Emirates Global Aluminium – Mining and Refining

Guinea Alumina Corporation

Access Roads and Quarries of Plateaus 20 and 26

Continuation of the Béli Kindy RAP, Mining Infrastructure of the Concession

Resettlement Action Plan

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Acronyms:

AfDB	African Development Bank
CBG	Compagnie des Bauxites de Guinée
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
EGA	Emirates Global Aluminium
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAC	Guinea Alumina Corporation
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNF	Guinean Franc (*Franc Guinéen*)
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IRAG	Institut de Recherche Agronomique de Guinée
LACRF	Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement Framework (*CAFCR- Cadre d'acquisition Foncière, de compensation et de Réinstallation*)
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PAP	Project Affected Person
PS	Performance Standards *(Normes de Performance*)
PV	Minutes (*Procès-Verbal*)
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
USD	United States Dollar

This RAP was prepared over the period from November 2017 to May 2018 by a team composed of the following specialists under contract with Boréalis for EGA:

- Daphnée Turcotte (Boréalis), Project Management, Land Surveys and Data Management;
- Marine Robillard (AnthropoLinks), author of the RAP;
- Alsény Dia (independent Guinean consultant), social baseline study;
- Frederic Giovannetti, (F. Giovannetti Consultant), quality control and compliance;
- Sébastien Olichon (international independent consultant), livestock specialist.

The exchange rate considered in this RAP was the rate in effect in April 2018: GNF 9,030 to USD 1.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF DOCUMENT

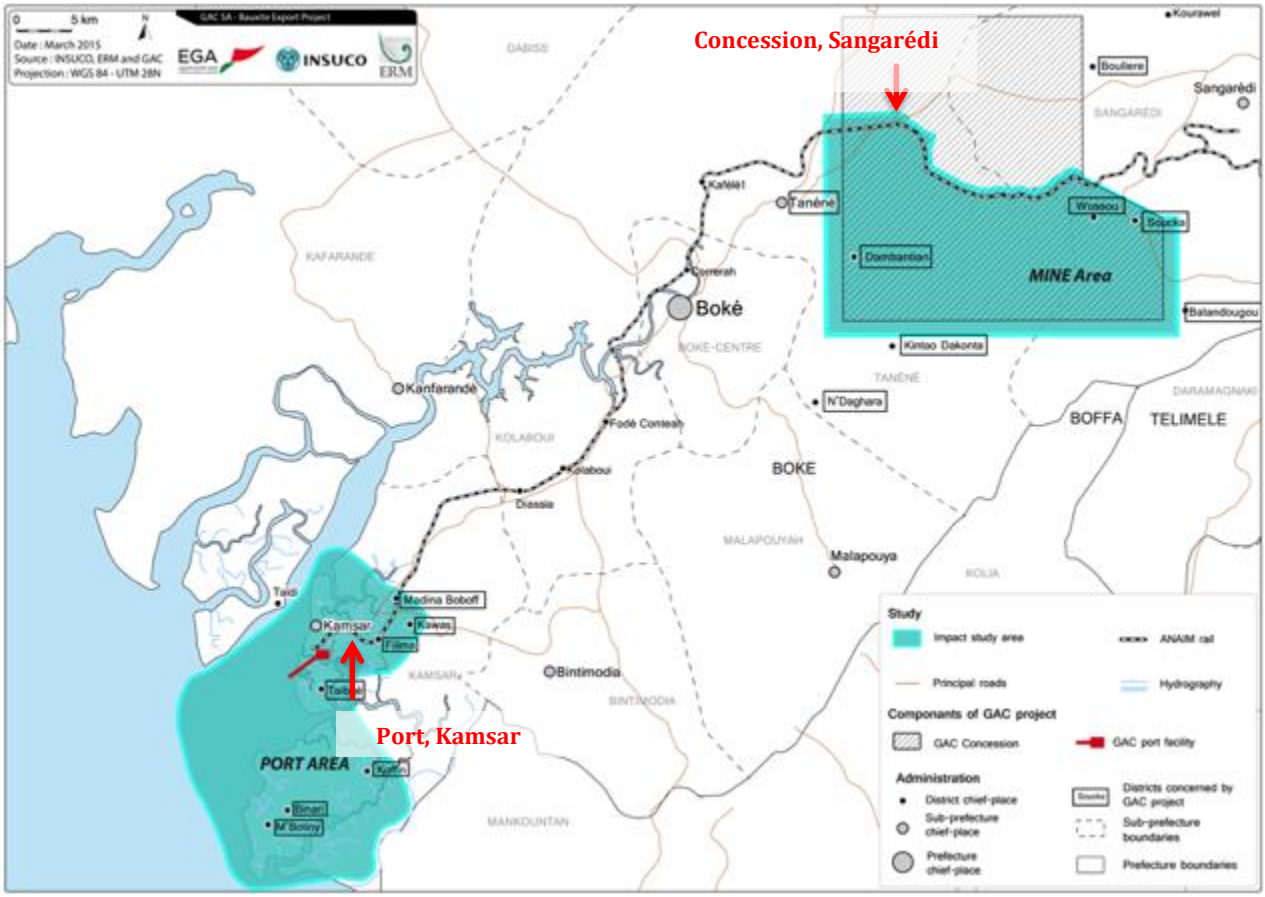
1. This document constitutes the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the access roads and quarries of Plateaus 20 and 26 (operating years 1 to 5). It addresses the impacts and displacements triggered by the acquisition of land for:
    - The construction of access roads linking the infrastructure platform and the railway terminal to the quarries on Plateaus 20 and 26;
    - Bauxite mining quarries located on Plateaus 20 and 26 in the GAC concession in the Prefecture of Boké.
2. It continues the Béli Kindy RAP, developed and implemented since November 2016, which covers the area affected by the development of the railway terminal and the platform for the infrastructure. This document focuses only on lands newly affected by the aforementioned infrastructure.
3. This document is intended to be brief and precise. All elements previously addressed in the Béli Kindy RAP will not be detailed in this abridged RAP. Specific references to the Béli Kindy RAP and the Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Compensation Framework (LACRF) will be provided for all common elements (project context, legal and institutional context, grievance management process, etc.). Only the land-specific elements and people affected by the "access road" and "quarry" components of Plateaus 20 and 26 will be covered here.
4. This RAP was developed by an independent team, selected by tender from Emirates Global Aluminium (EGA). The team is made up of Boréalis, a consulting firm specialising in information and project management; AnthropoLinks, the office of research in social sciences; and Frederic Giovannetti, a resettlement specialist.

