

March 2018

# SABAJO PROJECT

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### Appendix 1A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Report No. 1669326-7000



March 2018

# SABAJO PROJECT

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE PLAN

Report No. 1669326



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# ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

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### Abbreviations and Units of Measure

Abbreviation	Definition
%	percent
ASM	artisanal and small scale mining
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
Golder	Golder Associates Inc.
GoS	Government of Suriname
ICMM	International Council on Mining and Metals
ID	identification
km	kilometer
Merian mine	Merian Gold Mine
Newmont	Newmont Suriname, LLC
NIMOS	National Institute of Environment and Development in Suriname
PCDP	Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan
PS	Performance Standards
SR	social responsibility
Staatsolie Company	Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.
Surgold	Suriname Gold Company LLC
the Project	Sabajo Project
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
VIDS	Association of Indigenous Village Leaders

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### 1 INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT OVERVIEW

The purpose of this document is to describe the details and schedule of the public consultation activities undertaken for the Newmont Suriname, LLC (Newmont) Sabajo Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). While this remains a Golder Associates Inc. (Golder) document, Golder and Newmont have worked together to develop and carry out this plan throughout the ESIA process.

The operating Merian Gold Mine (Merian mine) and the proposed Sabajo expansion of the Merian mine are operated by Newmont, which is a subsidiary of the Newmont Mining Corporation. Newmont Suriname is the manager of the Sabajo Project (the Project) and holds the Sabajo Right of Exploration where the Project is located.

Newmont Suriname began exploration activities at Sabajo in 2009 under the direction of the Suriname Gold Company LLC (Surgold). Surgold was initially a partnership between Newmont Overseas Exploration Limited (a fully owned subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corporation) and Alcoa World Alumina LLC which was created in 2004 for the exploration and development of gold resources in Suriname. Newmont Mining Corporation later acquired 100 percent (%) of the rights for Surgold and in November of 2013 partnered with the Government of Suriname (GoS) to develop the Merian mine and other resources within the defined Area of Interest that is demarcated in the Mineral Agreement approved by the Suriname parliament. The GoS, who has a 25% ownership in the partnership, utilizes the government-owned Staatsolie Company (Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.) for management of their interests.

While exploration work continues at the Project, the resource has been defined to a sufficient degree to advance the project from a Right of Exploration to a Right of Exploitation in 2018. In accordance with the directives of National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS)<sup>1</sup>, Newmont Suriname is required to prepare an ESIA for which Newmont Suriname has commissioned Golder, an independent international environmental consultancy. This study will seek to identify and reduce or avoid negative impacts while promoting positive impacts to the local communities and environment.

The Sabajo project is located in the district of Para in the northeastern part of Suriname, approximately 30 kilometers (km) to the west of the operational Merian mine, which is shown in Figure 1-1. The Project is an expansion of the Merian operation and Sabajo ore will be processed at the Merian mine. Ore will be transported from Sabajo to Merian via a hauling corridor (Sabajo-Merian Haul Road).

All of the planned mine facilities, including the Sabajo-Merian Haul Road are located in the Commewijne watershed and within the traditional lands of the Kawina Maroon Tribe. The nearest communities are along the Afobaka Road in the Brokopondo district. There are no permanent settlements in close proximity to the Project, although there has been extensive disturbance in the area due to artisanal and small scale mining (ASM). Logging companies also access the area, independent of Newmont activities.

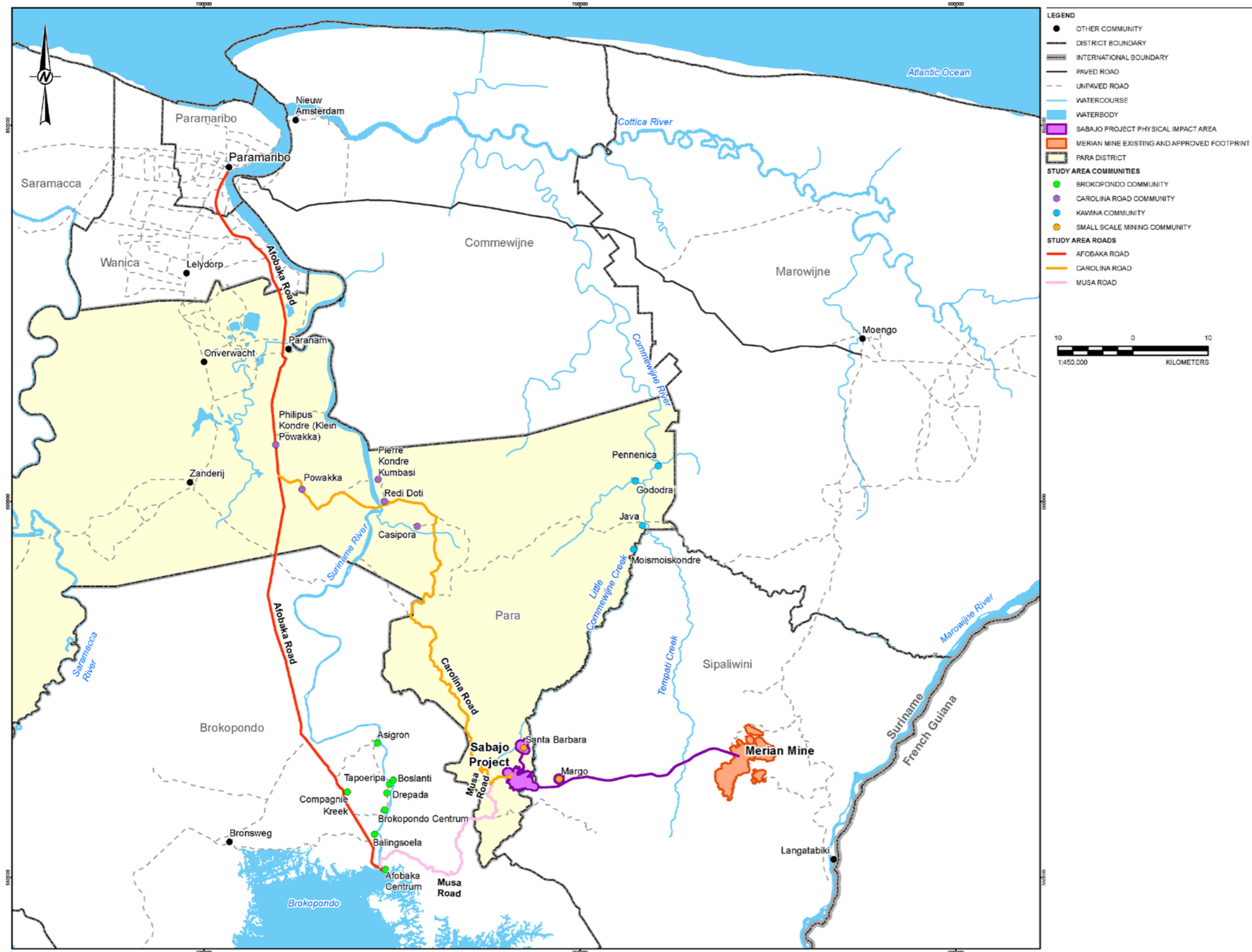
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<sup>1</sup> Nationaal Instituut voor Milieu en Ontwikkeling in Suriname.

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Figure 1-1 Project Location and Consultation Outreach Area



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## 2 PRINCIPLES AND GOALS

The fundamental principle of public consultation is for stakeholders to have meaningful input into the design and operation of the Project. The program aims to address the following three goals:

- 1) inform potentially impacted stakeholders and other concerned members of the public regarding the project description, potential environmental and socioeconomic effects, planned mitigation measures and monitoring plans for the various phases of the Project;
- 2) actively seek feedback from stakeholders to inform analysis of potential environmental and socioeconomic effects of the Project and possible mitigation measures that could be incorporated to manage those issues; and
- 3) to document and respond to all public queries and comments in a timely manner.

The Sabajo stakeholder engagement program is based on good international practice and Newmont's Social Responsibility standards.

