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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the CBG Mine Extension Project

Chapter 6 – Stakeholder consultation

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

(Note: Text in square brackets [] is a translation of a French term for which there is no official English version.)

°C:	Degrees Celsius
AFD	Agence Française de Développement [French development agency]
AIDS:	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AIP:	Annual investment plan
AMC:	Alliance Mining Commodities Ltd.
ANAÏM:	Agence Nationale d'Aménagement des Infrastructures Minières [national agency for mining infrastructure development]
APA:	Laboratoire Archéologie et Peuplement de l'Afrique [African archeology and settlement laboratory]
APAÉ:	Association des parents et amis d'élèves [parents and friends of students]
ARV:	Antiretroviral
BAP:	Biodiversity action plan
BEPC:	<i>Brevet d'études du premier cycle du second degré</i> [middle-school leaving certificate]
BGÉÉE:	Bureau Guinéen d'Études et d'Évaluation Environnementale [Guinean bureau of environmental studies and assessment]
BM:	Banque Mondiale / World Bank (WB)
BPII:	<i>Bonnes pratiques industrielles internationales</i> / Industrial international best practices
C/P:	Frontline fishing camps and ports

- CA:** *Chiffre d'affaires* [revenues]
- CBG:** Compagnie des Bauxites de Guinée
- CCME:** Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
- CCNUCC:** *Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur le changement climatique* / World Bank United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- CDD:** *Contrat de durée déterminée* [contract of defined length]
- CDI:** *Contrat de durée indéterminée* [contract of indefinite length]
- CÉCI:** *Centre d'études et de coopération internationale* / Centre for international Studies and Cooperation
- CECIDE:** Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement [international trade center for development]
- CEDEAO:** Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest / United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
- CFB:** Chemin de Fer de Boké [Boké railroad]
- CITES:** Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
- CMG:** Chambre des Mines de Guinée [Guinean chamber of mines]
- COD:** Chemical oxygen demand
- COPC:** Contaminant of potential concern
- CoPSAM:** Comité Préfectoral de Suivi des Activités des Miniers [prefectoral mining activity monitoring committee]
- CPC:** *Contaminant potentiellement préoccupant* / contaminant of potential concern (COPC)
- CPD:** Comité Préfectoral de Développement [prefectoral development committee]
- CPÉ:** *Consultation et participation éclairées* / informed prior consent (IPC)

CR:	<i>Commune rurale</i> [rural commune]
CRD:	<i>Commune rurale de développement</i> [rural development commune]
CSA:	Centre de santé amélioré [improved health center]
CSO:	Civil society organizations
CSR:	Corporate social responsibility
CU:	<i>Commune urbaine</i> [urban commune]
CVÉ:	<i>Composante valorisée de l'écosystème</i> / valued ecosystem component (VEC)
dB:	Decibel
dB(A):	A-weighted decibel
dBZ:	Decibel relative to Z
DEP	Direction Préfectorale de l'Éducation [prefectoral directorate for education]
DPUHC:	Direction préfectorale de l'urbanisme de l'habitat et de la construction [prefectoral directorate for housing and construction]
DUDH:	<i>Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme</i> / Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
ÉDG:	Électricité de Guinée
EIA:	Environmental impact assessment
ÉIE:	<i>Étude d'impact environnemental</i> / environmental impact assessment
ÉIS:	<i>Étude d'impact social</i> / social impact assessment
EITI:	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EPA:	Environmental Protection Agency (United States)
EPI:	Extended Program on Immunization

EPT:	Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera and Trichoptera (types of aquatic insects)
ESCOMB:	<i>Enquête de surveillance comportementale et biologique sur le VIH/SIDA</i> [HIV/AIDS behavioral and biological surveillance survey]
ESIA:	Environmental and social impact assessment
ESMP:	Environmental and social management plan
ETAE:	<i>Eaux tropicales de l'Atlantique Est</i> [tropical waters of the Eastern Atlantic]
FEL 1:	Front-end loading – preliminary economic assessment
FEL 2:	Front-end loading – prefeasibility study
FEL 3:	Front-end loading – detailed engineering study
FPIC:	Free prior and informed consent
GAC:	Guinea Alumina Corporation
GdG:	<i>Gouvernement de la Guinée</i> / Government of Guinea (GoG)
GDP:	Gross domestic product
GES:	<i>Gaz à effet de serre</i> / greenhouse gas (GHG)
GHG:	Greenhouse gas
GIEC:	Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat / Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
GIS:	Geographic information system
GNF:	Guinean franc
GoG:	Government of Guinea
GPS:	Global positioning system
GRI:	Global Reporting Initiative
GTP:	Ground truth point methodology

Ha:	Hectare
HAP:	<i>Hydrocarbure aromatique polycyclique</i> / polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH)
HFO:	Heavy fuel oil
HP:	Horsepower
HSE:	Health, safety and environment
IBA:	Important bird area
ICCPR:	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR:	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICMM:	International Council on Mining and Metals / Conseil International des Mines et des Métaux
IFC:	International Finance Corporation / <i>Société Financière Internationale</i> (SFI)
IFI:	International finance institutions / <i>institutions financières internationales</i>
ILO:	International Labor Organization
IPCC:	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISQG:	CCME Interim Sediment Quality Guideline
IST:	<i>Infections sexuellement transmissibles</i> / sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
ITIE:	Initiative pour la Transparence des Industries Extractives / Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)
IUCN:	International Union for Conservation of Nature / Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature (UICN)
km:	Kilometer
km²:	Square kilometer

LA_{eq}:	Equivalent sound level (dBA)
LDIQS:	CCME Interim Sediment Quality Guideline
L_{eq}:	Equivalent sound level (dB)
m:	Meter
m²:	Square meter
m³:	Cubic meter
m³/h:	Cubic meters per hour
MDDEP:	Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs du Québec, now called the Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques [Quebec ministry of sustainable development, environment and parks, now called the ministry of sustainable development, environment and the fight against climate change]
MDT:	<i>Matières dissoutes totales</i> / total dissolved solids (TDS)
ml:	Milliliter
mm:	Millimeter
MME:	Ministère des Mines et de l'Énergie / Ministry of Mines and Energy
MTPA:	Million tonnes per annum
MW:	Megawatt
N/A:	Not applicable
NEP:	<i>Niveau d'effet probable du CCME</i> / CCME probable effects level (PEL)
NGO:	Nongovernmental organization
NP:	<i>Norme de performance de la SFI</i> / IFC Performance Standard (PS)
NSP:	<i>Ne s'applique pas</i> / not applicable (N/A)
OAU:	Organization of African Unity

OCDE:	Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Économique / Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
OECD:	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OIT:	Organisation internationale du Travail / International Labor Organization (ILO)
OMS:	Organisation mondiale de la Santé / World Health Organization
ONG:	<i>Organisme non-gouvernemental</i> / nongovernmental organization
ONU:	Organisation des Nations-Unies / United Nations
OSC:	<i>Organisations de la société civile</i> / civil society organizations
OUA:	Organisation de l'unité africaine / Organization of African Unity
OWINFS:	Our World Is Not for Sale
PACV:	<i>Programme d'appui aux organisations villageoises</i> [village support program]
PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PAI:	<i>Plan annuel d'investissement</i> / annual investment plan
PARC:	<i>Plan d'action de réinstallation et de compensation</i> / resettlement and compensation action plan (RAP)
PCB:	<i>Plan de conservation de la biodiversité</i> / biodiversity action plan (BAP)
PCS:	<i>Partenaires contre le SIDA</i> [AIDS prevention group]
PDL:	<i>Plan de développement local</i> [local development plan]
PEL:	CCME probable effects level
PEPP:	<i>Plan d'engagement des parties prenantes</i> / stakeholder engagement plan (SEP)
PÉV:	<i>Programme élargi de vaccination</i> / Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI)

PGES:	<i>Plan de gestion environnementale et sociale</i> / environmental and social management plan (ESMP)
PIB:	<i>Produit intérieur brut</i> / gross domestic product (GDP)
PIDCP:	<i>Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques</i> / International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
PIDESC:	<i>Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels</i> / International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
PK:	Point kilométrique / kilometer point
PM₁₀:	Particulate matter in air up to 10 micrometers in size
PM_{2.5}:	Particulate matter in air up to 2.5 micrometers in size
PMH:	<i>Pompe à motricité humaine</i> / manually operated pump
PNUD:	Programme des Nations-Unies pour le Développement / United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
PP:	<i>Parties prenantes</i> / stakeholders
PPV:	Peak particle velocity
PRCB:	Projet de renforcement des capacités de Boké [Boké rural community development project]
PS:	IFC Performance Standard
QSE:	Quality, safety and environment
RAP:	Resettlement and compensation action plan
RAP:	Rapid assessment program / rapid biological assessment
RSE:	<i>Responsabilité sociale des entreprises</i> / corporate social responsibility (CSR)
RTA:	Rio Tinto Alcan