1.2 PROJECT SUMMARY

5. Guinea Alumina Corporation (GAC) is the holder of a 50-plus year mining concession for Lease 149 in the Prefecture of Boké, in north-western Guinea. GAC is currently owned by EGA.
6. On November 24, 2013, a new amendment was signed which describes a phased development program for the development and operation of a bauxite mine intended for export. The program is expected to generate close to 5 billion USD in foreign investment and create several thousand direct and indirect jobs.
7. The mining of bauxite intended for export (the "project") includes the following:
    - The development of a bauxite mine with a projected lifespan of at least 20 years, with the possibility of future expansion;
    - The construction of railway spurs: one located in the Tinguilinta area to connect the mine site to the current main railway line (owned by the National Agency of Mining Infrastructure Development – ANAIM, and operated by the Guinea Bauxite Company – CBG) along with another spur at Kamsar to link the main railway line to the GAC port terminal;
    - The construction of a port terminal on an existing wharf in the GAC port concession at Kamsar;
    - The development of an offshore loading infrastructure, including the dredging work involved, allowing the export of bauxite on Capesize or Newcastlemax vessels. These facilities could also facilitate the export of some of the bauxite mined by CBG;
    - The development of related infrastructure for mining activities, railway, port terminal and marine operations.

8. Figure 1 below shows the location of the project.

Figure 1: Location of the project

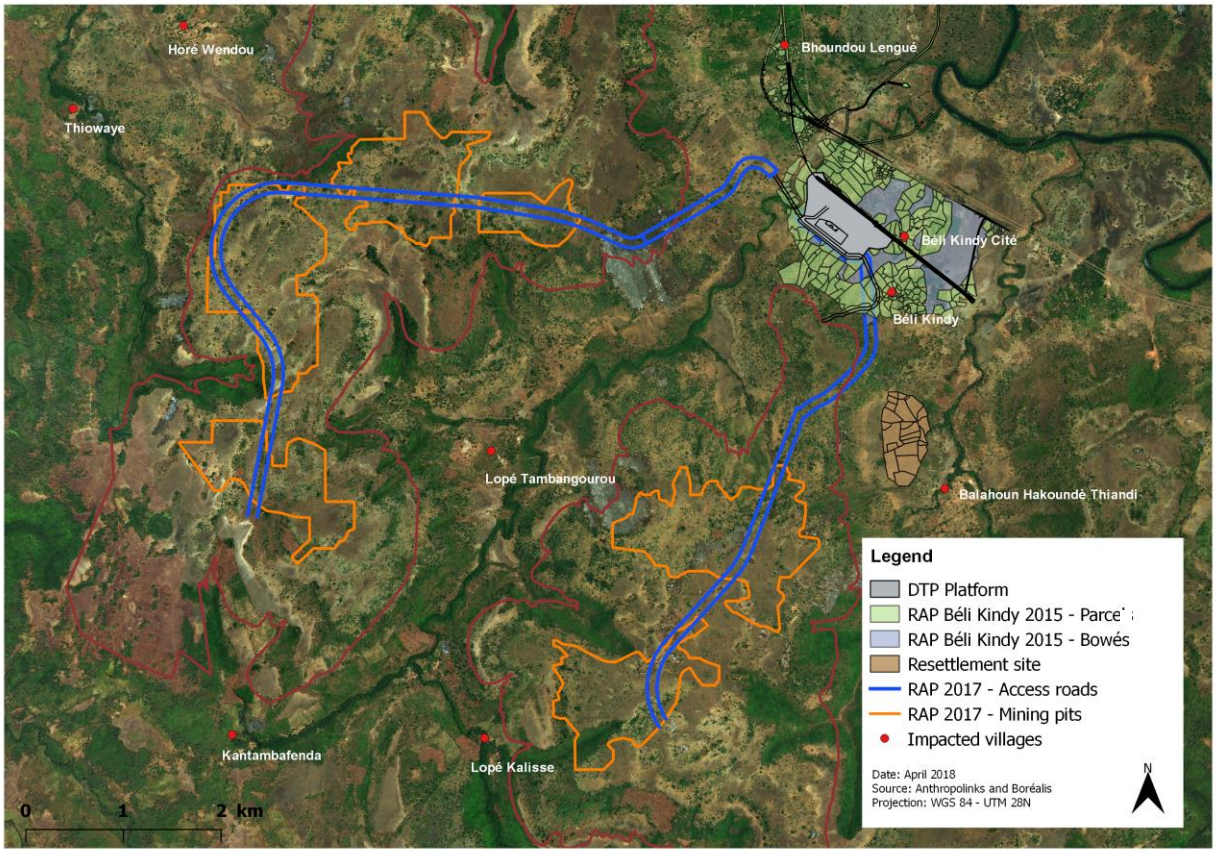


Source: LACRF, 2016

9. At the end of 2015, GAC hired a team of consultants[1] to implement a RAP in the concession area, to begin the acquisition and compensation for the land required for the infrastructure construction (crushing plant, storage and rail loop for transporting ore to the port of Kamsar). The Béli Kindy RAP was developed to guide the acquisition and compensation of the land targeted for the construction of the infrastructure platform (the RAP is named after the most affected village).
10. Figure 3 below shows the land that has already been acquired and compensated; that is, land acquired under the Béli Kindy RAP (shown in green and grey on the map).
11. As this land has already been acquired and compensated by GAC (see the Béli Kindy RAP), **it is not discussed in this abridged RAP**.

[1] *The same team that is responsible for preparing the present document.*

Figure 2: Location of land acquired under the Béli Kindy RAP in 2015 (shown in grey and green)



12. To continue the work previously undertaken, GAC now intends to acquire land that will allow the company to build access roads linking the infrastructure platform to the quarries of years 1 to 5 on Plateaus 20 and 26. This new infrastructure (also referred to as "components" in this document) will affect land and households and is therefore subject to a RAP.

13. This document deals with the acquisition and compensation of assets affected by the access roads and quarries of Plateaus 20 and 26. Consistent with the logic developed in the GAC Resettlement Framework, only those elements specific to the land now affected will be developed. For all common aspects and elements, please refer to the relevant sections in the Béli Kindy RAP.