- Newmont Mining Corporation Social Responsibility Standards (2014). <http://www.newmont.com/about-us/governance-and-ethics/policies-and-standards/default.aspx>
- International Finance Corporation's Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, notably the Stakeholder Engagement requirements within *PS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts*.  
[http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics\\_ext\\_content/ifc\\_external\\_corporate\\_site/sustainability-at-ifc/policies-standards/performance-standards/ps1](http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/policies-standards/performance-standards/ps1)
- International Council on Mining & Metals - Position Statement on Indigenous Peoples and Mining (2013). <https://www.icmm.com/en-gb/members/member-commitments/position-statements>

Newmont is committed to meaningful engagement with stakeholders regarding its plans for the Project and to working closely with potentially affected stakeholders and local communities throughout the ESIA process and for the life of the Project. Dedicated to providing accurate information in an open, honest and respectful manner, Newmont welcomes public input and, where appropriate, will incorporate it into the ESIA and project design. Newmont's consultation approach is built on the values of inclusivity, transparency, and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).

Newmont uses participatory approaches to conducting baseline studies with local communities and validates the findings with participating communities to ensure accurate characterization of baseline conditions and issues. Benefitting from the lessons learned from the Merian Project ESIA, the Sabajo process has involved informal pre-scoping engagements with communities to build their capacity to participate in the formal consultations with NIMOS. Newmont has also informed communities and stakeholders about baseline and ESIA findings on an ongoing basis. Thus the approach to Sabajo ESIA consultation and disclosure results in communities' informed participation through meaningful engagement throughout the process.



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### 2.1 Stakeholder Identification and Consultation Outreach Area

The outreach area includes a number of communities that have the potential to be affected by the Project. The following communities and areas have been identified as potentially being included in the social impact assessment and/or the stakeholder engagement process (Table 2-1). Initial engagement activities were conducted with communities associated with the exploration phase. As engagement advanced, watersheds, access road routes, and a radius from the Project were considered when determining additional communities for engagement. This approach was discussed with and validated by communities. The cut off was from the Afobaka Road, the road to Atjoni: all communities along the Afobaka Road to the dam which were already engaged historically. The Carolina Road contained five communities verified by the Association of Indigenous Village Leaders (VIDS, Vereniging van Inheemse Dorpschoufden in Suriname). The Kawina were identified given that the Project and their traditional communities share a watershed.

**Table 2-1 Social Study Communities**

Afobaka Road Communities	Kawina Communities	Carolina Bridge Communities	Artisanal and Small Scale Mining Areas
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Afobaka Centrum</li><li>2. Asigron</li><li>3. Balingsoela</li><li>4. Brokopoondo Centrum</li><li>5. Boslanti</li><li>6. Compagnie Kreek</li><li>7. Drepada</li><li>8. Tapoeripa</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Pennenica</li><li>2. Java</li><li>3. Moismoiskondre</li><li>4. Gododrai</li><li>5. Kawina Residents in Paramaribo</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Redi Doti</li><li>2. Casipora</li><li>3. Powakka</li><li>4. Philipus Kondre (Klein Powakka)</li><li>5. Pierre Kondre Kumbasi</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Santa Barbara</li><li>2. Margo</li><li>3. Km 34</li><li>4. Area of Polaco</li></ol>

Potentially affected communities have been prioritized for stakeholder engagement with some requiring more in-depth engagement than others. For example, introductory meetings have been held with communities along the Afobaka Road since 2014. These communities participated in social baseline studies and provided their agreement and input into the approach and tools that were used to gather socio-economic information. Newmont established contact with Kawina Traditional Authorities early in 2017<sup>2</sup> in Paramaribo and ongoing meetings with the greater Kawina community occurred throughout the ESIA process. Information collected from the Kawina is focused on their cultural heritage and traditional land use and occupancy in the area of the proposed Project. Other communities identified for consultations include five communities that reside around the Carolina Bridge and ASM camps near the Project. Consultations focused on the specific ways in which the Project's activities may affect them and the method by which they wish to stay informed about the Project. Details of Newmont's approach and timelines for consultations are described in the sections below.

Table 2-2 presents the preliminary understanding of Project affected communities and the environmental and social effects they may experience.

<sup>2</sup> A meeting was held on 23 April 2017 with 30 Kawina people in attendance. Meeting participants showed interest in further meetings and information sharing and also advised Newmont on how meetings should be conducted, how often and in what languages.

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**Table 2-2 Communities Potentially Affected by Project and Project Activities.**

Communities <sup>3</sup>	Traffic (includes Air Quality and Noise)	Water Quality and Quantity	Land Use	Socio-Economic	Included in Consultation and Engagement
Afobaka Centrum	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
Asigron	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes
Balingsoela	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
Brokopondo Centrum	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes
Boslanti	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes
Compagnie Kreek	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
Drepada	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes
Tapoeripa	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes
Pennenica	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Moismoiskondre	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gododrai	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Java	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Redi Doti	Yes	-	-	-	Yes
Pierre Kondre Kumbasi	Yes	-	-	-	Yes
Powakka	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Philipus Kondre (Klein Powakka)	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Casipora	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes
Santa Barbara	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Margo	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greater Sabajo	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

A number of communities were identified that have the potential to experience effects from Sabajo activities. The Afobaka Road communities are nearest to the Sabajo site and have expectations of the Project in terms of employment and social investment opportunities. Sabajo is currently employing some individuals from these communities. In addition, the Afobaka Road is being considered as an access route to the Project and although communities are back from the road, the Project would be sharing the road with local traffic from these communities should this route be chosen. Newmont's Social Responsibility (SR) team has been engaging these communities to develop a basic understanding of population and available services. Community profiles are continuously updated with information collected during engagements.

The Kawina people are potentially affected by Newmont's presence on their traditional lands. Newmont will acknowledge (based on the results of a Historical Narrative study on Kawina traditional land use) that the Kawina have used the area of the project historically. Engagement began at the level of the Kawina Traditional Authority to determine interest in the project and in participating in the social studies. A meeting with 30 members of the Kawina was held on 23 April 2017 followed by subsequent meetings on 14 May 2017 and various validation and focus groups discussion as part of the ESIA process. Newmont supports the Traditional Authorities in announcing the meetings through local radio, Radio Koyeba. At present, the Kawina people mostly reside in Paramaribo; the Kawina communities listed in Table 2-2 show some evidence of recent land use however few reside permanently in the area.

<sup>3</sup> Brokopondo communities

Kawina Communities

Amerindian Communities (Kalina)

ASM worksites

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Communities near the Carolina Bridge are potentially affected by Project traffic, including noise and changes in air quality, should Project traffic be routed through the Carolina Bridge area. An initial discussion with the traditional leaders from five communities along the Carolina Bridge Road was held in the presence of Corporation to the VIDS on 4 May 2017. Representatives from the Carolina communities were invited to meetings as part of the ESIA process, including one where the results of baseline studies were presented

In addition, Newmont has learned more about and consults with small-scale mining operations near the Sabajo site. These mining zones are Santa Barbara and Margo and information they provided through a baseline study on ASM has informed Newmont's approach to ASM in Suriname. Various meetings with the mining operations as part of baseline studies (small scale mining, water study) were attended by the SR team, who also engage with the miners as part of their ongoing engagement efforts. Figure 1-1 shows the locations of communities in the Outreach Area.

## 3 CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS AND METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Requirements

The requirements for public engagement and consultation are determined by NIMOS as well as Newmont's own internal requirements. NIMOS requires two official public consultation sessions: one for 'scoping' the topics and issues to be addressed in the ESIA and one for 'disclosure' of results of the ESIA. Before the formal Scoping Consultation meetings, Newmont held pre-scoping meetings with the communities and stakeholder groups in order to prepare them for formal scoping consultations, building their capacity to participate in an informed and meaningful way.

The following rounds of engagement were planned and executed to meet or exceed stakeholder engagement requirements of both NIMOS and Newmont.