SAG:	Société Aurifère de Guinée [Guinea gold corporation]
SDT:	<i>Solides dissous totaux</i> / total dissolved solids (TDS)
SEG:	Société des Eaux de Guinée [Guinea water corporation]
SEP:	Stakeholder engagement plan
SFI:	Société Financière Internationale / International Finance Corporation (IFC)
SIA:	Social impact assessment
SIDA:	<i>Syndrome d'immunodéficience acquise</i> / acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)
SIG:	<i>Système d'information géographique</i> / geographic information system (GIS)
SNAPE:	Service national des points d'eau [national water supply points service]
SO_x:	Sulphur oxides
SP:	<i>Sous-préfecture</i> [subprefecture]
SSC:	Species Survival Commission
SSE:	<i>Santé, sécurité, environnement</i> / health, safety and environment (HSE)
SST:	<i>Solides en suspension totaux</i> / total suspended solids (TSS)
STI:	Sexually transmitted infections
TDR:	<i>Termes de référence</i> / terms of reference (TOR)
TDS:	Total dissolved solids
TOR:	Terms of reference
TPE:	<i>Très petite entreprise</i> / very small business
TPH:	Tonnes per hour
TSP:	Total suspended particulates

TSS:	Total suspended solids
UDHR:	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UICN:	<u>Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature</u> / International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Program
UNECA:	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNESCO:	United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture / Organisation des Nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture
UNFCC:	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UniGE:	Université de Genève / University of Geneva
UTM:	Universal Transverse Mercator
VEC:	Valued ecosystem component
VIH:	<i>Virus de l'immunodéficience humaine</i> / human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
WB:	World Bank / Banque Mondiale (BM)
WHO:	World Health Organization / Organisation mondiale de la Santé (OMS)
ZÉE:	<i>Zone économique exclusive de la Guinée</i> [Guinea economic exclusive zone]
ZICO:	<i>Zone importante pour la conservation des oiseaux</i> / important bird area (IBA)

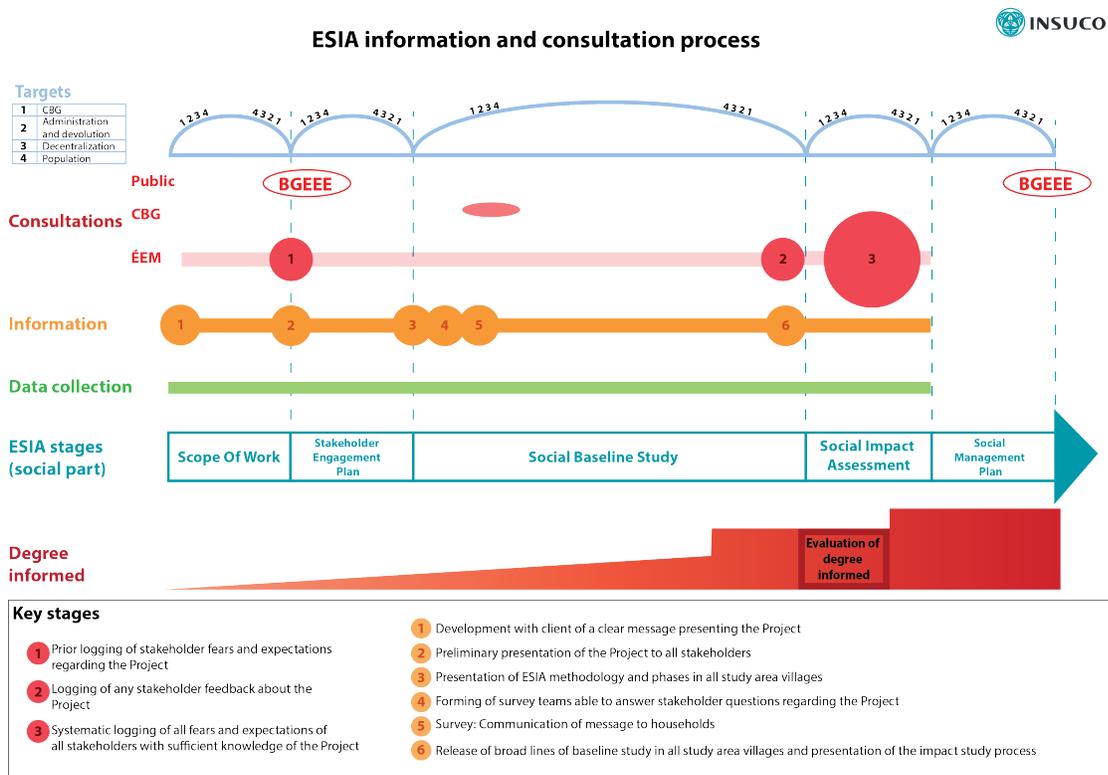
CHAPTER 6 – STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

6.1 Consultation methodology

As part of the environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA), the ÉEM team carried out three rounds of stakeholder consultation: the scoping mission and stakeholder engagement plan, a socioeconomic baseline study and the social impact assessment mission. In addition, CBG organized and led six information sessions in December 2013 to inform authorities and communities about the Extension Project.

Figure 6-1 shows how the missions fit into the ESIA information and consultation process.

Figure 6-1 ESIA information and consultation process



6.1.1 Scoping mission/Stakeholder engagement plan

A scoping mission was carried out from October 5 to 24, 2013 at CBG Mine Extension Project sites. During the mission, the EEM team also had the mandate to meet the various Project stakeholders in order to develop the stakeholder engagement plan discussed below.

6.1.1.1 *Scoping mission*

The purpose of the scoping mission was to identify key issues and impacts related to the proposed Project and to set out the terms of reference and scope of the ESIA. Mission results were documented in a scoping report, which in December 2013 was approved by BGÉEÉ.

From an administrative standpoint, the scoping report provided BGÉEÉ with baseline information for launching the ESIA validation process. The scoping report also enabled BGÉEÉ to appreciate the extent and potential magnitude of impacts related to the Extension Project. Thus informed of the scope of the ESIA, BGÉEÉ could exercise its control mission.

The social part of the scoping mission consisted, firstly, in establishing the boundaries of the ESIA study area. Work was undertaken to identify and georeference communities affected by the Project.

The scoping mission was also a means of providing the various stakeholders potentially interested in or affected by the Project with information about the Project's technical aspects and its possible environmental and social impacts.

During the mission, consultations were carried out with more than 500 individuals inside the study area. Nearly half the meetings were informal ones with residents of the communities visited. The meetings with local authorities were formal ones in the offices of the representatives met. The stakeholders consulted included certain CBG managers and employees, prefecture and subprefecture authorities (except from Téliélé prefecture), the Governor of Boké, the mayors of all communes in the study area, municipal councillors, sector and district bureau representatives, the representatives of local powers (elders and mosque councils), NGO representatives, farm groups, women's associations and other members of civil society.

6.1.1.2 Stakeholder engagement plan (SEP)

The stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) provided the structure for all interactions among stakeholders regarding the CBG Project, including the consultation process itself. It provides a basis for implementing all ESIA components. The SEP must be well-suited to the capabilities of each player (CBG, communities, local authorities and powers, decentralized power, civil society organizations, etc.).

To develop the SEP, discussions were initiated with the various interest groups concerned directly or indirectly by the Extension Project and based in study area communities, particularly around the towns of Kamsar and Sangarédi. Discussions covered the relationship of the groups with CBG and, more specifically, their degree of knowledge about the Extension Project.

Discussion groups were both formal, as with official associations representing civil society organizations, and informal, as with youth groups. Discussions included traditional social bodies (councils of elders and mosque councils) even though their members may also be on other economic interest groups queried. The goal was to address the widest possible range of groups from all strata of local society. Prefecture and subprefecture administrations were contacted and associated in SEP development. Meetings were also held with regional authorities and devolved technical services. Lastly, directors or staff from various CBG departments were consulted to obtain the widest possible range of viewpoints on the existing situation, and to assess their perception of a dialogue-based engagement plan.

Meetings had a number of specific objectives:

- Identify and list Extension Project stakeholders;
- Assess the level of communication developed to date between CBG and others;
- Assess in particular the degree to which each stakeholder was informed about the Extension Project; and
- Identify the main expectations and fears regarding stakeholder engagement and communication.

The broad lines of a SEP were proposed by comparing what CBG has presently achieved and/or planned for its ongoing Extension Project efforts with what was observed in the field.

By achieving the objectives above, the SEP made it possible to understand stakeholder concerns and issues related to the CBG Extension Project, and to develop a series of recommendations regarding stakeholder engagement (e.g., establishing communication mechanisms), strengthening the community team and carrying out subsequent stages of the ESIA. The SEP also provided the EEM team with guidance for planning later consultations during the social impact assessment mission. In addition, the SEP was indispensable to the CBG communications department in planning CBG's public consultations under the ESIA.

6.1.2 Socioeconomic baseline study

The baseline study helps to understand the initial social situation, i.e., where things stand before the Project. It is a "snapshot" of the situation providing a basis for later measuring impacts and assessing the Project's social integration. The information needed to assess the social impacts is compiled in the baseline study.

The baseline study covered in great detail the mine zone, including Sangarédi and outlying areas, and covered Kamsar and its vicinity in lesser detail. This choice was based on the nature and magnitude of work in the various areas. Field work was conducted between December 2013 and February 2014. Based on it, the impact study mission and the environmental and social management plan (ESMP) were developed, as were indicators to later monitor social integration of the Project.