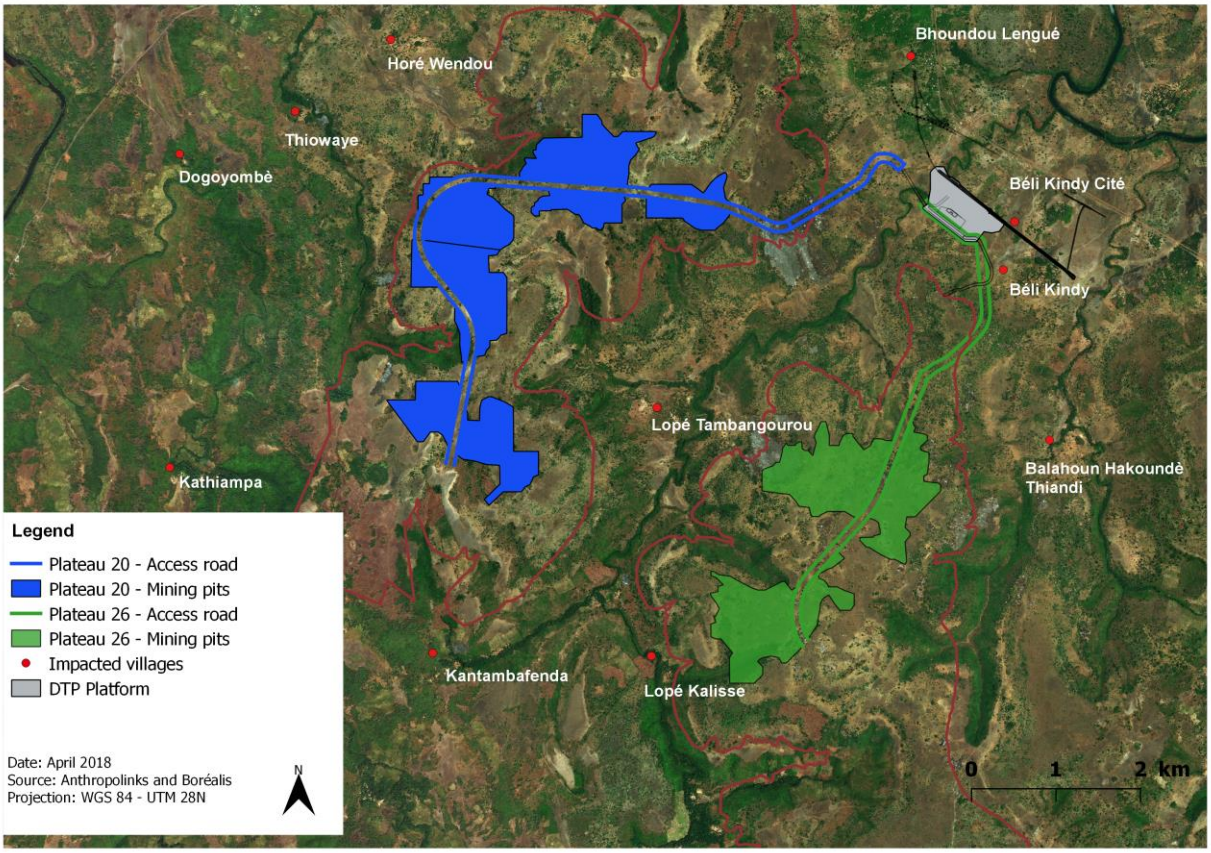
1.3 AREA IMPACTED BY THIS RAP

14. The area impacted by this RAP includes:
    - The extension of two roads, each 100 m wide.
        - A 9.4 km road linking the infrastructure platform to Plateau 20 (quarry operations)
        - A 5 km road linking the infrastructure platform to Plateau 26
    - The quarries of years 1 to 5.
        - On Plateau 20 (391 ha)
        - On Plateau 26 (280 ha)

15. Figure 3 below illustrates the footprint of this RAP.

16. To facilitate the reading of this document, the term "project" refers in general to the components concerned by this RAP, namely the two access roads and the quarries on Plateaus 20 and 26.

Figure 3: RAP project footprint



2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT

17. The legal and institutional context remains the same as in the Béli Kindy RAP. For more details, refer to ***Chapter 2: Legal and Institutional Context p. 5-16 (Béli Kindy RAP)***.

3. IMPACTS IN THE PROJECT FOOTPRINT

3.1 OVERVIEW OF THE IMPACTS

18. Five villages have land affected by the project:

- Béli Kindy (The village of Béli Kindy and the dependent hamlets were the subject of land acquisition within the framework of the Béli Kindy RAP. The large majority of the population was resettled in a new village named Balahoun Hakoundè Thiandi);
- Bhoundou Lengué (part of the village was already the subject of land acquisition within the framework of the Béli Kindy RAP and some of the inhabitants were resettled in Balahoun Hakoundè Thiandi);
- Lopé Tambangourou;
- Thiowaye;
- Kantambafenda.

19. The inhabitants of the Béli Kindy village and dependent hamlets were displaced to a new site named Balahoun Hakoundè Thiandi. However, not all land belonging to Béli Kindy was acquired under the Béli Kindy RAP given that some of the land lies outside the RAP footprint. Some portions of the excluded land in the Béli Kindy village territory have now been affected by the access road to Plateau 20, yet their users / owners live in Balahoun Hakoundè Thiandi. To simplify matters, "Béli Kindy" encompasses all of the above.
20. From an administrative point of view, these five villages are all situated in the sub-prefecture of Tanéné, but belong to two different districts:
    - Tanéné District:
        - Thiowaye
    - Dambantian District:
        - Kantambafenda
        - Lopé Tambangourou
        - Bhoundou Lengué
        - Béli Kindy - Balahoun Hakoundè Thiandi (new village to accommodate all persons displaced by the Béli Kindy RAP)
21. Affected lands are mainly:
    - Lands developed by households (annual crops or perennial crops, and on which *cases* may be present)
    - Community lands managed by traditional village authorities.
22. One household, living in the middle of a *case* on a plantation, was physically displaced. Only a few other structures were identified on inventoried lands, and none are residential.
23. Land users from other villages or dependent hamlets are also affected by the project. These people use the community resources of the abovementioned villages. The authorisation to use these resources is granted by the customary authorities of the villages concerned. This is particularly the case for herders (cattle and small ruminants).
24. It is worth noting that the identification of community land has led to many discussions and negotiations, causing delays. Community lands were finally identified in the presence of a prefectoral committee delegated by the prefect and at the request of local populations to assist our teams in the field (see Section 1.1.1.1 below). The surveys were conducted with village authorities and the elements of this RAP are the result of negotiations of the village authorities themselves. Some villages agreed that all the land should be registered under the name of a single village and that negotiations between villages would be held later.
25. Figure 3 above is an overview of the situation of these villages and hamlets in relation to the project footprint. The following sections provide details on the impacts of acquiring project-related land in this area.