- **Pre-scoping engagement activities** aimed primarily to identify Project stakeholders, initiate communication with communities, present preliminary information on the Project, find out from communities how they wish to be consulted, and collect requirements related to the development of the Project (November 2016 to May 2017).
- **Scoping engagement** including a series of formal meetings introducing the Project and the overall ESIA process, and gathering information from communities and regulatory agencies (e.g., NIMOS). Four public meetings were held in four different languages to make information as easily accessible as possible. The information received from all Project stakeholders was captured in the Project Terms of Reference (March to August 2017)
- **Baseline method validation** aimed to present, discuss and gain community approval for the methods that were proposed for social baseline information collection for the Project. The objective was to ensure the ESIA team collected the information that is most important to community stakeholders in an acceptable manner, as well as to explain data requirements to build an effective ESIA, consistent with NIMOS requirements, international best practice, and Newmont's social and environmental standards (August to September 2017).
- **Baseline results validation** included community presentations on the preliminary results of the baseline studies. The aim of these engagement activities was to allow communities where data had been collected to have the opportunity to review and comment on the results, to enable verification of the factual accuracy of findings, and also to allow stakeholders to absorb information in an easily digestible format and well ahead of the formal validation meetings (October to November 2017).

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- Assessment results presentation and validation** – In parallel with completion of this draft ESIA, engagement has been, and will continue to be held to discuss the results and the proposed mitigation measures, and obtain input from stakeholders. Engagement meetings will be held with communities and regulatory agencies to disclose impact assessment results for the project. The aim of these consultation meetings is to achieve both understanding of the impacts and agreement of mitigations. (March to May 2018).

Stakeholders and meeting dates and format are listed in Table 3-1. The timeline for engagement is presented in Figure 3-1.

**Table 3-1 Pre-Scoping Engagement Meetings**

Date of Consultation	Stakeholder Group / Community	Meeting Format
8 October 2016	Regulatory agencies	One-to-one interviews with key stakeholders
5 to 9 November 2016	Asigrón, Balingsoela, Tapoeripa, Drepada, Boslanti, Makambo youth group (Saakiiki communities), Ministry of Regional Development - community forest concessions, Amazon Conservation Team Suriname, District Commissioner Brokopondo Kenya Pansa	One-to-one interviews with key stakeholders; Informal meetings with community members led by Newmont's Social Responsibility (SR) team
29 to 31 January 2017	Kawina Communities (met as a single group in Paramaribo), Artisanal and small scale mining (ASM) Communities in the Project access management area, Regulatory agencies	One-to-one interviews with key stakeholders; Informal meetings with community members led by Newmont's SR team
10 to 30 March 2017	Brokopondo Centrum and surrounding communities (all the communities listed in row 2)	Focus group discussions; Informal meetings with community members
9 April 2017	Tapoeripa, Compagnie Kreek	Formal community meetings, including informational presentation from Newmont's SR team
12 to 14 April 2017	Drepada, Boslanti, Amerindian community (Philipus Kondre, Powakka, Redi Doti, Pierre Kondre Kumbasi and Casipora), Asigrón Balingsoela	Formal community meetings, including informational presentation from Newmont's SR team; focus group discussion
14 April 2017	Corporation to the Association of Indigenous Village Leaders (VIDS)	Letter providing information on proposed development
22 to 24 April 2017	ASM at Santa Barbara, Kawina communities, Compagnie Kreek, VIDS, ASM at Margo	Formal community meetings, including informational presentation from Newmont's SR team; focus group discussion
26 April 2017	Boslanti (pre-scoping visit 2), Kawina communities (pre-scoping visit 2)	Formal community meetings, including informational presentation from Newmont's SR team; focus group discussion
28 April 2017	ASM at Margo	Formal community meetings (krutus), including informational presentation; Focus group discussion
3 May 2017	Tapoeripa (pre-scoping visit 2), Afobaka Centrum	Formal community meetings, including presentation from Newmont's SR team; focus group discussion

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**Table 3-1 Pre-Scoping Engagement Meetings**

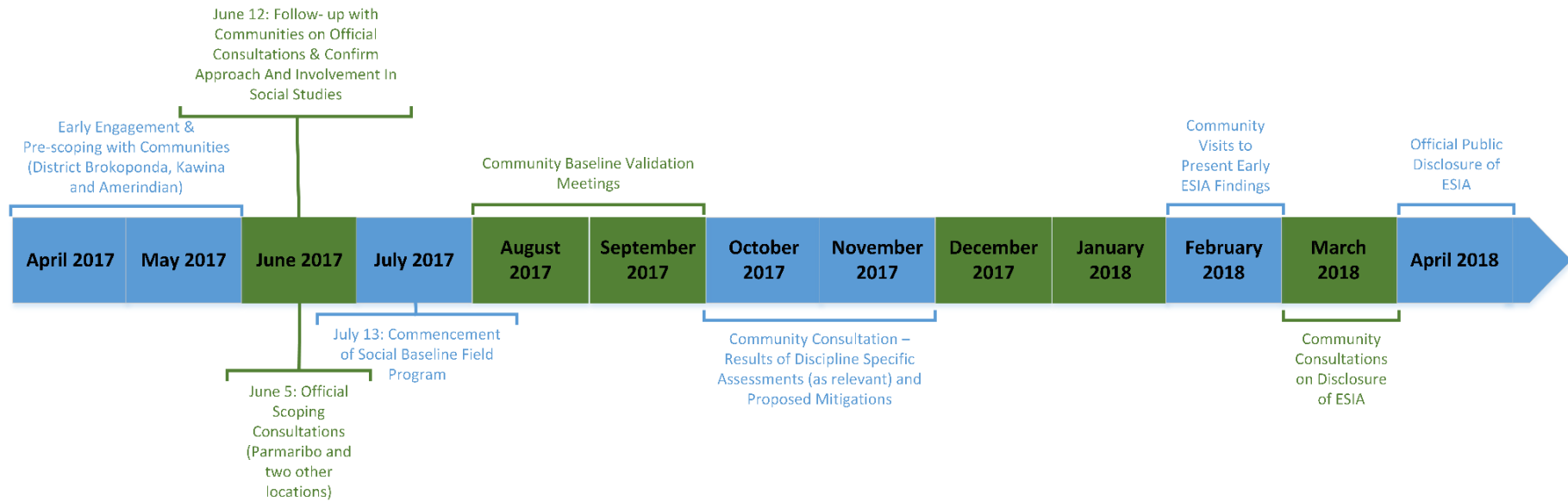
Date of Consultation	Stakeholder Group / Community	Meeting Format
4 May 2017	Carolina Road Amerindian communities (scoping visit 2), Asigron (pre-scoping visit 2), Drepada (pre-scoping visit 2)	Formal community meetings, including presentation from Newmont's SR team; focus group discussion
6 May 2017	Balingsoela (pre-scoping visit 2)	Formal community meetings, including presentation from Newmont's SR team; focus group discussion
8 May 2017	ASM at Margo; Compagnie Kreek (pre-scoping visit 2)	Formal community meetings, including presentation from Newmont's SR team; focus group discussion
14 May 2017	Kawina pre- (pre-scoping visit 3)	Formal community meetings, including presentation from Newmont's SR team; focus group discussion
17 May 2017	ASM at Santa Barbara; Casipora	Formal community meetings; focus group discussion; informal meetings.
18 May 2017	Drepada (pre-scoping visit 3); Tapoeripa (pre-scoping visit 3)	Formal community meetings, including presentation from Newmont's SR team; focus group discussion
19 May 2017	Asigron (pre-scoping visit 3)	Formal community meetings, including presentation from Newmont's SR team; focus group discussion
21 May 2017	ASM at Margo and Santa Barbara	Formal community meetings, including presentation from Newmont's SR team; focus group discussion
23 May 2017	ASM at Margo and Santa Barbara; Kawina	Formal community discussions
24 May 2017	Balingsoela (pre-scoping visit 3); Boslanti (pre-scoping visit 3)	Formal community meetings, including presentation from Newmont's SR team; focus group discussion
25 May 2017	Afobaka Centrum	Scoping invitation and informational meetings
26 May 2017	Compagnie Kreek (pre-scoping visit 3)	Formal community meetings, including presentation from Newmont's SR team; focus group discussion
27 and 28 May 2017	Brokopondo Centrum	Scoping invitation and informational meetings, including distribution of posters and invitation letters

Newmont = Newmont Suriname, LLC; the Project = the Sabajo Project.