The railroad zone was not covered by a baseline study. Its linear shape is not conducive to analyzable sampling and, for the most part, it should be possible to assess Project impacts based on stakeholder consultation.

Two broad approaches guided the socioeconomic baseline study: a quantitative approach and a qualitative approach. The quantitative approach primarily meets the need for a socioeconomic "snapshot" of the area that is as accurate as possible and supported by reliable quantitative data. The qualitative approach was also used at several stages of the study. Initially, it helped refine the questionnaire for households, particularly the land use part, and to cover a number of facets in greater depth (traditional land rights, local crops, decision-making processes, the history of the villages, power structures, cropping calendars, cultural heritage sites, etc.).

Most stakeholders met were residents of the communities visited, identified by means of the questionnaires for the study. On its arrival, the team also met community authorities. Throughout the field surveys, the team provided participants with information on the broad lines of the Project and collected their comments, which were later entered on a form and then recorded in the Darzin stakeholder register (see Section 6.1.5 for a description of Darzin software).

6.1.3 CBG public consultations

While the ÉEM team was carrying out this ESIA work, CBG held six public consultations in December 2013 in order to inform local populations of the Extension Project. The consultations were held in key communities in the study area and the six subprefectures affected by CBG operations: Kamsar, Kolaboui, Boké, Tanéné, Sangarédi and Daramagnaki. The results of these consultations are included in the Darzin stakeholder register.

Consultations took the form of a public information meeting where CBG's communications department presented the Extension Project in detail to attendees, followed by a question period open to all. Annexe 6-1 gives the information released during the consultations, which lasted from two to four hours. All members of civil society were invited to the consultation, which gave everyone the opportunity to ask general or technical questions and to make comments directly to CBG and Project representatives.

6.1.4 Social impact assessment mission

The social impact assessment mission involved consultations with the stakeholders identified in order that they be informed of the Extension Project and participate in the impact assessment. In this way, the impacts identified in the studies of the physical and biological environments could be compared to perceived impacts. The locations and stakeholders were selected using maps and were based on Project technical specifications, the potential impacts anticipated in the scoping report and data from the socioeconomic baseline study.

The social impact team was comprised of four international experts and three national experts. National members were together able to translate into the region's main languages: Susu, Pular and Malinke. An international human rights

expert also joined the team for a 19-day field mission. Most of the time, the team was split into two groups in order to cover more communities in the allotted time. The consultation schedule, developed on this basis and approved by CBG, is given in Annexe 6-2. Next, representatives of the authorities, communities and general public received prior notice that a meeting was to be held in their community so that they could be prepared to participate. Certain separate consultations were held with the individual stakeholder concerned (e.g., with Boké prefecture, Kamsar and Sangarédi subprefectures, Kamsar, Boké and Sangarédi municipal authorities, ANAM (Guinea’s shipping agency), CBG departments, and women’s and youth groups). The consultations held in the districts, communes and villages were public and took the form of discussion groups.

Consultations were in three parts:

1. Assessment of participants’ knowledge of the Project;
2. Presentation of the broad lines of the Project based on the location of the consultation; and
3. Reflection on participant fears and expectations regarding the Extension Project and on potential solutions under consideration for anticipated impacts.

After the initial words of welcome and introduction of team members, the team addressed participants through the village chief to ask how much they knew about the Extension Project and their sources of information. Other participants were also asked to add their views as needed. This made it possible to assess the degree to which the community understood Project-related issues. The EEM team then presented the broad lines of the Project using maps. The information conveyed was determined jointly by the EEM team and CBG. To minimize confusion, details were not given regarding the various alternatives considered and the EEM team simply led consultations with the scenario of production increasing gradually to 27.5 million tons in 2022. Consultations were also adapted to the particular location. At Kamsar, the information provided focused on planned changes to the port and plant. For the railroad, participants were primarily informed of the increase in the number and length of trains, the new double tracks at PK 14 and PK 118, and the extension of the siding at PK 72. In the mine zone, the team dealt primarily with matters of increased production, the location of the bowals to be mined, the planned Parawi sorting yard, the railroad extension and the national highway

bridge. It was also mentioned that cases of resettlement and compensation could be expected. CBG is now reviewing its resettlement method and intends to comply with international standards. For all consultations, job forecast information was conveyed: 300 regular jobs and 1,200 temporary jobs during the construction phase. It was mentioned that not all jobs could be filled locally but that priority would be given to local employment.

Once information on the Extension Project was conveyed, participants were given the floor and asked to share, through the village chief, their fears and expectations regarding the Project. All Project components (in zones 1, 2 and 3) were covered during the consultations. Time was then taken for discussion and exchange. The ÉEM team also asked participants to provide potential solutions to address the fears and expectations raised. The ÉEM team and village chief closed the meeting.

Meetings in the communities lasted from one hour to a maximum of three and one-half hours. There were also two ad hoc interviews with citizens, one in Kolaboui and the other in Sangarédi. Annexe 6-3 contains the documents presented to participants during the consultations.

Team members completed a report on a standard consultation form for every consultation activity during the scoping mission, baseline study and social impact study. Information on the form includes the meeting location, number of participants, their geographic origin or institutions represented, and all contents noted by consultation facilitators. On each form, the facilitators indicated the main recommendations and concerns of the stakeholders consulted regarding the Extension Project. The information was classified using the valued ecosystem components (VECs) selected for the study. With those VECs, most potential (positive and negative) social impacts due to the CBG Extension Project can be presented. This study covers the following ten VECs:

1. Social structure and demographics;
2. Public health and safety;
3. Infrastructure and basic services;
4. Economic environment and household strategies;
5. Land use;
6. Governance and social cohesion;

7. Communications and information;
8. Transportation;
9. Cultural heritage and archaeology; and
10. Living environment and landscape.

Annexe 6-4 contains the reports from consultations for the social impact study. All information contained on the consultation forms was then integrated into online Darzin software to document and analyze the content of the consultations, and to generate summary reports on all stakeholder engagement efforts.

6.1.5 Darzin – Consultation documentation software

With this content analysis tool, sentences, phrases or proposals contained on the consultation summary forms can be related to the thematic classes associated with VECs and their subcomponents and to the reference location of the consultation activity. In processing the content, phrases were only associated with components if the quote or paraphrase noted by the ÉEM team explicitly or directly referred to the specific classes.

For example, if the team noted the sentence “Blast vibrations cracked the walls of my house and the cost should be compensated”, it is associated with the following themes:

- *Component* – Infrastructure; *subcomponent* – Housing;
- *Component* – Living environment and landscape; *subcomponent* – Vibrations; and
- *Component* – Project; *subcomponent* – Compensation measure.

The frequency with which VECs and subcomponents are mentioned establishes the statistical recurrence of the themes during meetings led by the team, providing solid statistical support for the priority themes raised by the team.

However, these statistics do not tell the whole story; a theme may be identified as being a priority even though it is less often mentioned than themes of lesser importance. The team checked the validity of the statistics by comparing the content analysis results to the priority themes it selected. In the vast majority of cases, recurrent mentions generally matched the team’s analysis.

Statistics on the frequency with which VECs and subcomponents are mentioned help to validate the choice of priority themes to cover in the impact assessment and to focus on the potential impacts that address the aspirations and concerns of key Project stakeholders.

6.2 Stakeholders met

The ÉEM team identified stakeholders (other than CBG) based on the Project description, its technical characteristics, and the zones and groups affected as determined using maps. The scoping mission corroborated this initial identification. The objective was to meet the stakeholders most likely to be affected by the Extension Project, given the time and budget allotted. Emphasis was thus placed on communities in the mining concession, the primary stakeholders affected by the Project. This includes the town of Sangarédi but also rural communities located near existing mines and future sites to be mined. In the zone of the port and plant, a number of visits were made during all missions to Kamsar and outlying areas, notably Port Néné, Port Fory and Port Kamsar. For the railroad zone, the main communities were visited during the scoping and impact assessment missions. Smaller communities along the railroad were also consulted during the impact assessment mission, particularly near the areas of future double tracks. Boké, the capital city of the prefecture, hosted consultations during each mission. Stakeholders are presented briefly below. Individuals from CBG, (devolved, decentralized and local) authorities, and civil society organizations met during the social impact assessment mission are listed in the consultation reports in Annexe 6-4. Note that the name and contact information for members of the general public are not available for reasons of confidentiality.

A map showing the locations visited during the three ESIA field missions and the public consultations organized by CBG is given in Section 6.3 below.

6.2.1 CBG

A number of coordinators from various CBG departments were met. Interviews with staff helped to learn more about the Extension Project and how CBG operates, and to obtain details regarding specific points. The following departments/individuals were consulted:

- Mine senior management;
- Extension Project HSEC manager;
- Mining operations;
- Railroad operations supervisor;
- Health, safety and the environment;
- Training centre;
- Communications;
- Community projects;
- Supervision and response brigade;
- Union representatives; and
- Military advisor.

6.2.2 BGÉÉE

The Bureau guinéen d'études et d'évaluation environnementale (BGÉÉE) is Guinea's government agency in charge of monitoring the ESIA and approving all of its stages, including the scoping report, ESIA report and ESMP.