3.2 AVOIDANCE AND MINIMISATION OF IMPACTS

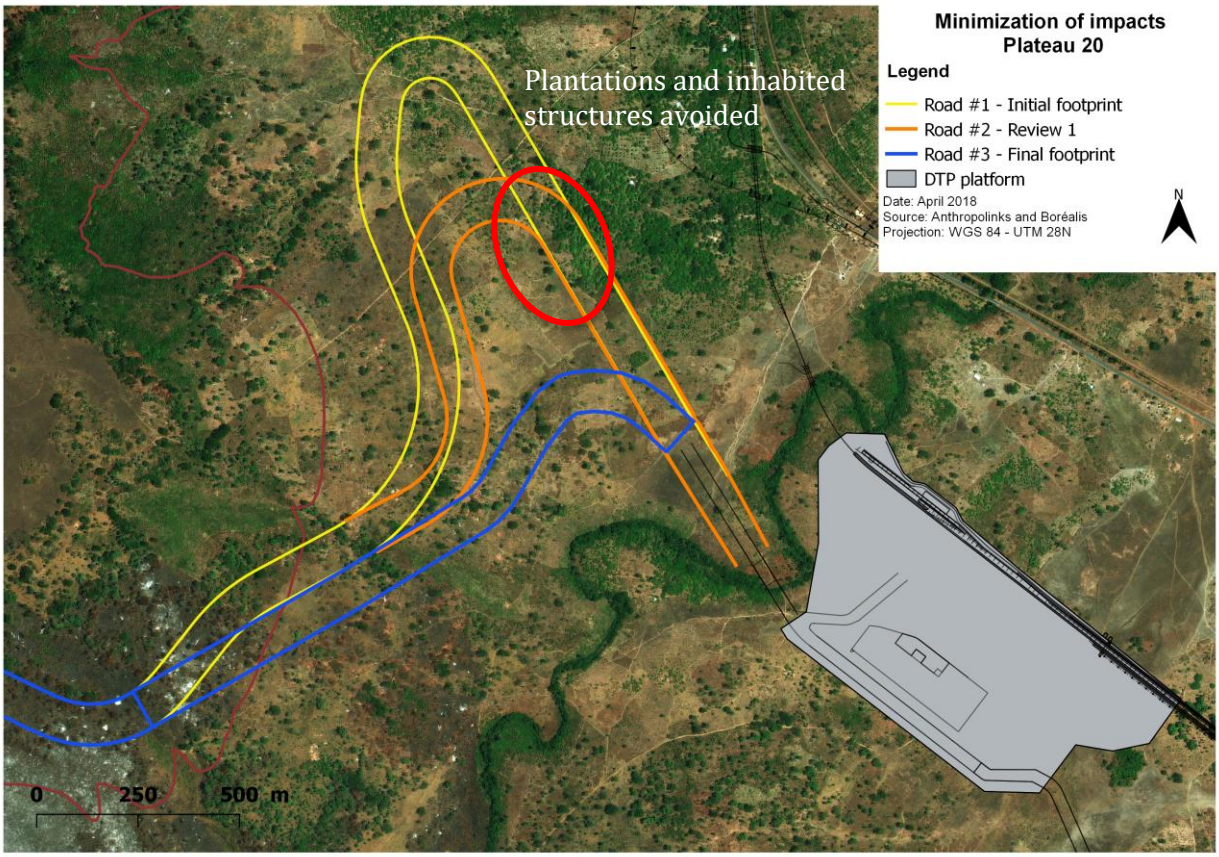
26. In order to reduce impacts, two footprint changes were made jointly between the RAP team and the GAC design team. These changes focused on:
    - The route of the access road to Plateau 20
    - The route of the access road to Plateau 26

3.2.1 Changes to the Access Road to Plateau 20

27. The field reconnaissance actions by the RAP team and the initial asset inventories revealed that the route planned for the access road to Plateau 20 physically affected approximately 10 concessions and a community access road to the plateau. In order to limit the impact, road

alignment changes were discussed between the RAP and GAC team and were implemented by the design team. Figure 4 below presents the proposed changes to avoid physical impacts on a set of concessions and to avoid cutting the only access road to Plateau 20 from the village of Bhoundou Lengué.

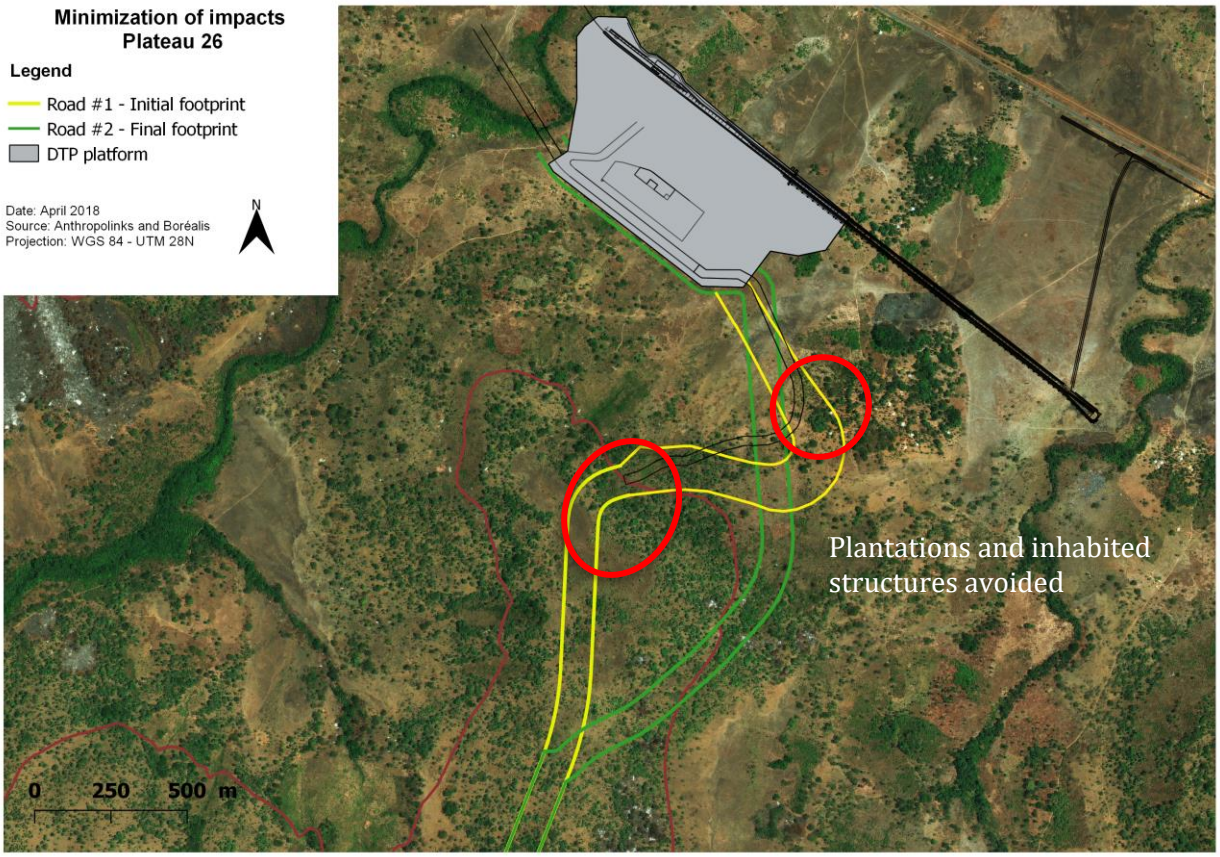
Figure 4: Minimisation of impacts related to the access road to Plateau 20



3.2.2 Changes to the Access Road to Plateau 26

28. The alignment of the access road to the Plateau 26 has been corrected to limit as much as possible the subsequent impacts (see Figure 5). The access road to Plateau 26 crosses the lands of Balahoun Hakoundè Thiandi village, a resettlement site for people affected by the Béli Kindy RAP. In its initial route, the road affected vast plantations that had just been acquired with compensation money by PAPs who had been physically and economically affected by the Béli Kindy RAP. If the new route does not save all the newly acquired plots, it can at least significantly reduce the subsequent impacts.