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**Figure 3-1 Stakeholder Engagement Activities Timeline**



ESIA = Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

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## Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

### 3.1.1 NIMOS Public Consultation and Disclosure Process

Preparation for the public sessions commenced in early May 2017. Section 5.0 'Roles and Responsibilities', lists tasks, dates and responsible party for the preparation of the official public sessions as well as the ongoing consultation with communities. This includes securing venues, preparing advertisements, developing a presentation and take away information, recruiting scribes and arranging transportation and lodging for community members (if needed). Responsibilities were divided between Golder, Newmont's Communication department in Paramaribo and the Sabajo SR team.

The first of these official public consultation sessions was held in early June 2017 and was built on Newmont's earlier consultation with potentially affected communities, as described in the sections in this report. The first round of official public meetings aimed to inform stakeholders about the project, the ESIA study and to solicit feedback and concerns on draft Terms of Reference for the project. Four public meetings were held in locations such as Paramaribo, the Brokopondo area along the Afobaka Road and the Carolina Bridge area, which is being considered as an alternate access route from Paramaribo to Sabajo. Table 3-2 presents the scoping engagement meetings schedule.

After the first draft of the ESIA is prepared and submitted, another round of official public consultations will be held to share initial findings and solicit stakeholder feedback on the ESIA. NIMOS will manage a public comment period so that stakeholders may submit comments and queries regarding the ESIA. This second mandated public consultation meeting, the NIMOS disclosure meeting, is scheduled for April 2018 and will follow a similar format as the first public consultation meeting

**Table 3-2 Scoping Engagement Meetings**

Date of Consultation/ Location	Stakeholder Group / Community	Meeting Format
4 June 2017 Paramaribo	Ndjuka Kawina (Maroon) communities; NIMOS	Formal community meetings, including presentation from Project consultation and Newmont's SR team
5 June 2017 Paramaribo	Institutional Stakeholders; NIMOS	Formal community meetings, including presentation from Project consultation and Newmont's SR team; focus group discussion
6 June 2017 Powakka	Lokono/Kalina (Amerindian) communities; NIMOS	Formal community meetings, including presentation from Project consultation and Newmont's SR team; focus group discussion
7 June 2017 Brokopondo	Saramacca & Sakiki (Maroon) communities; NIMOS	Formal community meetings, including presentation from Project consultation and Newmont's SR team; focus group discussion

Newmont = Newmont Suriname, LLC; the Project = the Sabajo Project; NIMOS = National Institute of Environment and Development in Suriname; SR = social responsibility.

The schedule for introducing sub consultant researchers to discuss the baseline survey approach and seek permission is shown in Table 3-3.

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**Table 3-3 Baseline Methodology Validation Engagement Meetings**

Date of Consultation	Stakeholder Group / Community	Meeting Format
13 to 15 June 2017	Afobaka Road Communities; Kawina	Mapping validation formal community meetings (historical narrative study)
16 and 17 June 2017	ASM at Sabajo, Margo and Santa Barbara	Formal community meetings, including presentation from Project consultation team (follow up to scoping)
18 June 2017	Kawina	Method validation community meetings
20 and 21 June 2017	Asigrón; Drepada; Tapoeripa	Method validation community meetings
22 June 2017	Powakka; Casipora	Method validation community meetings
25 June 2017	ASM at Margo and Santa Barbara	Method validation community meetings
2 July 2017	ASM at Santa Barbara	Drilling method validation community meeting

ASM = artisanal and small scale mining; Project = Sabajo Project.

Table 3-4 presents the schedule for the baseline validation sessions in which the findings of the baseline studies were presented.

**Table 3-4 Baseline Validation Sessions**

Date	Stakeholder Group	Topics of Discussions	Meeting Format
30 October 2017	Philipus Kondre (Klein Powakka) Powakka Redi Doti Casipora Pierre Kondre Kumbasi	Traffic Noise Air Quality Socio-cultural	Formal community meetings, including presentation from Project consultation
31 October 2017	Afobakka Centrum Balingsoela Compagnie Kreek	Traffic Noise Air Water poster Socio-economics Culture (tangible/intangible)	Formal community meetings, including presentation from Project consultation
1 November 2017	Asigrón Drepada Boslanti Tapoeripa	Traffic Noise Air Water poster Socio-economics Culture (tangible/intangible)	Formal community meetings, including presentation from Project consultation
3 November 2017	ASM (Santa Barbara + Chinese shop, cabaret)	ASM Environment (Environmental Liability Assessment)	Formal community meetings, including presentation from Project consultation
5 November 2017	Kawina community	Water Bio Air/Traffic/Noise Socio-economics Cultural (tangible/intangible)	Formal community meetings, including presentation from Project consultation

ASM = artisanal and small scale mining; the Project = the Sabajo Project.

Newmont is committed to ensuring that the engagement efforts during the ESIA process also meets FPIC considerations. This means that engagement is going well beyond regulatory requirements to ensure cultural appropriateness and meaningful community participation. For example, Government regulations allow for one round of public NIMOS hearings during the scoping phase. The Newmont



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engagement plan envisions at least three more rounds of engagement with potentially impacted stakeholders. A total of five engagements progressively led up to the public scoping sessions in June 2017, as well as included 'after-care' engagement to complete the public consultation process. This included meetings with small scale miners in the Project's concession area, between June 04 and 07, 2017. The five engagement meetings were as follows:

- Engagement 1: An introduction visit.
- Engagement 2: A visit to explain/introduce the Sabajo Project and the ESIA process.
- Engagement 3: Informal scoping related discussions.

All three of these engagements were led and coordinated by the Newmont SR team. To ensure that the meeting and consultation process is in line with cultural expectations, the SR team has approached each community for advice on meeting format, appropriate times and length, language, and materials.

- Engagement 4: Formal public consultation meetings.
- Engagement 5: Following the public meetings, Newmont's SR team engaged with community stakeholders to verify if the information presented was understood, as well as to respond to any remaining questions that should be addressed.

Prior to commencement of the baseline studies the engagement approach included the following:

- introduction of the sub consultants conducting social baseline research to the communities;
- verification and validation with communities of proposed baseline survey approach and methodology;
- testing of questionnaires during pilot surveys; and
- explicit request for consent prior to commencing each survey or focus group.

The various engagement efforts aim to ensure that communities are informed about Newmont and the Project, as well as the proposed ESIA approach prior to and during its implementation.

Following the baseline studies and prior to the disclosure meeting, Golder facilitated a series of public validation meetings to:

- Allow the consultants to present the initial findings of the baseline surveys and verify their accuracy
- Explain potential changes to baseline conditions that could result from the Project.

## 3.2 Newmont's Standards

Newmont's Stakeholder Relationship Management Standard describes the process of stakeholder identification and analysis, engagement planning, and implementation. The Standard also outlines the approach to tracking, managing, and monitoring expectations, commitments and complaints, and determines the minimum requirements to adequately identify and effectively engage people and groups who have the potential to impact, or to be impacted by the Project.

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As part of its ongoing journey to operate in a manner that is aligned with evolving societal expectations, Newmont issued the Indigenous Peoples Standard in 2016. The standard recognizes and commits the company to upholding the principle of FPIC where we have, or plan to have, activities on land over which Indigenous Peoples claim traditional land rights. Newmont's Merian mine and the Project sit on or near land over which various Surinamese Maroon tribes claim traditional land rights.

Newmont's Indigenous Peoples Standard and Stakeholder Relationship Management Standard requires engagement with Indigenous People to adhere to FPIC requirements outlined by the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM).