The ÉEM team met BGÉÉE representatives during the scoping mission. Other meetings with BGÉÉE are planned, particularly when the ESIA report and ESMP are submitted. After validating the ESIA, the BGÉÉE should release the results to study area communities.

6.2.3 Devolved authorities – Prefecture and subprefecture

The study area is mostly in Boké prefecture and, to a lesser extent, in Téliimélé prefecture. Meetings were held during the impact assessment mission with the Governor of Boké, Boké prefecture authorities, and Kamsar and Sangarédi subprefecture authorities. The Daramagnaki subprefect (Téliimélé prefecture) participated in the public consultation held in Daramagnaki. These meetings helped in understanding how the devolved authorities worked and their relationships with other stakeholders.

6.2.4 Decentralized authorities – Mayors and commune councillors

Non-public meetings were held individually with municipal representatives from Kamsar, Boké and Sangarédi. The Mayor of Daramagnaki participated in the public consultation held in Daramagnaki. For the team, these meetings shed light on the functioning of the decentralized authorities and their interactions with the devolved authorities, districts and civil society.

6.2.5 Civil society

Meetings were held with a number of communes during the various missions. All commune members were invited to public consultation, including but not limited to the following:

- District chiefs, sector chiefs and lineage elders from the communities affected;
- Councils of elders and mosque councils;
- NGOs, coalitions and other civil society organizations;
- Women, youths and retirees; and
- Any other members of the local towns and villages.

Certain consultations were held with specific groups, such as women, youths and fishers. All members of such groups were invited to participate in the meetings.

6.3 Consultation activities to date

Figure 6-2 shows the total number of consultations held at each location visited during the three ESIA field missions and the public consultations organized by CBG. Annexe 6-5 gives the time line of the consultations conducted to date, by community.

6.3.1 Scoping mission/Stakeholder engagement plan

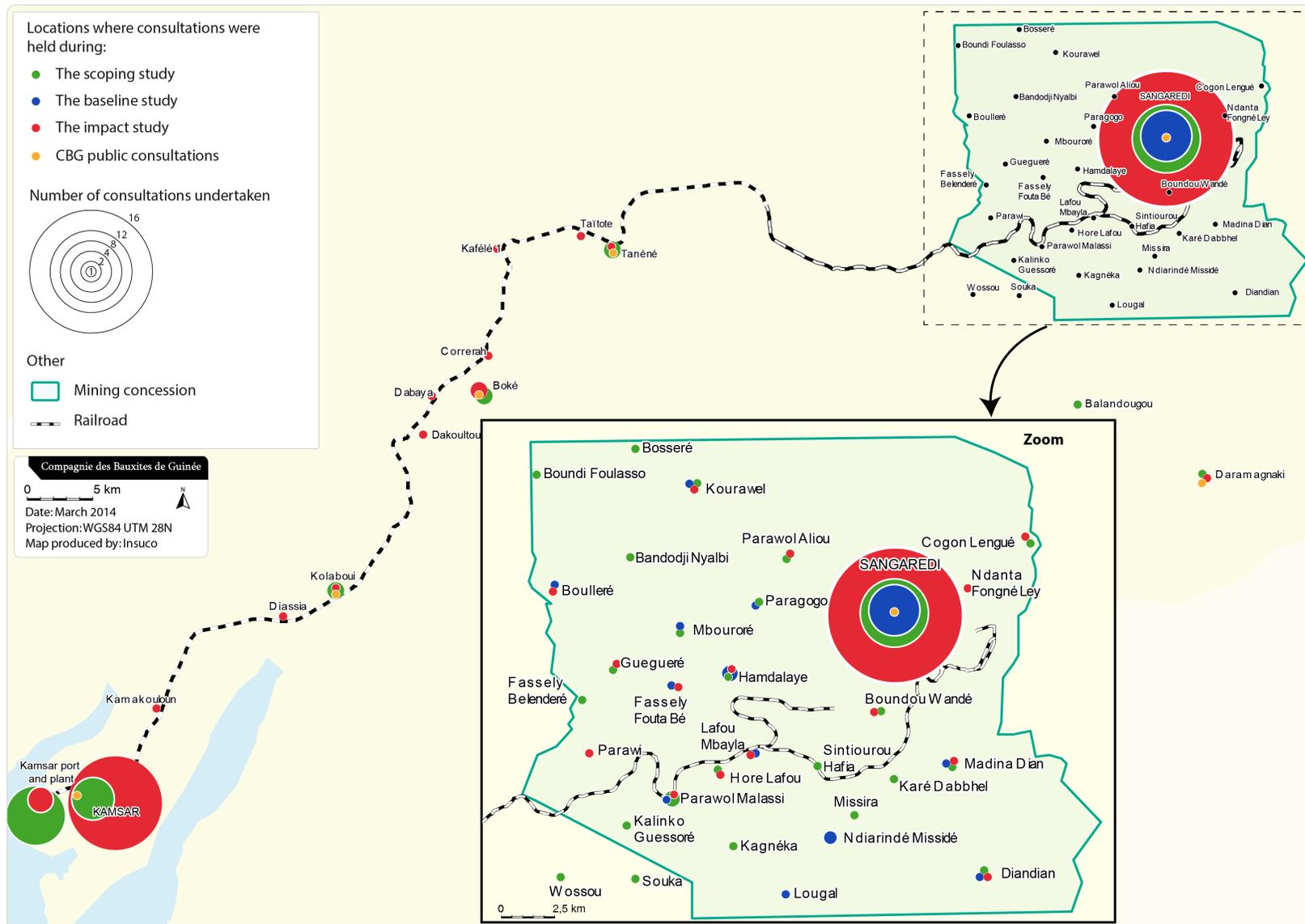
The scoping mission was conducted from October 3 to 24, 2013. Through it, the main components of the receiving environment to cover under the Extension Project impact study were identified. A field campaign was conducted to determine

the Project's potential impacts on the physical, biological and social environment in the study area and to validate the key elements to be considered for the impact study. For this purpose and to assess the Project's potential impacts, the valued ecosystem components (VECs) were determined.

Consultations were held during this mission with local players in the three zones to study: the Governor of Boké, prefecture and subprefecture authorities, decentralized authorities (mayors, councillors, etc.), district and sector chiefs, local authorities, representatives and members of specific groups (women, youths, fishers, very small businesses, etc.) and members of civil society. Technical and environmental aspects of the Project were also communicated to the stakeholders met.

The EEM team also met BGÉÉE representatives during the scoping mission at the start of the ESIA in order to provide them with information on the CBG Extension Project, agree upon the process to be followed for the ESIA and submit the scoping report for approval. The BGÉÉE approved the content of that report in December 2013. Other meetings with BGÉÉE are planned, particularly when the ESIA report and ESMP are submitted.

Figure 6-2 Location of consultations during the ESIA



6.3.2 Socioeconomic baseline study

During the baseline study, the information needed to establish the basic social situation was collected in order to monitor and assess the Project's social impacts on, and integration into, the receiving environment in the years to come. The baseline study was conducted from December 2013 to February 2014.

Note that the goal of the baseline study was not primarily to inform or consult stakeholders. However, during the quantitative and qualitative surveys, the field team gave those surveyed and other participants details regarding the goal of the socioeconomic baseline study for the Extension Project. The team informed stakeholders of the Project's technical characteristics and anticipated impacts, and also asked stakeholders to share their fears, concerns and expectations with regard to CBG. A total of 21 consultations were held during the socioeconomic baseline study, including 5 related to the archaeological survey.

The socioeconomic baseline study was later released at the following locations: Dian Dian, Madina Dian, Sangarédi, Boulléré, Hamdallaye, Parawaol Malassi (invitation of the districts of Balandougou, Wossou and Soucka) and Ndiarindé Missidé. The purpose of releasing the socioeconomic baseline study was to disseminate study results to the participating communities. The event also provided an opportunity for further exchanges with stakeholders regarding the Extension Project (e.g., to inform and gauge fears and expectations).

6.3.3 CBG public consultations

CBG held six public consultations in December 2013 in order to inform all stakeholders (authorities, local communities, etc.) of the Extension Project. The consultations were organized by CBG's communications department assisted by the health, safety and environment coordinator for the Extension Project. Everyone was invited to these meetings, which were held in Kamsar, Kolaboui, Boké, Tanéné, Sangarédi and Daramagnaki. The sessions took the form of a map-supported CBG team presentation before the audience, followed by a question period. The CBG team covered the Project's technical characteristics and potential impacts on the physical and human environment. During question period, the audience could ask

the CBG team questions and make comments regarding the Project and its anticipated impacts.

6.3.4 Social impact assessment

As part of the social impact study, a total of 57 consultations were held and 1,330 people met between February 19 and March 8, 2014 in the three zones of the study area.

At the beginning of the mission, the social impact assessment team met CBG technical teams at Kamsar in order to understand the various Extension Project alternatives, the exact nature of the work and all Project components. This permitted a preliminary assessment of the degree to which the Project would impact the physical and human environment.

CBG selected three alternatives for the Extension Project based on future demand by its customers:

- Production increased to 18.5 MTPA in 2017;
- Production increased to 22.5 MTPA in 2017; and
- Production increased to 27.5 MTPA in 2022.