Figure 5: Minimisation of impacts related to the access road to Plateau 26



3.3 IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHOD

29. The Béli Kindy RAP and this RAP were created by the same team (Boréalis, AnthropoLinks, Giovannetti) using the same methodology. Only the schedule and some variations due to the peculiarities of the land are presented here. For a detailed view of the general approach and the tools used, please refer to ***Section 3.3 Impact Assessment Method p. 22 of the Béli Kindy RAP***.

3.3.1 Preliminary Reconnaissance and Cut-off Date

30. A preliminary series of visits and consultations took place throughout the area to identify the villages affected by the project. These visits were conducted by the RAP team accompanied by a GAC community liaison officer (CLO), guides (selected in the villages by district presidents and GAC), the president of Dambantian District, the representative of the chief of Tanéné District and witnesses. The purpose of these visits was to present the work, the teams and the affected areas, and to solicit the participation of the communities in conducting reconnaissance work.

31. A pre-inventory of assets and households, like the one conducted in the Béli Kindy RAP, could not be completed for this RAP due to several factors, notably:

- The nature of the asset affected. In the absence of structures, a pre-inventory cannot be effective. In addition, it is impossible to identify by pre-inventory all the rights-holders of the agricultural plots because the boundaries between plots cannot be assessed without careful surveying work that is no longer part of the pre-inventory.
- The vast majority of affected land is uncultivated or developed community land. The identification of households and assets – the elements of the pre-inventory – is simply not suitable in this case.

32. The cut-off date meetings were conducted according to the following schedule:
    - On December 5, 2017, in the villages of Bhoundou Lengué, Thiowaye and Lopé Tambangourou
    - On December 8, 2017, in the villages of Balahoun Hakoundè Thiandi and Kantambafenda

33. The cut-off date was announced in each village by a team composed of the RAP team, a GAC community liaison officer, the chief of the concerned district (or representative), and an agent representing the technical services of the sub-prefecture, mandated by the sub-prefect (see Section 3.3.2 below). This new provision is an agreement between GAC and the sub-prefecture. Photographs of these meetings are presented in the Photographs section on p. 68.

3.3.2 Socio-Economic Surveys and Asset Inventories

34. The survey of households potentially affected by the project started on December 9, 2017 but had to be interrupted on December 11, 2017 so communities could begin negotiations with GAC on the terms of compensation for community lands. The survey resumed on January 15, 2018 with the same team. Due to community standoffs, the inventories were finalised on site by the GAC team, supervised remotely by Boréalis. All survey work was finalised on April 3, 2018.

35. The survey methodology is designed to identify and describe the physical assets affected, including plots and property structures, and thereby identify all households that have property rights or rights related to the use of the physical assets. It is the same method used in the Béli Kindy RAP (***see Section 3.3.2 p. 22 of the Béli Kindy RAP*).**

36. Developed plots (perennial and annual crops) were identified and described: coordinates, status, crop type, maturity, trees, etc. Owners and users were identified with the support of community representatives. A group of several community guides was appointed at the public meeting before the survey started and they helped identify owners and users. Neighbours of contiguous plots and witnesses were systematically present.

3.3.2.1 Specificities of the method in relation to the Béli Kindy RAP

Prefectural Committee

37. A significant change from the Béli Kindy RAP was the onsite presence of a prefectural committee composed of four people for each identification. These four people were divided into the four inventory teams. The presence of the prefectural committee is pursuant to an agreement between GAC and the sub-prefecture on December 22, 2017. The purpose of this committee is to continue the work of the RAP team, particularly in identifying community lands and resolving conflicts.

Identification of Community Lands

38. Community lands were identified in several successive stages. The first step in the approach was to identify villages with land on the plateaus. This was done during reconnaissance meetings by going from village to village and conducting interviews with traditional authorities.

39. The second step was to "walk" the boundaries of the land affected by the project footprint in the presence of village authorities, representatives of the communities, and the prefectural committee. At the request of village authorities, intervillage meetings were held in the absence of the field team to allow them to negotiate and make decisions.

40. The third step was to visit the site again in the presence of the same stakeholders and to measure the boundaries and count tree species (the list of tree species is presented in Appendix 1). The definition of community lands is a delicate operation because it is potentially highly conflictual. The prefectural committee played a mediating role in the conflictual discussions about the boundaries between the different villages. The RAP team

took note of the collective decisions taken by the village authorities in the presence of witnesses and the prefectural committee.

41. For example, the villages of Kathiampa and Kantambafenda, in conflict over an affected area, jointly decided to have the lands registered under Kantambafenda and to reach a mutual agreement thereafter. These decisions were taken in the presence of and in agreement with the members of the prefectural committee. The RAP team respected the collective decision by registering the lands under Kantambafenda.

Survey of Tree Species with Commercial Value

42. Following community claims and a joint decision by GAC, communities, sub-prefecture and prefectural authorities, tree species found on community lands as well as in perennial plantations and annual crops were counted.

43. With regard to community lands, identification was based on a list of 67 tree species validated by GAC and the prefectural director of the environment (dated January 31, 2018).

44. Five tree species have since been added and accounted for in the area (perennial or annual crops). These species are bamboo (*Bambusa sp.*), néré (*Parkia biglobisa*), mokhé (*Dialium guineense*), natural palm (*Elaeis guineensis*), and non-indigenous but cultivated medicinal trees. The inclusion of these five species arises from numerous community claims in previous RAPs and is the result of negotiations between GAC and these communities.

3.3.3 Identification of Community Land Users

45. Work has been carried out to identify the users of community lands, particularly herders. In addition to collecting information from village monographs and focus group discussions (see Section 4.1.6), two specialists focused specifically on livestock and herders in close partnership with the rest of the RAP team. The approach to this important issue of livestock herding is developed in Section 4.1.4.