Newmont recognizes that the requirements and expectations for companies trying to operationalize FPIC are often inconsistent and unclear across different contexts. Well before Newmont issued the Standard, the company participated in various multi-stakeholder initiatives to gain more clarity in determining how to translate the principle of FPIC into concrete action on the ground.

The Inter-American Court of Human Rights has recognized traditional land rights for Maroon and Amerindian tribes in Suriname in various rulings, the first one occurring in 2007. These rulings are "binding" because the GoS ratified the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights in 1987 and as a result directly recognizes the Court's jurisdiction.<sup>1</sup>

Newmont has been active in Suriname since 2004, several years prior to the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and, more generally, at a time when the understanding about Indigenous Peoples' rights was less mature.

At the Merian mine, Newmont took a number of important steps to fulfill and operationalize FPIC. To obtain an unbiased critique, Newmont offered an independent "FPIC expert panel" access to the Merian mine. The panel, directed by the non-profit organization, Resolve, presented its findings in April 2017, making recommendations for Newmont as it sought to better align with FPIC as interpreted by the panel.

While the consensual signing of an agreement is an important milestone in obtaining consent, Newmont must be able to demonstrate FPIC, and will do that in the following ways:

### Free

Newmont will demonstrate that Consent is "Free" based on the following:

- Engagement records show that stakeholders were informed that they are free to "reach out" or engage third parties (incl. interest groups, Traditional Authorities) in case they feel pressured. To date, there has been no evidence through the grievance (complaint) mechanism or follow up conversations with stakeholders that any pressure or coercion has occurred.
- During engagements, stakeholders mention there have been no obstacles (expenses, opportunity costs, logistical arrangements) that have prevented them from participating.

### Prior

Technically, "prior" means that consent should have been sought before starting exploration activities and is required anytime a significant change or activity is being proposed that affect traditional land rights. Against this background, "Prior" consent will be demonstrated as possible through:

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- Documented approval (in writing or verbal if filmed) from all potentially impacted tribes and communities to successive stages in project development (e.g., baseline studies, advanced exploration, construction, etc.)
- Signing of an agreement between Newmont and rights holders before any construction commences for the Project

### Informed

Newmont will demonstrate that Consent is provided on an “informed” basis through the following:

- Ongoing engagement by the Social Responsibility team will verify if grassroots level stakeholders feel adequately informed about the project. Stakeholders will be engaged to “explain” what they understand about the project to verify their depth and breadth of understanding and responses will be documented.
- The ESIA process has included public sessions with all potentially impacted communities to inform local stakeholders as well as to validate findings.
- Tribes that do not have traditional land rights that may be affected by the project have recognized the Project access management area is located outside of their traditional lands.
- Evidence is documented that rights holders have received support of independent experts as determined and selected by themselves.

### Consent

Newmont will demonstrate Consent based on the following:

- The act of providing consent will need to be culturally appropriate. Newmont will commission research to validate its current understanding that signatures of the (head) Captains will constitute formal consent of the Tribal leadership and on behalf of the wider community, once this is validated by the Granman (either by signature or captured by video).
- Prior to signing the agreement, the draft agreement will be shared with the wider community during public meetings (krutus) so that community members can provide final feedback to their leaders.

## 3.3 ESIA Engagement Approach per Stakeholder Group

### *Brokopondo Communities along the Afobaka Road*

Newmont has maintained positive and ongoing relations with communities along the Afobaka Road since 2014. The road communities are aware of the Project partly due to ongoing engagement efforts as well as the fact that several Sabajo staff are from these communities. Communication materials are prepared in advance of meetings and take the form of pictorial storyboards with talking points for presenters. The storyboards combine maps and photographs to illustrate Project location, mining method, ESIA studies and consultations (refer to Attachment C). Newmont has completed basic community profiles on these communities to assist in developing the approach to the social studies that are part of the ESIA.

### *Kawina Communities*

Newmont established contact with the Kawina Traditional Authorities in early 2017. Engagement since has been constructive and ongoing. The approach to consulting with the Kawina is as follows:

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- Engagement is to be pursued through krutus (and possibly focus group discussions) with Kawina people.
- Meetings were held in Paramaribo at a multiplex centre that the Kawina rent out for events.
- At present, no ESIA related engagement is envisioned with the Kawina diaspora.

### *Carolina Bridge Communities*

Newmont sent an introductory letter to VIDS on 24 April 2017. Meetings with five Amerindian communities who reside around the Carolina Bridge were held between 4 May and 10 May 2017. The approach to consulting with these communities that are potentially affected by Project traffic involved:

- Developing a strategy (based on advice from VIDS) to gain and maintain access to community members.
- Consideration of the risk of criticism from national and international stakeholders for going “too fast, too soon” when implementing the engagement strategy.

## 4 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Stakeholder engagement activities have occurred throughout the course of the ESIA with strong focus on local communities. Newmont pursues an engagement approach that is tailored to each community and stakeholder group, supported by ongoing communications and information distribution. Consultation materials are presented in spoken Saramaka or Sranan Tongo in community krutus. Consultation with communities has and will continue to be undertaken by Newmont’s dedicated SR team for Sabajo. Golder supported the SR team through materials preparation. Official NIMOS public consultations is led by Newmont’s ESIA Management team, supported by Golder Associates to develop materials and presentations at public forums.

Additional consultation occurred during the course of socio-economic and cultural baseline data collection programs, including a baseline validation exercise with communities that participated in the studies. The approach for each category of stakeholder is described in Section 4.1.1.

# ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

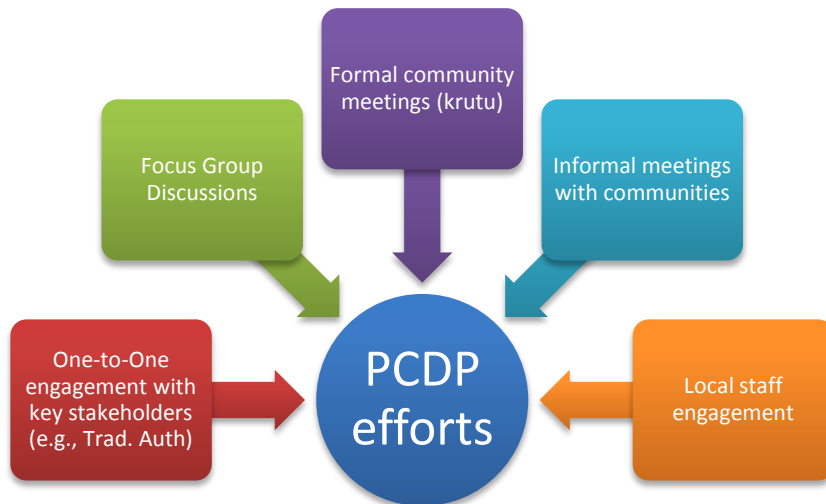
## Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

### 4.1 Engagement Venues and Communication Tools

#### 4.1.1 Engagement Venues

Multiple approaches and venues have been used for different purposes (Figure 4-1). Examples are shown in Table 4-1.

**Figure 4-1 Engagement Venues Diagram**



PCDP = Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan.

**Table 4-1 Engagement Venues**

Venue	Purpose
One-to-one engagement with key stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>showing respect to key stakeholders (e.g., Traditional authorities);</li> <li>verification of plans in confidence; and</li> <li>in-depth interviews about issues that could be perceived as sensitive (e.g., human rights).</li> </ul>
Focus group discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to gain multiple perspectives for a stakeholder group (e.g., women, small scale miners); and</li> <li>agreement making (in specific situations).</li> </ul>
Formal Community Meetings (krutu)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensuring that information is made available to the broadest possible group; and</li> <li>validation of research methods and baseline findings by the broadest possible group.</li> </ul>
Informal meetings with community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>verification and cross referencing of information; and</li> <li>understanding broader community sentiments.</li> </ul>
Local Staff Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>verification and cross referencing of information; and</li> <li>testing of ideas in a 'safe' environment.</li> </ul>

#### 4.1.2 Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

Golder and Newmont have developed a list of frequently asked questions (FAQ) at the beginning of the stakeholder engagement process in order to highlight the key questions which could be asked or are being asked during stakeholder engagement and consultation activities. The FAQ is developed as a training tool to ensure that Newmont representatives (including baseline providers and Golder) attending meetings and addressing questions are able to give consistent answers. The FAQ is continually updated as new issues are identified and as new responses become available. The list is

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maintained by Golder and Newmont and distributed to relevant Project team members when updates are added.