Note that uncertainty remains as to the alternative that will ultimately be selected due to contract agreements yet to be signed when drafting the ESIA. The ÉEM team thus conducted the mission based mainly on the alternative with production increasing gradually to 27.5 MTPA in 2022 in order to cover all potential impacts.

All consultations also covered the status of relations between CBG and local communities, CBG governance, royalties management, taxes paid by CBG and company equity dedicated to community projects.

6.3.4.1 Zone 1 – Mine

To assess the social impacts in the area of the mining concession, the team set up its base in Sangarédi. There it met the subprefect and mayor of Sangarédi. Consultations were held in each district with local residents and their chief in attendance. Specific Sangarédi youth and women's groups coming from all districts were also consulted. In Sangarédi subprefecture, other consultations were held in

Hamdallaye, Boundou Wandé, Cogon Lengué, Ndanta Fongné Ley, Lafou Mbayla, Parawi, Fassaly Foutabhé, Horé Lafou, Parawol Malassi, Guéguéré, Boulléré, Parawol Aliou and Kourawel. In Daramagnaki subprefecture (Télimélé prefecture), consultations were held in Daramagnaki, Dian Dian and Madina Dian. Consultations essentially covered the opening of new mines, a new sorting yard and extension of the railroad, which will pass under the national highway. The subject of jobs was also addressed. The increase in the frequency and length of trains was also covered, especially at Horé Lafou where the new siding is planned.

6.3.4.2 Zone 2 – Port

The mission began in Kamsar where the city's mayor and the subprefect were met. A number of other consultations were held in Kamsar and outlying areas. They primarily covered anticipated impacts from planned CBG port dredging operations, extension of the wharf and changes to the plant (new railcar dumpers and conveyors), increased train frequency and length, job creation during the construction and operations phases, and housing to be built. Consultations conducted included those with Port Fory and Port Néné fishermen and women smoking fish, representatives of ANAM, NGOs, and women's, youth and CBG retiree groups, as well as the civil population from various sectors, such as Kamsar Cité, Kamsar Center, Kassongoni, Kawass and Madina Borbof.

6.3.4.3 Zone 3 – Railroad

Consultations were then held in Kamakouloun, where a new siding is planned, and in Kolaboui, where an existing siding has already been lengthened for the Extension Project. The consultations also covered the increased frequency and length of trains, and anticipated job creation. Based in Boké for a few days, the team met prefecture authorities and the mayor of Boké, in addition to visiting communities along the railroad. The zone covered along the railroad stretches through six communities between Dakoultou and Tanéné. The consultations essentially covered the increased frequency and length of trains, and anticipated job creation.

6.4 Summary of consultations

This section summarizes the fears, expectations and potential solutions voiced in the three Extension Project zones during consultations for the social impact assessment mission. The information collected during the consultations was classified by VEC on the social data input forms and later in Darzin. Annexe 6-7 summarizes the main fears and expectations of participants, as well as the potential solutions they proposed. The frequency with which VECs were mentioned during the social impact assessment mission is presented as a percentage per zone in the form of charts and a summary table in Annexe 6-8.

Relations today between CBG and the study area communities are difficult. The consultations for this impact study were often qualified as being a first since CBG was created 40 years ago. Though open conflicts with CBG are rare in rural areas, this cannot hide popular frustration with the mining company, which often surfaced during the consultations. Many testified to the fact that all complaints addressed directly or indirectly to CBG went astray and did not result in any remedial action. When asked how they channeled their requests and complaints to CBG, those consulted confessed that they did not know to whom they could turn. A mechanism is supposed to work at the level of the communes where authorities are to submit to CBG complaint forms available for the public to complete. This mechanism is poorly understood, if even known, and does not work.

Community felt that relations are tense for several reasons:

- No team is dedicated to community relations;
- No effective dialogue and complaint management process exists;
- No resettlement and compensation process exists; and
- CBG has chronically failed to meet its commitments toward local communities in the past.

Certain individuals describe this lack of dialogue and collaboration by saying “They put honey in our ears rather than on our tongues” or “We suffer the ills without reaping the benefits”. For fear of retaliation by law enforcement, a number of authorities consulted said that they try to discourage local people from using

confrontational means of expression since ultimately they are always on the losing side.

The employee hiring policy is also a problem. It is often described by those consulted (in all three Project zones) as non-transparent and based on a “buy a position” rationale. There are many (both authorities and simple citizens) who deplore CBG’s “tribal” management method whereby financial benefits are concentrated at the level of the central government and a small elite to the detriment of local communities.

These factors are also sources of potential conflict, and even real conflict as witnessed in 2010 in Hamdallaye where local people blocked work that CBG, with no prior warning, was about to do on community land. CBG was obliged to backtrack and mine elsewhere. In everyone’s eyes, jobs are considered the most important issue. The unemployment rate is high for the general population in Guinea, especially among young people.

In many respects, the consultation effort for this impact study opened a veritable “Pandora’s box” of frustrations, and expectations that CBG make a positive change in its social governance of the Extension Project. The consultations revealed a collective will that practices evolve toward the recognition of a right to development for the communities. Those consulted (residents and local authorities) very often questioned CBG project governance methods related to community issues. Some see the consultation mechanism for the social impact study as an initial positive impact of the Extension Project, enabling CBG to better integrate local communities into the management of its Project and potentially leading to concrete results. CBG is now expected to act in line with the new community governance standards that local communities see in neighboring concessions.

Throughout our meetings with local people and their representatives, we heard the refrain: “Times are changing; we are now in a democracy”. The collective aspiration for change stemming from the national elections must be taken into account in order to understand the virulence of certain comments that those consulted voiced with respect to what is considered to be “old practices to be denounced and lastingly changed”.

The report on consultations below presents the fears and expectations expressed by stakeholders as well as potential solutions that they propose to CBG related to the

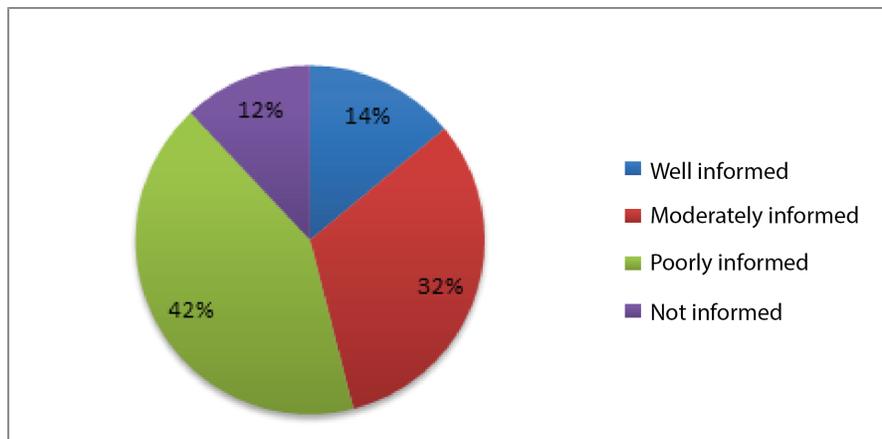
anticipated impacts of the Extension Project. Separate subsections cover by Project zone the discussions with devolved and decentralized authorities, and with local communities.

Annexe 6-8 contains a list by VEC of comments made during the consultations.

6.4.1 Degree of informedness

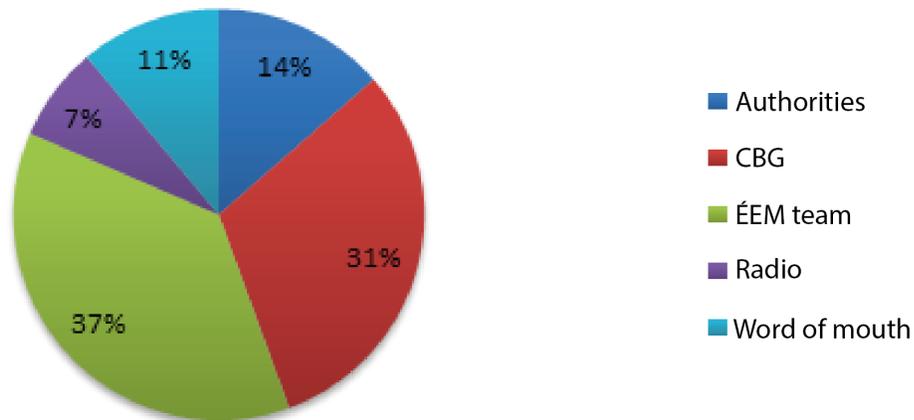
During the consultation mission, the team asked those consulted how informed they were regarding CBG’s Extension Project and bauxite production, as well as their main source of information. As Figure 6-3 shows, the majority were poorly or not informed despite baseline and scoping study consultations, and CBG information sessions. This demonstrates the importance of a sustained in-depth consultation effort in the three impact zones throughout the CBG Extension Project.

