

## 200 Villagers' Houses Burnt Down Again Near Barrick Gold Mine in Papua New Guinea

Repeat of 2009's gross human rights violations follow failed resettlement negotiations

By [MiningWatch Canada](#)

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Region: [Oceania](#)

Theme: [Crimes against Humanity](#)

In a pre-dawn raid on Friday, June 6, Papua New Guinea (PNG) police Mobile Units evicted residents from Wingima village near Barrick's Porgera gold mine and burnt down some 200 houses, according to reports from eye witnesses in Porgera as well as from local Member of Parliament Nixon Mangape. Victims said they had no warning and were not given eviction notices in advance of the attack.

In a repeat of house burnings in 2009, MiningWatch has been informed that this raid was also accompanied by Mobile Unit police violence against villagers and the rapes of at least ten women and young girls.

The Tiene clan of Wingima, which was also targeted in 2009, are the traditional local landowners. People who have now lost shelter and the contents of their houses are Tiene landowners or relatives who can only live in the village at the invitation of the Tiene.

Barrick's Porgera Joint Venture (PJV) mine houses, feeds, and financially supports units of PNG's infamous Mobile Units, in spite of their reputation for violence and their previous involvement in hundreds of house burnings in the mine's lease area, as documented by Amnesty International.

Following the 2009 house burnings, the Porgera Landowners Association (PLOA) reportedly obtained an order from the National Court of Papua New Guinea restraining the State from burning down more houses. However, reportedly, following a request by Barrick (Nuigini) Limited, the National Court removed the restraining order, arguing that the police has ultimate power to execute such operations under the terms of a State of Emergency (SOE).

In April, a State of Emergency was called by the Government of PNG, leading to the deployment of additional Mobile Units to the Porgera Valley, to supplement those already supported there by the PJV mine. One reported goal of the SOE was to crack down on unauthorized scavenging of ore by residents living around the mine. Barrick Gold has not managed to stop dangerous incursions into the pit and across its massive waste flows of desperate people eking out a living. The mine and its uncontrolled waste flows have destroyed agricultural land and traditional subsistence activities.

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# Porgera burns

**200 houses razed, expat attacked in retaliation over raid on illegal miners**

By JONNY POVA

MORE than 200 houses were burnt to the ground in Porgera for security guaranteed in the raid on illegal miners during an early morning raid on Friday.

There have been claims that the houses belonging to landowners of the special mining lease area, have an unauthorised illegal miners.

Angry mobs from Wingeke village, where the raid was conducted, in retaliation attacked and burned an Australian man trying to take pictures of the burning houses.

Though police sources said only 30 houses built from bush materials were burnt when they were reported to be harboring illegal miners who entered the open pit and underground mines, local MP Nioun Manupae and several local leaders said more than 200 houses, some of them permanent, were razed to the ground.

They called on Barrick and Government to compensa-

te the landowners immediately for the operation and the previous operations if they would take legal action.

The leaders said Wingeke was a permanent settlement for the Tseke tribe, who are the landowners of the area and not illegal miners.

Many families were displaced and lost all their properties, including cattle, animals, motorbikes, money and domestic animals worth thousands of kina as their houses were burnt as early as last-when they were sleeping.

Nioun Manupae said the police did what the developer Barrick wanted them to do but it was not right as it left thousands of families, including mothers and children, homeless.

He said Barrick must initiate the special mining lease landowners immediately as Wingeke was a short-term that does not address the increase in illegal mining.



A MOTHER and her child watch as flames engulf houses around them. INSET: The injured Australian mine worker speaking to policemen involved in the operation; and more smoke and flames rise into the morning air.

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The raid took place while the leadership of the PLOA were away from the Porgera Valley. They had reportedly travelled to Kokopo, East New Britain, for a meeting with PJV's Community Affairs Manager and representatives of the National Government, and the Provincial Government of Enga Province, where the mine is located. The meeting was an attempt to come to agreement on terms for a new Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for the operation of the mine. The meeting reportedly broke down on Tuesday June 3. On the 5<sup>th</sup> of June, Barrick (Nuigini) Limited won a court order restraining the PLOA and its President, Mark Tony Ekepa, from interfering in the operations of the mine ([attached](#)). The raid started the morning of June 6<sup>th</sup>.

One of the issues to be discussed in the context of a new MOA was the long-standing question of re-settlement. Porgera landowners affected by the mine's operations have long sought to be resettled away from the mine, as life has become untenable for the local indigenous communities who find themselves surrounded by the pit and its massive waste flows. This request for resettlement was most recently made by PLOA through a complaint to Canada's National Contact Point for the OECD Guidelines. Barrick has consistently turned down requests for resettlement of all landowners living in the mine lease area in favour of moving small groups when the mine's needs encroach directly on their land or when the waste flows and mine operations have made the ground they live on "geotechnically unstable."

"It is simply unconscionable that Barrick is turning its back on the obvious need to resettle these communities away from the mine, but continues to house and financially support PNG Mobile Units that have a history of human rights abuses, including house burnings, in those communities," says Catherine Coumans, Asia-Pacific Program coordinator at MiningWatch Canada. "It is unacceptable that violence is being used to manage the very serious problems associated with this mine and its negative impacts on the ability of local people to live healthy lives and to sustain themselves."

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