In general, questions from the public are to be referred to the SR team leader. Responses are developed by Newmont and Golder, depending on the question asked.

### 4.1.3 Media Communication

The following forms of media will advertise the official public meetings:

- local radio (i.e., Radio Koyeba);
- local newspapers;
- notices in local shops or public places; and
- personal letters to community and informal leaders.

A newspaper advertisement was prepared by Golder (reviewed by Newmont's ESIA Project Management) and placed by Newmont Suriname Communications in commonly read newspapers and radio. Submission deadlines are determined early so that it is possible to advertise a week in advance of the public meetings. Notices advertising the public meetings were also be placed in local shops or village bulletin boards. Posters advertising krutus and the official public consultations were placed in public areas such as community bulletin boards and village shops

### 4.1.4 Fact Sheets and Project Information Brochure

A one page fact sheet has been developed and was posted on the Project website and distributed to interested parties and used as a 'take away' at the first formal public consultation meeting (refer to Attachment A).

A more detailed brochure will be produced for the disclosure sessions that describes phase-appropriate information. The following information has been provided to stakeholders through the initial fact sheet and other material as described below:

- location of the Project in relation to common landmarks (e.g., major roads, water bodies, communities);
- main components of the Project, including existing infrastructure to be used as part of the Project;
- proposed timing and duration of the Project;
- description of how potential environmental and socioeconomic effects of the Project will be assessed/addressed;
- how public safety will be addressed (reference to commitment to ongoing and continued improvement in safety record);
- Newmont's approach and commitment to environmental and community sustainability;
- how people can participate further in the stakeholder engagement process;
- how comments or concerns raised by the Project will be addressed; and
- company contact information.

### 4.2 Social and Cultural Baseline Studies and Community Engagement

A number of social and cultural studies were undertaken for the ESIA as well as to improve Newmont's understanding of communities and trends, how Newmont's activities might affect communities and to inform ongoing consultations and potential community investment. Newmont is committed to participatory approaches to data sharing and collection. Communities that were identified for study were provided an opportunity to comment and participate in study design. Essentially, Newmont requires the consent of communities before baseline studies can proceed and sought the advice of communities on the data collection process and tools to be used.

SR arranged for introduction meetings with the local sub consultant researchers prior to commencement of data collection (see Table 3-3 for meeting schedule). Each SR team member was assigned communities to make the introductions and then were present during the data collection exercises. For example, one of the SR team members accompanied the research consultants to the Brokopondo communities and another did the same at the Kawina communities, another at the Amerindian communities and the ASM worksites.

As the approach required the use of participatory tools, research consultants were hired, in part, based on their experience using them; however, Golder's social specialist reviewed the use of the tools prior to commencement of baseline data collection. Participatory tools and methods for social data and information gathering included: social mapping, focus groups and interviews using open ended questions. A questionnaire was developed for a household survey. Questions were vetted in advance with communities so that they were comfortable with the questions and understood the purpose of asking them.

After data and information was compiled into reports, Newmont conducted "validation" workshops with communities to make sure that information and issues were captured accurately (see Table 3-4 for meeting schedule).

The Sabajo Terms of Reference document describes in detail the social studies that were undertaken and the methodologies applied. Methods were developed so that the studies were not merely extracting information from people. Rather, the studies allowed opportunities for people to comment on the Project, Newmont and the ESIA process. The social studies that involved community input include:

- socio-economic baseline study;
- ASM miners study;
- cultural resources study; and
- historical narrative of the Kawina.

### 4.3 Human Rights Impact Assessment and Engagement

Potential human rights impacts from the Project were primarily assessed through review of baseline studies, discipline specific impact assessments and consultation records rather than through an independent study. Potential human rights impacts were distilled from the various baseline studies and through issues raised during consultations. Further consultation on human rights took place during validation meetings with small-scale miners, Kawina people and with Carolina communities.

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### 4.4 Tracking of Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Throughout the ESIA, meeting engagements have been entered into the Cintellate system (refer to Attachment B for sample output from Cintellate). This is a tracking and analysis database that is maintained by Newmont's SR team. The database is used to track key issues, questions and responses as well as record follow up actions. The notes from community meetings are reviewed and summarized in the database.

The standard framework that is used for documentation of each meeting includes:

- a) Objectives of the meeting.
- b) Key speaking points (these will be attached to the report).
- c) Observations/ analysis: This section includes the personal observations of the SR staff including opinions from certain stakeholders groups, presence of women, particular perceptions dominated the meeting etc.
- d) Requests: Where appropriate, the response to such requests is included.
- e) Action items: These can include a commitment to follow up on certain questions.

Periodically, the SR lead has and will continue to provide a brief analysis of issues and responses. Environmental and socioeconomic issues are shared with the Golder team to make sure that they are addressed in field programs and discipline specific impact assessments. Cintellate reports also include communications by topic and community, complaints over time by topic and response time, investment requests over time, and commitments by stakeholder/community over time. Engagement notes can also be presented in a report format through the Cintellate system.

The SR team notes participation at meetings by demographic group. Every effort is made to obtain women's perspectives on the Project and women's representation at meetings (krutus) is requested. Social baseline studies include information about women's economic and cultural activity with a view to assessing how the Project will affect women, as there are often differences in how mining can impact communities, women and other groups, for example, youth.

A grievance (complaint) procedure has been developed and has been communicated as part of ongoing stakeholder engagement activities. Grievances are also documented in the Cintellate system.

## 5 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

**Golder** is responsible for consultation materials and has been present at official consultations for scoping the ESIA and will be present at disclosure of the ESIA and for community krutus (presentations, posters,)

**Golder** is also responsible for the Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP) and writing the report on results of public consultation and disclosure.

**Newmont Communications** department has been responsible for planning logistics of the public consultation events including: booking venues and transportation, developing the invitation list and mailing out invitations, placing advertising in relevant media, placing advertising and materials on Sabajo website, organizing printing of posters and Project fact sheet.



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**Newmont Social Responsibility Team** is responsible for: managing Cintellate, including sending relevant comments and questions to Golder for inclusion in the ESIA and providing periodic roll ups; managing and responding to comments and questions that come through the website; overall review and input into consultation materials; circulation of FAQ and updating it.

Weekly meetings were held to make sure that timelines are adhered to. These planning meetings were led by Golder and included 'consultations' as a regular agenda item.

### 5.1 Public Consultation Meetings

Planning for the official public disclosure meetings in April 2018 is underway with activities and tasks shown below:

#### **Newmont Communication Department:**

- meeting arrangements, including booking venues and planning transportation to venues;
- placing advertisements in media;
- mailing list of invitees and mail out;
- posting of material on a dedicated website is carried out by Newmont's Communication department; and
- printing fact sheet, take away materials and posters in Paramaribo.

#### **Golder is responsible for:**

- Project fact sheet (take away material);
- PowerPoint presentation for disclosure public consultation events;
- posters for public consultation events;
- content and template of invitation letter;
- pictorial story boards and talking points for community krutus; and
- contribution to FAQ.

#### **Newmont ESIA Project Management and Newmont SR Team:**

- circulation and update of FAQ;
- production of Project Fact Sheet;
- layout of advertisement for print media and poster-style ad;
- review of and input to all materials used in consultation events and meetings;
- respond and coordination of website comments and questions; and
- documentation of meetings, queries and contacts into Cintellate (as described below).

### 5.2 Ongoing Engagement

In addition to specific ESIA related engagement, for example through the required NIMOS meetings, the Sabajo SR team will continue its ongoing engagement efforts. Such efforts are based on steps described in the following flow chart (Figure 5-1).