Figure 6-3 Degree of informedness of stakeholders met during the social impact assessment mission



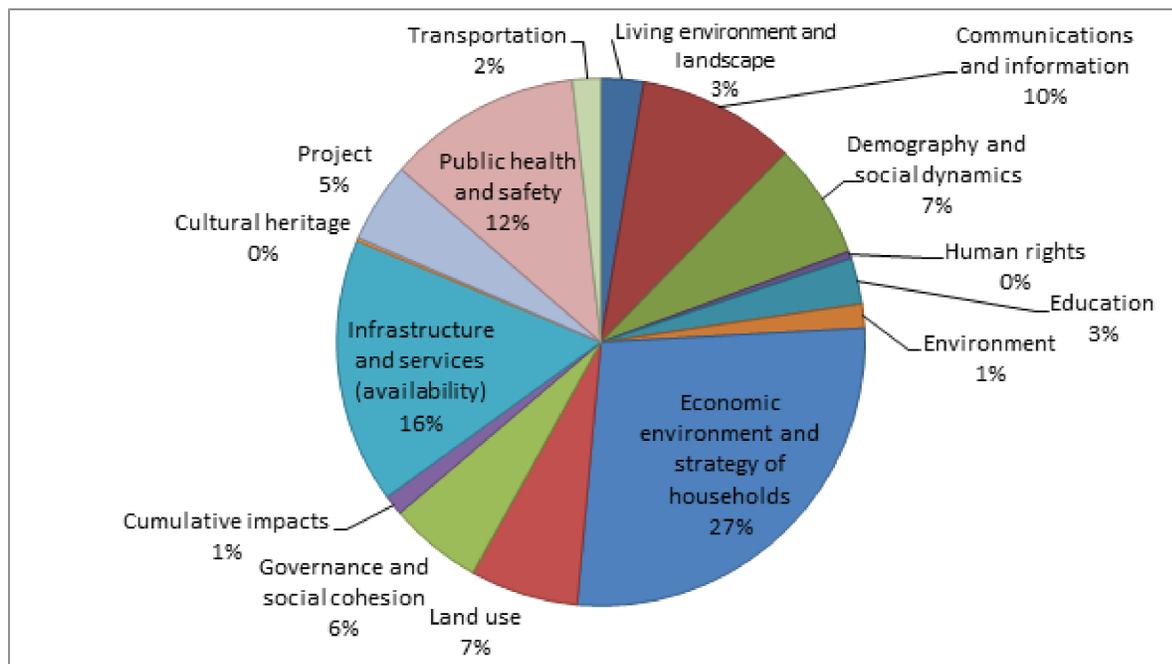
Stakeholders met during the consultations indicated that their main source of information about the Project was participation in CBG and ÉEM consultation activities. On the other hand, only 7% said that community radio was their main source of information. This points to the importance of relying on direct consultation with those potentially affected throughout the Extension Project.

Figure 6-4 Sources of information about the CBG Extension Project



6.4.2 Report on mine zone consultations

Figure 6-5 Frequency of mention of the VECs in Zone 1 (Mine)



Economic environment and household strategies (27%) is the VEC most often mentioned during consultations in the mine zone. Jobs are the top issue but there

are also very great fears that farmlands are lost or become less productive. Next, infrastructure and services (16%) were often emphasized during the consultations, more specifically the availability of water and electricity, as well as housing. Lastly, public health and safety (12%) and communications and information (10%) rank third and fourth. Those four VECs account for 65% of the mentions during consultations in the mine zone.

6.4.2.1 Devolved and decentralized authorities (Sangarédi subprefecture and municipality of Sangarédi)

Economic environment and household strategies

The top priority of authorities in the concession zone is job creation. “The jobs anticipated from the Extension Project must go to young people in the region”. Considering the high local youth unemployment rate, the issue of jobs is a source of conflict if young people are not hired.

Land use

Fears were expressed that CBG will grab community land by opening new mines. The authorities believe that, from now on, all losses suffered by communities must be compensated, asserting that CBG has done nothing of the sort in the past. Guinea Alumina Corporation (GAC), which has a mining concession just west of the CBG concession, is cited as an example for having compensated all losses due to its activities and having supported local development initiatives. The authorities are requiring CBG to develop and implement under the Extension Project a genuine action plan in line with international standards for resettlement and compensation.

Governance

The authorities have expressed disbelief given that CBG has been present for 40 years and has done so little for local communities in terms of development. The Extension Project is seen as a unique opportunity to break with the past and bring real benefits to local people. Those benefits should clearly involve jobs, but also assistance, specifically for community development, to farm groups and collective farms, for building schools and health centers, and to drill for water. Regarding work done for social development, the authorities complain that a number of contractors

had begun work, or even completed it, but were paid by CBG after such a long time that it jeopardized their operations. An example of this is the elementary school in Dabouta. A number of projects come to an end due to disagreement on management methods (according to CBG staff) or due to serious governance problems at SMS (according to certain local authorities).

Annually, CBG pays 35 million GNF (US \$5,000) to Sangarédi commune, the same amount as when the company began operations. A number of people consulted consider it crucial that the amount be revised and believe that “Such a paltry sum is an insult”.

In the mine zone, the village residents and local authorities met insisted that CBG has been grabbing their land for decades without informing or consulting them beforehand, far less compensating them materially or financially. A change was noted with the work now done in Kolaboui to make a new double railroad track. Local authorities and the people there welcomed the information sessions held by CBG and the introduction of a mechanism for compensating losses due to the work.

Mine zone communities are all the more hopeful of a change in approach since the mining company Guinea Alumina Corporation (GAC-Mudabala and Dubai Aluminium) implemented a resettlement and compensation action plan for its mining project located near Sangarédi. The achievements enabled by GAC and compensation it awarded have become a benchmark for good mining practice in the area. Communities that “belong to the CBG concession” are now comparing the social achievements of a company that has not yet begun to mine with those of CBG, which has been in place for over 40 years.

Communications and information

In terms of communications and community relations, peoples interviewed noted that there are no longer regular meetings between CBG and the authorities and that CBG only calls meetings in reaction to an event. Regular meetings with CBG are desired to head off problems before they arise.

6.4.2.2 *Local communities*

Economic environment, household strategies and migration

Periurban residents have a positive view of migratory movements due to the Project. Many of them hope that immigration will lead to veritable economic development and demographic pressure conducive to the improvement of basic services. The village of Kawas on the outskirts of Kamsar hopes in this way to expand its business opportunities and be able to develop its infrastructures. Many in Kamsar hope that the subprefecture will one day achieve the status of prefecture, thanks to expansion of the city. Aspirations for urban infrastructure development and modernization are clearly associated with the change in the city's administrative status.

The opening of new mines kindles great fears among those living in the concession zone, particularly in rural areas. They fear they may become "landless peasants" and lose their means of subsistence (e.g., crops, fallow lands, water, pastures and herds). This also leads them to believe that community members will have to move elsewhere for their subsistence. Cases of this have already been documented in Hamdallaye and Daramagnaki.

Most people met fear that the benefits in terms of employment in the villages affected will be too insignificant. They find that too few jobs have been generated for local residents over the years. Furthermore, they believe that the recruitment system is corrupt: citizens must pay enormous amounts to secure a position with CBG. There are also fears regarding the deterioration of working conditions for jobs subcontracted out by CBG. From the viewpoint of citizens met, it is often the bosses that pocket the real money to the detriment of the workers. Local people ask that direct jobs be given to them.

Land use

Fears of relocation are very evident among local residents. They fear eviction as has occurred in the past. The consultations reveal that in most of the villages in the area there are serious concerns regarding possible survival of the village economy given the mining plan presented and the scope and area of the resulting loss in land. A priori, local residents do not want to leave their ancestral lands. Rural communities

already conceive that CBG will come and destroy most of their farmland and pastures. During the consultations, they expressed deep worries, often asking “How are we to go on living?”

They ask CBG to find the means for them to coexist with the mine operations. To do so, local people assert that it is imperative to protect sources of water, lowlands, farmlands and ponds: the ecosystems needed for the villages to survive. In the event that people must be relocated, adequate compensation must be granted for all losses suffered. GAC is often cited as an example. Relocations should be planned beforehand with an information and consultation process engaging those affected. Local people view favorably the creation of committees involving CBG and local communities to monitor Extension Project activities, disseminate information, discuss issues and negotiate with the CBG.

Governance

There are great fears that CBG will continue to renege on its commitments. Lack of trust is widespread among local people due to CBG’s track record. However, they do not have greater confidence in commune and subprefecture authorities. The communities want to discuss and negotiate directly with CBG without the authorities as intermediaries. For instance, it was often said during the consultations that commune and subprefecture authorities should not act as intermediaries between the population and CBG in negotiations involving compensation. It was very often repeated that these authorities are “at the service of CBG”, communicating with local populations only when the company has to manage conflicts to restore social peace in the study area.

Communities located near areas reforested by CBG also reported mismanagement under development projects there, exotic species having been used for reforestation. Furthermore, CBG forbids people from entering such areas. Rights to access both reforested areas and mining roads must be clarified. Though community members use mining roads since they are in their territory and sometimes the only means of access, travel along them is at times hindered by the wardens. Vehicles are sometimes forbidden from passing through, preventing rural people from doing business in Sangarédi.

