda/Monaini

Particulars of the first second Deceased

Name: Enok. Sakias Puyo
Age: 8 yrs
Gender: Male
Marital Status: None
Village: Apalaka
Tribe: Tuanda/Monain

Particulars of Incident

Date of incident: April 19, 2011
Time of incident: 6:30am
Location: Apalaka village – Anjolek erodible dump
Witness: To be identified
Incident type: Covered by sliding erodible (Anjolek) mine waste tailing
Nature of incident: suffocated, swallowed debris bodily harm by mine debris, died instantly

Incident Report

Lona Sakias Puyo and her younger brother Enoch woke up early at 6am in the morning of 19th April 2011 from the Kewai village to cross the Ajolek mine debris dump and tailing reach the Apalaka village). Lona successfully crossed some areas of the diverse flowing tailings, however, at one point they paused to discover ores containing gold along the mine tailings river. Unfortunately the erodible dump slipped and covered them in the waste river.

The cause of the death was suffocation by the erodible dump waste tailings falling on both Lona and Enoch.

THUS, VILLAGERS DEMAND THAT:

1. The mine provide the funeral and burial necessities
2. A meeting with the mining company be immediately set for that matter
3. Compensation be met by the mining company for damages
4. Either a foot bridge be constructed or the prolonged relocation program be immediately started.

appendix iii

RECENT DEATH #3

A child was found dead on April 25, 2011 in a pond caused by the Anawe dump. Statements and witness testimony have yet to be collected.



appendix iv

PORGERA MINE. ERODIBLE DUMPS AND TAILINGS





OPPOSITE PAGE (clockwise): Community members looking for gold in toxic waste. Photo: Porgera Alliance, Barrick Gold's mine threatens community gardens. Photo: Damian Baker, Panadaka village. Photo: Porgera Alliance, Barrick Porgera Joint Venture (PJV) mine. Photo: Damian Baker, Chief Landowner, Mr. Nixon Mangape shows how the mines seismic activities have caused land slips in his garden at the Ungima village. Photo: Porgera Alliance.

THIS PAGE (clockwise): Toxic discharge and untreated tailings spew out from Barrick's mine in Porgera. Photo: Porgera Alliance, Mine discharge runs through Ungima village while people are panning for gold. Photo: Damian Baker, In the month of July 2010, Barrick PJV's waste tailings caused instant and significant sores on people's skin as seen in this photo of a woman's fingers who were poisoned while panning for gold. Photo: Porgera Alliance, Community from the Panadaka village panning for gold reported bruises and burnings on their skin caused by the toxic tailings. Photo: Porgera Alliance.





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