3.4 AFFECTED LAND

46. The infrastructure covered by this RAP (quarries of years 1 to 5 and access roads to Plateaus 20 and 26), hereinafter referred to as "the project," affect 816.6 hectares of land distributed between community lands and lands used by households. The qualitative surveys conducted in villages not affected by the Béli Kindy RAP revealed that the land categories and land management methods are the same as those described in the Béli Kindy RAP. No difference was found. The details of the land management methods are presented in detail in ***Section 4.5 Land Categorisation and 4.6 Land Tenure of the Béli Kindy RAP***.

3.4.1 Developed Land

47. The inventories have shown that 19.42 affected hectares (28 plots) are lands held in a traditional way and developed by individuals/households. These individuals/households may be users on family land or may have purchased the plot in a traditional way. These lands are therefore considered appropriated and developed. None of the affected lands have land titles.

48. As stated in the Béli Kindy RAP (***see Section 4.6.5.3 of the Béli Kindy RAP***), since 2014, the traditional system of access to land has gradually shifted to a monetarised system reflecting, on the one hand, the considerable increase in areas devoted to the production of cashew trees and, on the other hand, the acquisition of land by mining companies. Land is now bought and there is a market for it, but there is no legal procurement process. We are talking here about traditional procurement.

49. Of the 19.42 affected hectares, 9.66 ha (divided into 18 plots) belong to households already affected by the Béli Kindy RAP who used the compensation money to purchase, prepare and develop new agricultural plots. Only 3 plots (for a total of 2 ha) have not yet been put into production but are in the preparatory stage.

50. Figure 6 below shows the location of the plots affected by the access road to Plateau 20, and Figure 7, the plots of land affected by the access road to Plateau 26.

Figure 6: Developed plots affected by the access road to Plateau 20

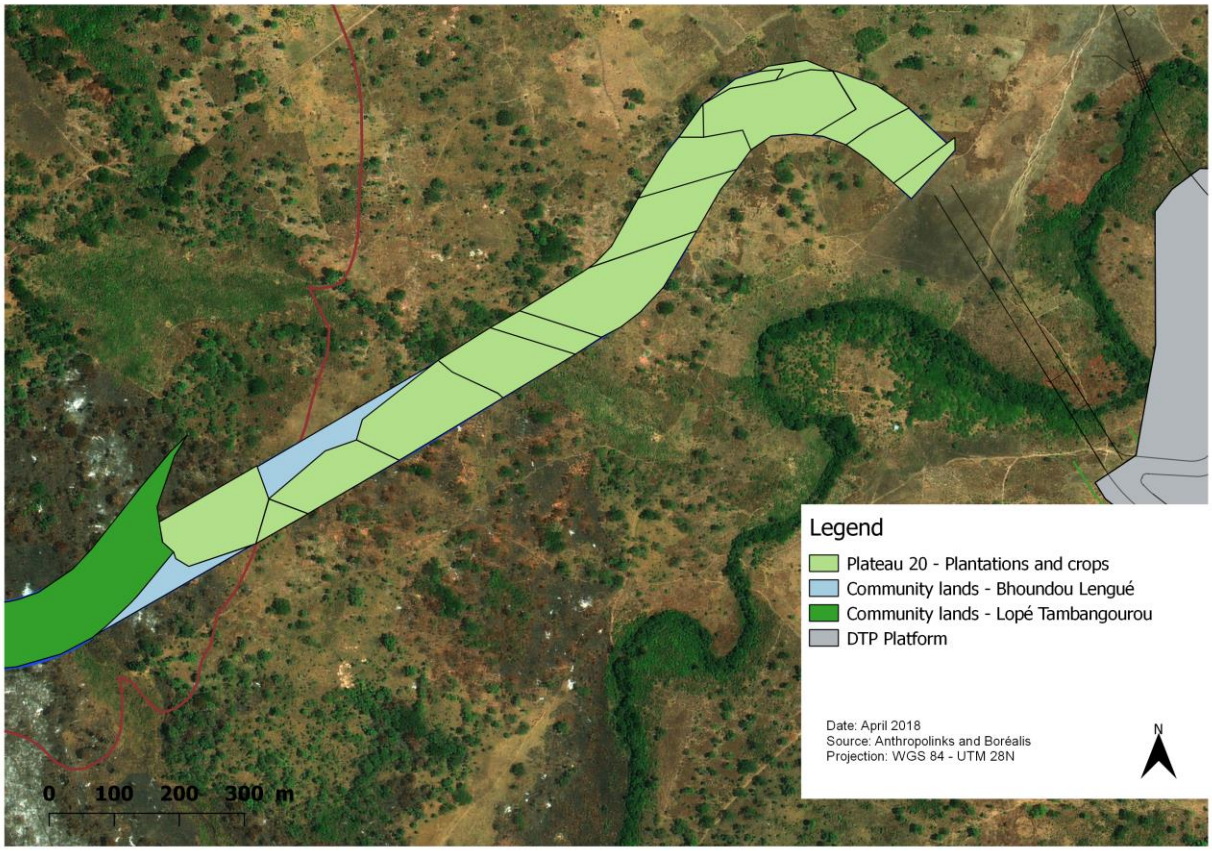
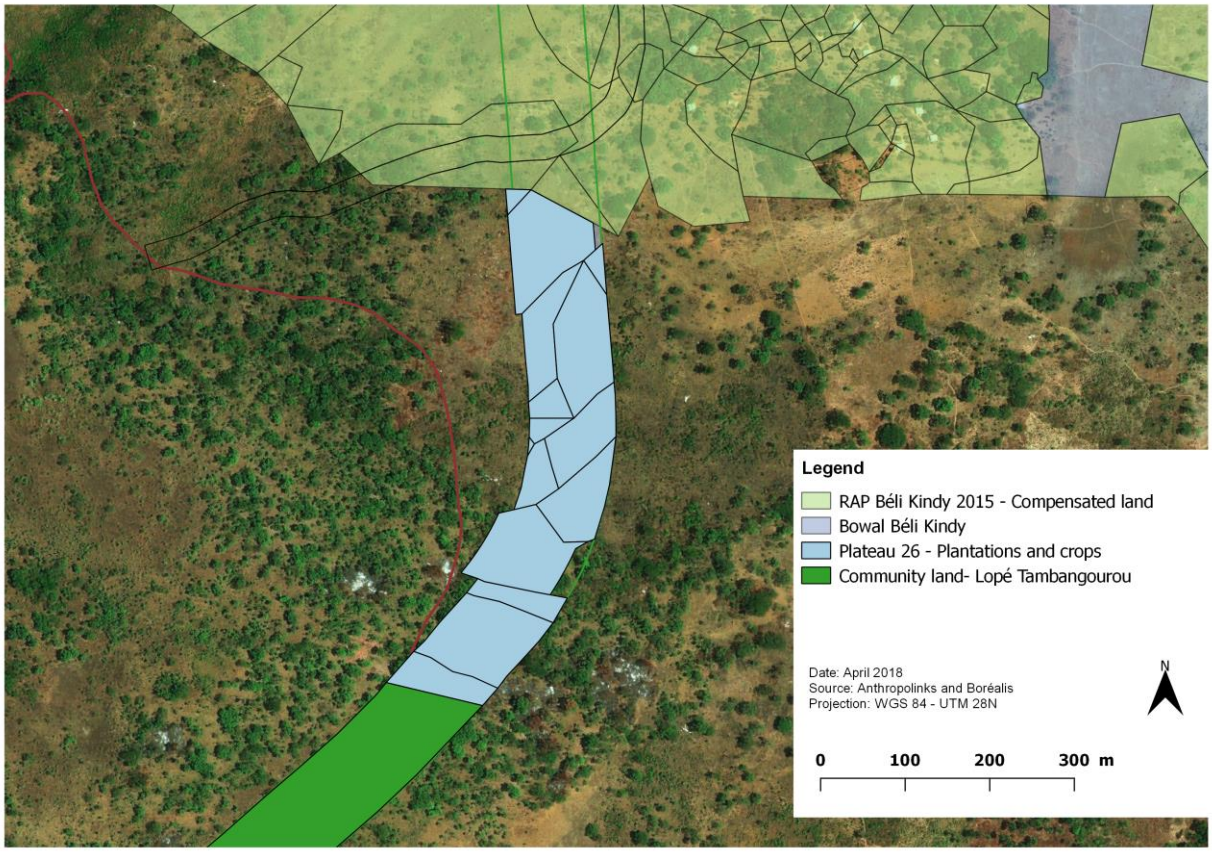