Infrastructure and services

Workers view the electricity supplied by the company as one of the social benefits that CBG must absolutely maintain. The population at large considers that CBG owes them the electricity it supplies as compensation even though certain covertly accept the planned introduction of a social pricing scheme if that would lead to better service. Certain prefecture authorities, taking the town of Fria as an example, say instead that only public utilities (EDG and SEG) should be involved in supplying water and electricity. In their view, the independence of local communities with respect to mining companies is a guarantee of long-term service. They add, however, that local economic spinoffs from mining projects should help local communities acquire infrastructure and they denounce as “very largely insufficient” the amounts of the business tax paid by CBG.

Living environment and landscape

Other concerns raised relate to the living environment, such as the vibrations and noise from trains causing cracks in the walls of houses as well as being a stress factor and disturbing the sleep of local residents. Blasting is also viewed as a factor deteriorating houses and residents complain that no compensation is offered by CBG.

6.4.3 Report on port zone consultations

Figure 6-6 Frequency of mention of the VECs in Zone 2 (Kamsar – Plant and Port)

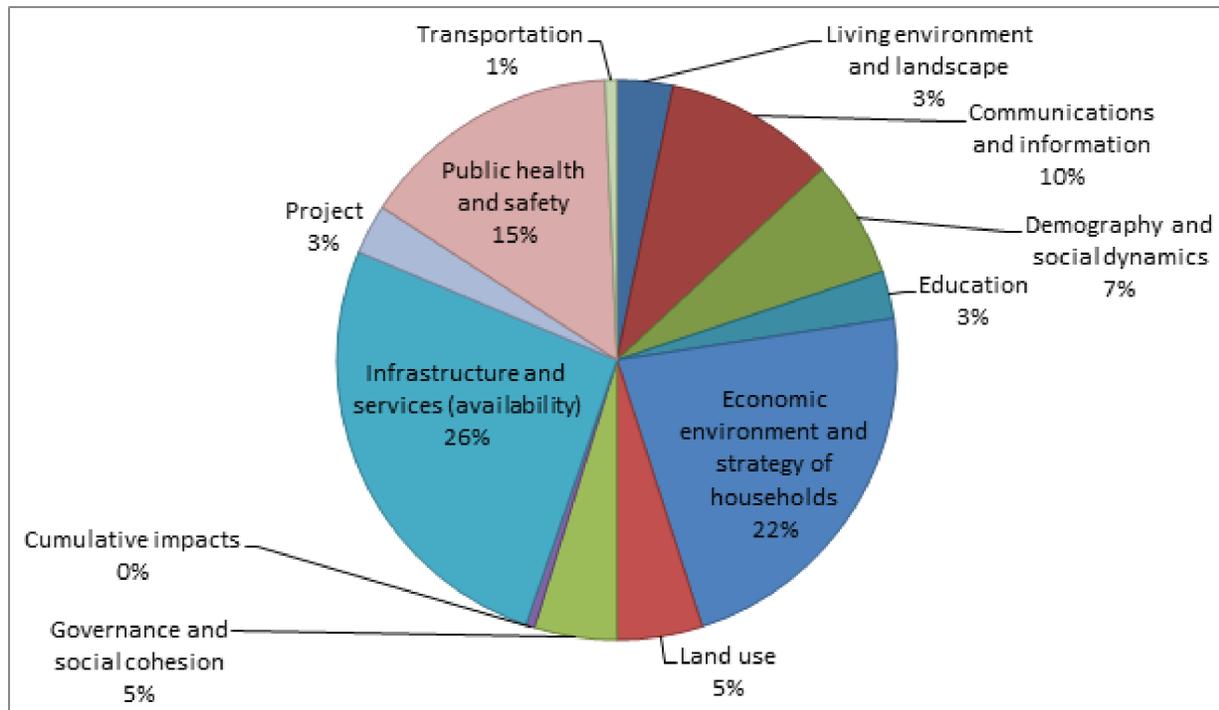


Figure 6-6 shows a switch in the order of the two top-ranking concerns in the port zone compared to the mine zone. Infrastructure and services (26%) total about one-quarter of the concerns, while economic environment and household strategies total just over one-fifth (22%). This is because Kamsar, unlike Sangarédi, is not entirely supplied with electricity. The CBG supplies electricity to certain districts of the “Cité” only. Matters of public health and safety (15%) and communications and information (10%) rank third and fourth, as in the mine zone. Those four VECs account for almost three-quarters of the mentions during consultations in the port zone.

6.4.3.1 Devolved and decentralized Kamsar subprefecture authorities and Municipality of Kamsar

Economic environment and household strategies

As in the mine zone, Kamsar authorities are looking at the Extension Project for job creation, particularly for young people. Again, an end-to-end revision of the CBG recruitment process is needed since it is based on favoritism and not on competence and transparency.

Governance

Concerns have been raised concerning the tax system, which is deemed to be much more advantageous for CBG than for other mining companies. Such a tax system means that CBG is not contributing indirectly toward financing the city's infrastructures and other projects.

The population is unaware of the existence of the CBG community relations team, which is almost never in the field. This state of affairs only exacerbates the frustration of communities, which denounce the company's wait-and-see attitude regarding the social issues raised by the Project.

Communications and information

"To date, the presence of CBG is inflicted on the Kamsar population, which for lack of information associates all problems (e.g., insufficient electricity) with the company". As has been mentioned, to change this perception it is crucial to introduce a genuine process for communicating and dialoguing with Kamsar residents so that they no longer point to CBG as the source of all of their problems.

Infrastructures and services, and migration

The population is highly concentrated in the "Cité". Supplying water and electricity to other districts would help to spread the population out across the city. News of the CBG Extension Project has generated a fear of an influx of people from across the country to Kamsar. This potential immigration is expected to lead to a denser city population and additional pressure on basic services (e.g., water and

electricity). Loss of agricultural revenues in all zones concerned is also expected, in particular a shrinking of the area of rice fields.

6.4.3.2 *Local communities*

Economic environment and household strategies

Like elsewhere, Kamsar residents have enormous expectations regarding job creation, with local youths as the priority.

There are enormous public fears of the impacts of dredging on fish banks since there will be negative impacts on the fishing economy (e.g., inflation and diminishing fish stocks). Fishing is a source of income for many residents, be they people fishing, fish collectors or women who smoke and sell fish. “What is the future of fishing in the area with the Extension Project and in the event that other mining projects emerge?” That being said, the two ports are a crucial economic factor in the region. Regarding local development, people are asking CBG to use its community investment fund to enlarge and modernize Port Néné and Port Fory infrastructures.

Governance

Again, the CBG recruitment process is considered to be dysfunctional and based on favoritism. CBG’s increasing recourse to subcontracting is generating jobs that fail to lift people out of poverty since wages are being diverted by company managers and short-term contracts with no job security. Like the authorities, local residents believe that the CBG employee hiring system should be reformed so it is based on transparency and competence, and that there should be stricter rules for subcontracting companies in order that employees receive their “fair wages”.

There are strong expectations for a better CBG social development policy at the local level. Major concerns raised by Kamsar residents include the absence of water and electricity connections in many districts of the city. These services are also the main expectation in terms of benefits from local development.

Furthermore, when CBG withdrew the commitment to distribute rations under its “social policy” for public servants, there was widespread rage toward the mining company among program beneficiaries and their kin (the price of rations tripled in

June 2014 with no prior explanation or consultation). The population asks that this social benefit be kept.

Land use

Often sparked by rumor, fears exist among local populations regarding possible relocation. This is particularly true at the two ports near Kamsar (Port Fory and Port Néné) and in non-CBG constructions in the Cité.

Communications and information

Those consulted noted a real lack of CBG information and awareness exists both regarding the Extension Project and in general. This creates enormous public frustration. People have requested information and awareness campaigns on numerous occasions and have also asked that all losses suffered be compensated, as is the case elsewhere in Guinea for other mining projects.