Figure 5-1 Stakeholder Engagement Flowchart

## Engagement Flowchart



ID = identification.

Based on the stakeholder analysis and risk assessment the engagement schedule is developed. Taking a planned approach allows the SR team to assess actual versus planned engagement.

All engagement efforts will be documented in Cintellate.

## 6 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT REPORT

Golder is responsible for updating this Public Consultation and Disclosure Report. A final Report will be prepared that includes the results of Public Disclosure, including materials used in consultations.

# Attachment A Project Fact Sheet

# Fact Sheet – Sabajo Expansion of Merian

## Overview

The Sabajo Expansion Project (the “Project”) is a gold deposit located in the District of Para, 90 km to the southeast of Paramaribo and 30 km to the west of the Merian Gold Mine (the “Merian Mine”). The Merian Mine is owned 100% by the Suriname Gold Project CV, a Surinamese limited partnership, which is, in turn, owned 75% percent by Newmont Suriname, LLC (“Newmont Suriname”), and 25% by Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V., the 100% Suriname government-owned oil company. Newmont Suriname manages the Merian Mine in its capacity as managing partner of the Suriname Gold Project CV.

The Merian Mine was permitted in 2014, with commercial production beginning in October 2016. The addition of ore from Sabajo using available capacity at the Merian processing facility would extend the operating life of the Merian asset.

Newmont Suriname has begun the integrated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process, as well as the related studies required to complete a Feasibility Study as part of the process for converting the existing Right of Exploration to a Right of Exploitation permit. The Project is currently in the scoping phase of the permitting process established by the *Nationaal Instituut voor Milieu en Ontwikkeling* (NIMOS). NIMOS determined in the screening phase, in December 2016, that an ESIA was a requirement for Sabajo. The next phase will involve baseline studies and impact assessments.

Exploration activities to further define potential to expand the resource will continue in 2017. In conjunction with exploration, early stage processes are underway to enable estimation of capital requirements for development of the resource, conceptually as a satellite operation of the Merian asset. As currently envisioned, the Project would primarily consist of an open pit mine, short-term ore stockpiles, storage areas for waste rock material, a small camp, offices and maintenance facilities. A significant component of the project would be establishment of a transportation corridor between Sabajo and the Merian Mine. At this early stage, Newmont Suriname has not committed to development of these facilities.

In order to progress beyond this initial stage, the Project will need to be approved by the Newmont Mining Corporation (NMC) Board of Directors, which will not take place before all study work is completed and, then, only if a decision is made that the Project has potential returns that are of interest to NMC and its shareholders.

## Project Summary

Location	Suriname: approximately 90 km southeast of Paramaribo and 30 km to the west of the Merian Mine in the district of Para.
Ownership	Suriname Gold Project CV – 100%, which is owned by:  Newmont Suriname– 75 percent ownership (and managing partner)  Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.,- 25 percent



# Fact Sheet – Sabajo Expansion of Merian

## Community and Environmental Highlights

Newmont Suriname continues to build relationships with the local communities that may be impacted by Sabajo, including those along potential access routes. As part of the ESIA process, baseline environmental, social and health studies will be completed so that Sabajo can stand as a positive example of responsible mineral resource development in Suriname.

To complete the required evaluations and engagement with nearby communities, Newmont Suriname has assembled a team of Surinamese and international experts to assist the Project team. Engagement meetings have already started and additional public meetings following the NIMOS guidance are planned for June 2017 and after the completion of the ESIA in early 2018. A primary objective of the engagement process is to meet with communities and interested groups to discuss the impact assessment process and to gain their feedback and recommendations.

## Merian Project – Media Contact

Judith Lochem-  
Newmont Suriname, LLC  
Paramaribo Office Telephone: (597) 402-892  
Email: [SabajoProject@newmont.com](mailto:SabajoProject@newmont.com)

## Newmont Mining Corporation

Newmont is a leading gold and copper producer. The Company's operations are primarily in the United States, Australia, Ghana, Peru and Suriname. Newmont is the only gold producer listed in the S&P 500 Index and was named the mining industry leader by the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index in 2015 and 2016. The Company is an industry leader in value creation, supported by its leading technical, environmental, social and safety performance. Newmont was founded in 1921 and has been publicly traded since 1925.



## Fact Sheet – Sabajo Expansion of Merian

**Cautionary Statement:** This fact sheet contains forward-looking statements, which are intended to be covered by the safe harbor created by applicable securities laws, which may include, without limitation: expectations regarding the extension of operating life of Merian and resource expansion; expectations regarding development; expectations regarding the receipt of the right of exploitation and other rights, permits and licenses. Estimates or expectations of future events or results are based upon certain assumptions, which may prove to be incorrect. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, such statements are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Such risks include, but are not limited to, gold and other metals price volatility, uncertainty regarding permitting and approvals, political and operational risks, community relations, and other risks. For a more detailed discussion of such risks, see the Company's SEC filings, including the Company's most recent Form 10-K, under the heading "Risk Factors", available on the U.S. SEC EDGAR site or [www.newmont.com](http://www.newmont.com). The Company does not undertake any obligation to update such statements after the date hereof, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

## Attachment B      Sample Output from Cintellate System

**Stakeholder Communication ( \* required fields )****Stakeholder Communication ID (generated on save)**

SC-02338

**Reported By \***

Panka, Peggy, EXP-Sabajo Hills, 08501629

**Date of Communication \***

7/7/17

**Primary Associated Newmont Location \***

Global Newmont\South America\SA-Exploration\EXP-Suriname\EXP-Sabajo Hills

**Stakeholder(s) \***

ID	Stakeholder Name	Delete	
SH-52632	Ruben Pina		
SH-52179	Teliki Boobe		
SH-51912	Delano Tiopo		
SH-51909	Eddie Steenberg		
SH-51908	Michel Kenti		
SH-51906	Sekitha Vorstwijk		
SH-51905	Glenn Manuka		
SH-51904	Wilio Asodano		
SH-51816	William Waisi Losia		
SH-51813	Edwin Pansa		
SH-51812	Rudolf Pansa		
SH-51746	Betsy Kenti		
SH-51728	Alfred Alida		
SH-51725	Marchiano Kona		
SH-51723	Desi Zeegenaar		
SH-51132	Glenn Maabo		
SH-51128	Maria Vola		
SH-51055	Edward Mawi		
SH-51054	Stanley Venlo O		
SH-51041	Maabo George		
SH-51015	Amentani Pina		
SH-50737	Vola Markos		

**Method of Contact \***

In Person

**Duration of Engagement (hrs)**

4.00

**Number of Participants**

70



**Reason for Communication \***

Other

---

Project Update

---

---

**If Other Reason, please specify.**

Feedback from communities after the Nimo:

**Communication Title \***

Feedback from communities after Nimos Public Meeting Brokopondo

**Details of Stakeholder Communication \***

Objective of the meeting: Receive feedback from the Afobaka Road Communities in a period of 30 days after the Nimos Public Meeting in Brokopondo on June 7th, 2017

**Key speaking points**

- Question related to feedback regarding the Nimos Public Meeting
- Experiences during the meeting
- Overall reaction from villagers
- Providing opportunity to discuss possible issues raised during dialogues

**Questions**

- What will happen to the SSM in the area? Will the be evicted?
- When is your next engagement in Tapoeripa?