Figure 7: Developed plots affected by the access road to Plateau 26



51. All affected plots are agricultural plots. No residential plot has been identified. As in the Béli Kindy RAP, agricultural plots are those that are solely for the purpose of agriculture. Residential plot refers to an entire concession comprising dwellings, ancillary structures (latrines, kitchens) and *tapades* (areas occupied by subsistence crops, market gardens and perennial crops).

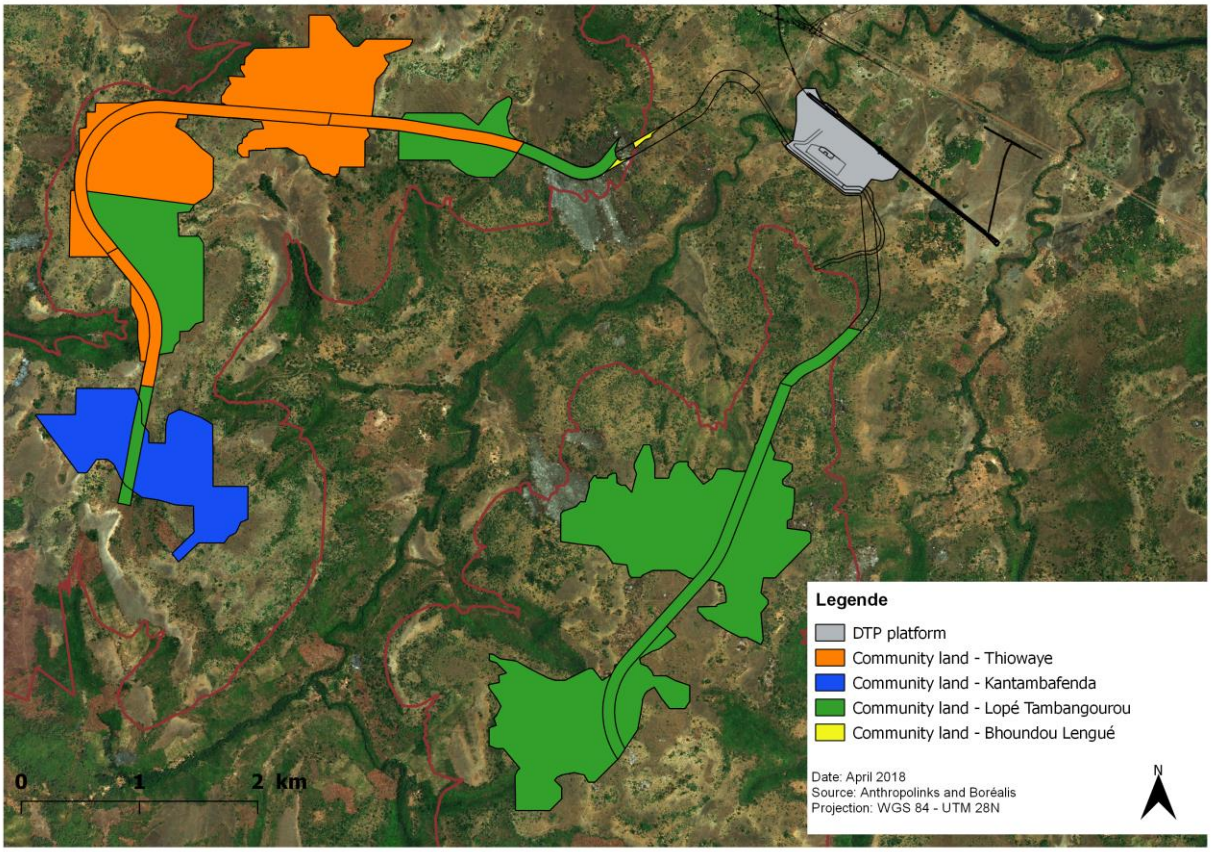
3.4.2 Affected Community Land

52. Not all identified lands are allocated or used by households/individuals. 797.2 hectares are community lands under traditional tenure belonging to surrounding villages. Figure 8 shows the community lands affected by access roads and quarries. These community lands are mainly composed of wooded formations, locally called *donghol*, and herbaceous formations on the bauxite plateaus, called *bowé* (***see Sections 4.5 Land Categorisation and 4.6 Land Tenure of the Béli Kindy RAP***). Due to their low productive potential, these community lands are collectively managed and used for the gathering of timber and non-timber forest products (gathering of straw, medicinal plants, gravel, sand, firewood, etc.) and for herding purposes.

53. In fact, the *donghol* and *bowé* are heavily used by herders for grazing, stocking animals, gathering fodder, etc. (***see Section 4.6.2 Collective Land of the Béli Kindy RAP and Section* 5.3.2** in this report for more details). The affected community lands are mostly on Plateaus 20 and 26, with both access roads and quarries having an impact on the lands.

54. The project not only affects natural resources used by local communities to improve their livelihoods and the herders who have a critical need to access the *bowé* to graze animals, but also the revenue of customary village owners who receive annual payments from herders for access to lands (see 5.3.2.4).