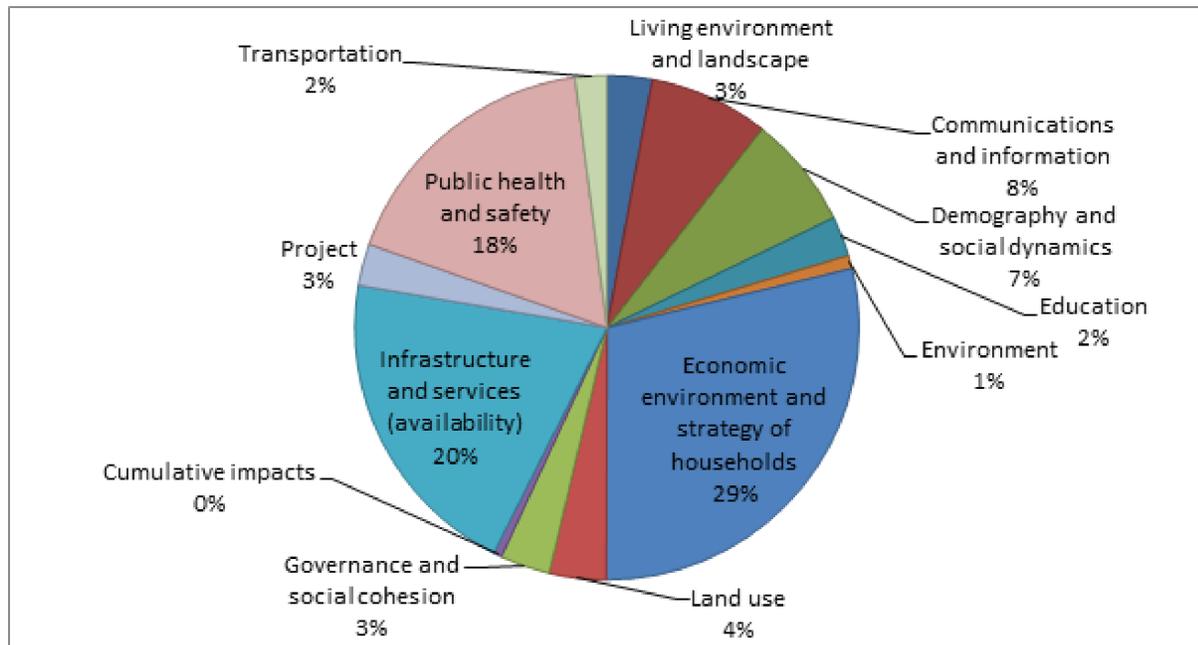
Public health and safety

Other concerns raised during the consultations are railroad safety and increased pollution. The safety of pedestrians and school-bound children, as well as greater difficulty in accessing emergency health care, are sources of acute fear among residents. A potential solution envisaged is to establish crossing points (e.g., overpasses and underpasses) despite rail traffic. Concerns have been raised regarding water and air quality, particularly dust, and the impacts this may have on public health (vision problems, sinusitis, tuberculosis, asthma, etc.).

According to most people consulted in zones 1 and 2 (mine and port), CBG activities are vectors of numerous pathologies that develop on a broad scale in the city and in surrounding villages. Spewing out an enormous amount of smoke, the Kamsar plant is considered by area residents to be responsible for symptoms associated with respiratory diseases (asthma and sinusitis) and with vision problems. Seeing that the dust is corrosive since it eats away at sheet metal roofs, many conclude it is thus toxic and a public health hazard. The consultations demonstrate that residents of Kamsar and its outskirts have no “official” information on the composition and health impacts of the smoke generated by the plant. Over time, a set of “beliefs” has developed around the health impacts of the smoke.

6.4.4 Report on railroad zone consultations

Figure 6-7 Frequency of mention of the VECs in Zone 3 (Railroad)



Economic environment and strategy of households (29%) is the VEC most often mentioned during consultations in the railroad zone, as shown in Figure 6-7. Jobs are keenly expected since the population considers that employment and other economic benefits have been very minimal. As in the two other zones, infrastructure and services (20%) comprise one-fifth of the mentions of concerns during the consultations, particularly the availability of water and electricity. Ranking third, public health and safety (18%) is mentioned more here than elsewhere, a possible partial explanation being that the railroad is very close to certain villages and runs through the middle of others. Next comes communications and information (8%), ranking fourth. Those four VECs account for 75% of the mentions during consultations in the railroad zone.

6.4.4.1 Devolved and decentralized authorities (Boké prefecture and municipality of Boké)

The railroad zone is less affected by CBG activities than the mine and port zones. In this zone, Boké prefecture and the municipality of Boké were consulted and largely the same concerns and recommendations surfaced.

Economic environment and household strategies

The prefecture and municipality stressed that job creation and community development were positive aspects of the Extension Project. However, the 300 jobs created is often considered a measly number given the scope of the Extension Project.

Governance

The main concern is that, on the whole, the CBG contract is outdated, particularly regarding tax sharing with the communes and prefecture. CBG has been paying the same amount in taxes since it began, which is now superannuated due to devaluation of the Guinean franc over the years. For all use of natural resources (water extracted, pits mined and bauxite extracted), those consulted felt that the taxes CBG pays to communities must be reviewed. Furthermore, the absence of direct spinoffs, lack of infrastructure and shortage of vital resources (e.g., water in Corrérah with abusive pumping by CBG) kindle fears that local populations may revolt against CBG. The management of community projects, and particularly collaboration with stakeholders in planning, must be reviewed. Authorities consulted cite Boké community village as an example of the failure of a poorly planned and mismanaged community project. It is also deemed crucial that projects be monitored and assessed so that funds paid are not diverted.

It is also expected that very substantial compensation will be paid in cases where land is lost. Serious need for drilling wells in the rural areas of Sangarédi subprefecture has also been raised. GAC has been cited as a model company in addressing public concerns and as a model for developing CBG's resettlement and compensation strategy under the Extension Project. "In the past, CBG released no information, conducted no consultation and gave no compensation of any sort for

whatever losses occurred”. It was mentioned that a change has occurred in general mining industry policy. CBG’s present approach with the ESIA is appreciated.

CBG has begun work on and given compensation for a siding in the Kolaboui area. The authorities are wondering why an impact study is being conducted when the work has been completed.

The prefecture has also asked that public release of the impact study be organized with management present.

Infrastructure and services

The authorities consulted often mentioned that the State and CBG should partner in supplying water and electricity to all those living in the study area, with residents contributing by paying a social rate for the services.

Cumulative impacts

Regarding cumulative impacts, the point was raised that water is likely to become a major problem if a number of mining companies start production near the CBG study area.

Public health and safety

A matter raised in this area is the importance of organizing a vast awareness program to avoid the propagation of HIV/AIDS.

6.4.4.2 Local communities

Communications and information

Certain communities received their very first visit by a “CBG” team. It was mentioned that the social impact team was the first contact between the village and CBG since the company began. Local people pointed out that for villages around the railroad, there was a chronic lack of CBG information on its activities. The villages consider themselves abandoned by CBG. Despite that, people on a few occasions expressed their satisfaction at seeing “missionaries” come to listen to their

grievances and their hope that the message to be conveyed by the team will bring benefits to their villages.

According to local people, CBG does not communicate with the villagers, and the village is not even told in advance when agents come to carry out operations there. CBG must improve communications with the villages, particularly by providing communities with advance notice of work in the villages in order to avoid problems. A mechanism is desired whereby a dialogue is established between CBG and local communities. It was often mentioned that CBG had never followed up on discussions with local residents, or their expectations and requests.

Living environment and landscape

People consulted felt that the Extension Project will bring major disturbances to the life and economy of communities. Fears are clearly related to railroad traffic. Increased traffic will further hinder local activity, particularly access to certain services (e.g., emergency health care, schools and sources of water) and to farmlands and pastures.

Public health and safety / economic environment and household strategies

People are concerned that noise and vibrations will lead to increased stress (e.g., sleep problems), cracks in buildings and accidents involving both people and animals. The railroad is near villages or runs directly through them. People living beside the railroad also mentioned a change in the economic vocation of herding villages due to past train accidents involving their livestock. It is feared that this will worsen. The urgency of increasing safety along the railroad was stressed. As potential solutions to offset the negative impacts of railroad traffic, people mentioned the need to build crossing points in the towns and villages (overpasses or preferably underpasses or safer level crossings). If these are not built, new infrastructure (wells, schools and health centers) must be built to avoid disrupting the local economy since the railroad cuts a number of communities in two and prevents people from reaching their land, going to school, visiting the health center, etc. Lighting the railroad line in villages and installing livestock grids along the tracks in populated areas were also noted as measures to help protect pedestrians and animals. Introducing a sufficiently safe distance between the railroad and the closest houses was another measure proposed by those living beside the railroad.

Several communities along the railroad also mentioned the creation of jobs as safety watchers and railroad maintenance crews.

Governance

Concerns were raised that bush fires sparked by railroad traffic and crops along the line cut down during railroad maintenance would not be compensated by CBG. Those consulted felt that CBG must develop and apply an adequate compensation mechanism for all losses suffered, both land and goods.

There is a perception that increased pumping of water (Sogolon) and the opening of gravel pits will cause the area to dry up. People consulted felt that it may be the right time for CBG to examine this phenomenon with stakeholders in order to determine the factors causing it and, if appropriate, develop compensation measures. Communities are requesting the systematic payment of royalties or taxes for local development when CBG uses local resources (e.g., gravel pits and granite quarries). Furthermore, as mentioned elsewhere, people felt that the amount of taxes paid by CBG for community development must be revised in line with the requirements of the mining code.

Transportation

Throughout this zone, people mentioned negative impacts due to the length of trains (a forced wait of about 15 minutes each time one passed) and unexpected halting of trains on the railroad.

6.5 Future consultation activities

Other consultation activities are planned during the coming stages of the Project: ESIA, approval and Project implementation.

6.5.1 ESIA report, ESMP and BGÉÉE approval

Once the ESIA report and ESMP have been submitted to CBG, the company will submit the documents to BGÉÉE, which is in charge of approving the content in the name of the Government of Guinea.

6.5.1.1 Release of the ESIA and ESMP

During the process whereby it approves the ESIA report, BGÉÉE will release the report's conclusions and recommendations to stakeholder in the three zones of the study area in order to collect their comments. Release is in the form of a presentation in front of an audience, followed by a question period. BGÉÉE will determine the communities in which report presentation meetings will be held.

Should any of the six communities initially visited by CBG not be covered, CBG will organize its own presentation sessions after BGÉÉE has approved the report.