**Observations/Analysis:**

Feedback was provided on the following dates (please see attachment for full report)

June 9th, 2017: Phone call to all key contacts from Asigrón, Balingsoela, Boslanti, Compagnie Kreek, Drepada, Tapoeripa & Afobaka Centrum. PHONE CALL

June 20th: During method validation of Socio Economic, SSM and Cultural Resources SSM Baseline FACE TO FACE

June 21st: During method validation of Socio Economic, SSM and Cultural Resources SSM Baseline FACE TO FACE

June 24th, 2017: PHONE CALL

June 28th, 2017: Asigrón, Balingsoela, Boslanti, Compagnie Kreek, Drepada, Tapoeripa & Afobaka Centrum FACE TO FACE

July 5th: Drepada during Socio Economic Pilot Survey FACE TO FACE

July 6th, 2017: FACE TO FACE

July 6th, 2017: Balingsoela, Compagnie Kreek PHONE CALL

July 7th, 2017: Boslanti, Asigrón, Tapoeripa PHONE CALL

**NOTE:**

On June 11th, 2017 a session was held with local staff and the storyboards from ESHIA Pre-scoping 3rd visit were used. The following feedback was provided:

- We didn't know that Sabajo was in Para
- Disappointment from the local locals, but appreciation for sharing the information. We believe that this also supports the info sharing in the communities
- We overheard discussion about the presentations at least 2 days after, especially regarding the geographical location

**Requests/Agreement/Commitments:****Agreement:**

- The communities are informed and understand the status quo of the Sabajo Project

Please find the full report in the attachment (maximum words for communication exceeded)

Has this stakeholder communication resulted in a new commitment? \*

Yes  No

#### Employees Involved

Last Name	First Name	Area	Local ID	Delete	
Amato	Christine	South America	8500424		
Becker	Cindy	EXP-Sabajo Hills	08501628		
Beerensteyn	Jeannine	EXP-Sabajo Hills	08501630		
Panka	Peggy	EXP-Sabajo Hills	08501629		

#### People to Notify

Last Name	First Name	Area	Local ID	Delete	
Amato	Christine	South America	8500424		
Zandvliet	Luc	EXP-Sabajo Hills	LZandvliet		

#### Actions

	Due Date	Action No.	Assigned To	Action Title	Priority	Completion Date	
	No Records	No Records	No Records	No Records	No Records	No Records	

### Related Records

#### Related Events

Event No.	Area/Facility	Event Date	Title of Event	Delete	
No Records	No Records	No Records	No Records		

#### Related Risks

Risk No.	Risk Description	Overall Risk Rating	Risk Status	Delete	
No Records	No Records	No Records	No Records		

#### Complaints


ID	Date	Complaint Title	Date Closed	Delete	
No Records	No Records	No Records	No Records		

**Community Investments/Development Requests**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Date Received</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Investment Type</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Delete</b>	
<i>No Records</i>	<i>No Records</i>	<i>No Records</i>	<i>No Records</i>	<i>No Records</i>	<i>No Records</i>		

**File Attachments**

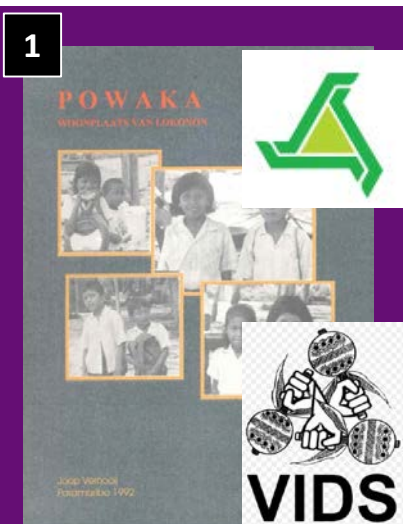
**File Attachments**

	<b>File Name</b>	
	Feedback NPM Brokopondo070717	

## Attachment C      Story Board Presentation Examples

# Socio-Culturele studie – Carolina gebied

Marieke Heemskerk, Celine Duijves

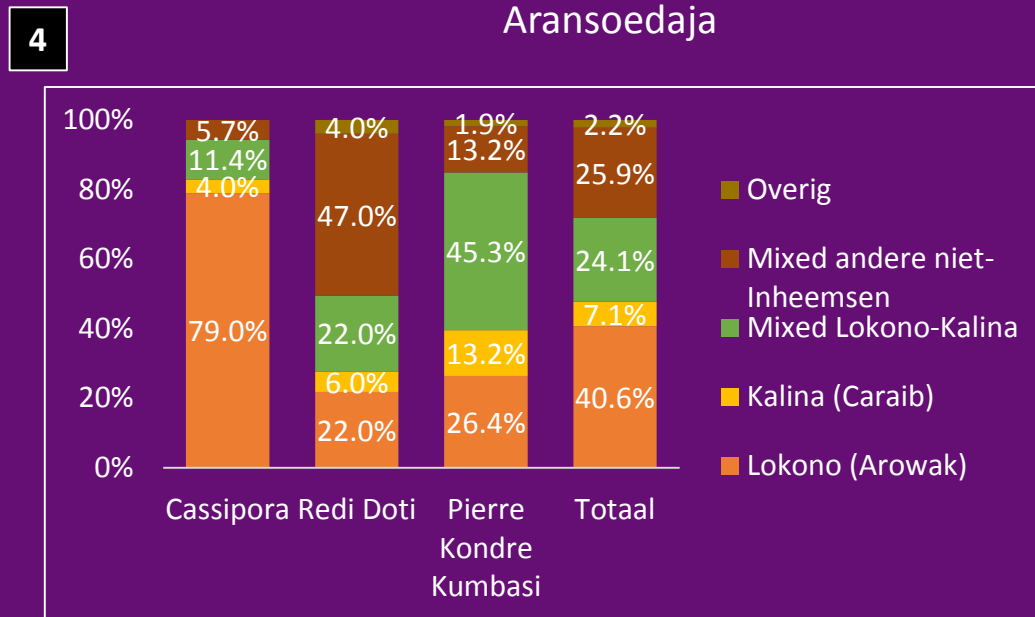


**3** Eerste Inheemse groepen: langs de Parakreek, Siparipabokreek, Bofrukreek en de Cassiporakreek.

Eerste dorpen: Oeribinadorp, Hororokoro/Jawocabro en Aransoedaja

Powakka	Lokono	Rond 1700
Philipusdorp	Lokono	1964, 2013 onafhankelijk
Cassipora	Lokono	17 <sup>de</sup> eeuw, 1928 erkent als dorp
Redi Doti	Kaliña	17 <sup>de</sup> eeuw, 1930 dorp gesticht, 1931 dorpsstatus
Pierre Kondre Kumbasi	Kaliña	17 <sup>de</sup> eeuw, sinds 1875 geschreven geschiedenis. 2011 eigen dorpsbestuur

Tabel 1. Dorp, stam en ontstaansperiode



Powakka: Zandwinning → % dorpskas  
 Pierre Kondre Kumbasi: Hout → % stichting  
 Redi Doti: Jodensavanne, witzand, hout % dorpskas  
 Cassipora, Philipusdorp?

Figuur 1. Dorpssamenstelling. Bron: aangepast van Gravenstijn 2011 (Menke, 2010)

# Socio-Culturele studie – Carolina gebied

Marieke Heemskerk, Celine Duijves

6	Permanent bewoond	Niet permanent bewoond
Cassipora	40	10
Powakka	246	15-20
Philipusdorp	56	10
Redi Doti	54	1
Pierre Kondre Kumbasi	15	31

Tabel 2. Geschat aantal permanent bewoonde en niet permanent bewoonde huizen.



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Redi Doti: piai man.  
Pierre Kondre  
Kumbasi: 2 zonen die delen van piai kennis hebben geërfd.



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Cultuur

Kerstening  
Migratie  
Externe invloeden

Nog steeds:  
Inheemse tradities en taboes

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Dorp	Proces	Kapitein		Hoofd-basja		Basja	
		Man	Vrouw	Man	Vrouw	Man	Vrouw
Cassipora	Aanwijzing	0	1	1	0	1	2
Powakka	Verkiezing	0	1	1	0	2	1
Philipusdorp	Aanwijzing	0	1	1	0	3	0
Redi Doti	Aanwijzing/ verkiezing	1	0	1	0	2	1
Pierre Kondre Kumbasi	Aanwijzing	1	0			2	1

Tabel 3. Proces van verkrijgen van positie en overzicht samenstelling dorpsbestuur.

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Bij bezoek aan dorp: contact VIDS → kapitein → dorp  
OSIP: Organisatie van Samenwerkende Inheemsen in Para