Figure 8: Community lands affected by the access roads and quarries of Plateaus 20 and 26



3.4.3 Summary of Affected Land

55. Table 1 below summarises the details of the affected lands in each village (type of land, number of plots, and surface areas).

Table 1: Summary of the different types of affected plots and their surface areas.

	Plateau 20 access road	Plateau 26 access road	Plateau 20 quarries	Plateau 26 quarries
Number of affected residential plots	0	0	0	0
Number of affected agricultural plots	13	15	0	0
Number of plots that are undeveloped but undergoing preparation	2	1	0	0
Total number of affected agricultural plots	16	16	0	0
Cumulative surface of affected residential plots	0	0	0	0
Cumulative surface of developed plots	11.82	5.6	0	0
Cumulative surface of plots that are undeveloped but undergoing preparation	1.11	0.87	0	0
Cumulative surface of agricultural plots	12.93	6.47	0	0
Cumulative surface of affected community lands	82.4	43.1	391.2	280.5
Number of affected community plots	1	0	3	1
Total affected surface by project component	95.3	49.57	391.2	280.5

56. Table 2 below breaks down the affected surface areas by type of land, by component and by village.

Table 2: Affected surface areas (in hectares) by type of land, by component, by village

	Béli Kindy		**Bhoundou Lengué**		**Lopé Tambangourou**		**Thiowaye**		**Kantambafenda**	
	Comm. land	Dev. land	Comm. land	Dev. land	Comm. land	Dev. land	Comm. land	Dev. land	Comm. land	Dev. land
Plateau 20 access road	0	0	1.34 ha	12.93 ha	20.16 ha	0	61.1 ha	0	0	0
Plateau 26 access road	0	8.27 ha	0	0	43.11 ha	0	0	0	0	0
Plateau 20 quarries	0	0	0	0	102.54 ha	0	187.98 ha	0	100.5 ha	0
Plateau 26 quarries	0	0	0	0	280.33 ha	0	0	0	0	0
Total surface by type	0	8.27 ha	1.34 ha	12.93 ha	446.1 ha	0	249.3 ha	0	100.5 ha	0
Cumulative surface by village	8.27 ha		14.27 ha		446.1 ha		249.3 ha		100.5 ha	

3.5 AFFECTED BUILDINGS

3.5.1 Residential Buildings

57. Only one residential building is affected. It is a *case* of traditional construction (single-room structure with mud brick walls, a packed dirt floor and a thatched roof, measuring 12.7m^2). It is inhabited by the plantation caretaker.

3.5.2 Ancillary Structures

58. The list of ancillary structures covered by this RAP is the same as those covered in the Béli Kindy RAP (***description in Section 3.5.2, Ancillary Structures of the Béli Kindy RAP***).

59. Table 3 below describes the total number, by type, of identified ancillary structures.

Table 3: Details of affected ancillary structures

Type of structure	**Total number**
Case (kitchen and storage)	3
Animal shelter	0
Wells	0
Showers	0
Latrine	1
Hut	5
Total	9 ancillary structures

3.6 AFFECTED AGRICULTURAL LAND

3.6.1 Agricultural Land

60. The affected agricultural land is mainly used for subsistence crops and perennial plantations. All affected agricultural land is outside the village, consisting of annual crops (slash-and-burn agriculture) and cashew plantations (potentially with other trees), which occupy increasingly larger areas each year. These lands are developed by individuals who have administrative rights to these lands. 28 plots with a total size of 19.42 ha (0.69 ha on average) have been identified.

61. In addition, 2 ha (divided into 3 plots with an average area of 0.66 ha) have not yet been put into production but are under preparation.

62. No *tapade*-type agricultural land (that is, intensively farmed land, which is in the concession and therefore private, ***see Sections 4.5 and 4.6 of the Béli Kindy RAP***) is affected by the project components.

3.6.2 Affected Crops and Trees

3.6.2.1 Annual Crops

63. Very few annual crops have been identified as affected. As they represent small sites (a few square metres in size) located in the middle of perennial crops, the latter is considered the principal vocation of the affected lands. Table 4 below breaks down the distribution of the few annual crops affected.

Table 4: Details of affected crops

Type of crop	Surface area in m²
Rice	0
Cassava	0
Mixed crops	0
Cowpea (local beans)	2.2 m²
Pineapple	0
Taro	0
Peanuts	0
Peppers	69.6 m²
Aubergine (long and round)	57.1 m²
Ginger	0.5 m²

3.6.2.2 Trees

64. Figure 9 below shows the distribution of 41,498 trees affected by the project. These trees were identified in plantation and crop areas, as well as on all affected community lands, in accordance with the methodology set out in Section 1.1.1.1.

65. This list includes planted trees (cashew, mango, banana, medicinal trees, etc.), but also useful wild tree species such as the néré, azobé, natural palm, etc., which are considered by the Ministry of Water and Forests as commercially valuable species and intentionally kept in plantations.

Figure 9: Distribution of affected trees

	Plateau 20 access road	Plateau 26 access road	Plateau 20	Plateau 26	Number of trees
Fruit trees					**10,311**
Cashew	6,219	3,512	18	25	9,774
Bamboo	0	0	0	200	200
Pineapple	95	99	0	0	194
Banana	3	49	0	0	52
Lemon	26	2	0	0	28
Guyava	5	3	0	0	8
Mango (ungrafted)	26	25	0	0	51
Wild palm	2	0	0	0	2
Selected palm	3	0	0	0	3
Forest tree					**31,188**
Azobé	0	16	28	9	53
Kapok (forest)	113	62	523	364	1,062
Mokhé / Black tamarind	432	86	418	654	1,590
Néré	834	1,046	9,640	6,528	18,048
Sandan	407	594	2,623	2,059	5,683
Sougué	7	9	72	146	234
Vène	446	202	2,554	1,315	4,517
Total trees					**41,498**

Table 5 below lists the trees identified in the agricultural plots (that is, those considered as perennial crops) and details the stage of maturity identified.

Table 5: Details of perennial crops identified on affected agricultural plots

Tree species	Seedling	Non-producing young plant	Producing young plant	Mature	Total
Cashew	4,631	1,037	3,980	83	9,731*
Pineapple	0	180	14	0	194
Banana	22	22	8	0	52
Lemon	4	14	10	0	28
Guyava	2	6	0	0	8
Mango (ungrafted)	34	15	2	0	51
Mokhé / Black tamarind	103	0	3	0	106
Néré	99	24	9	10	142
Wild palm	0	1	0	0	1
Selected palm	2	0	1	0	3
Total	4,897	1,299	4,027	93	**10,316**

** 18 cashew trees were registered in the name of the community of Lopé Tambangourou. They were not counted as perennial crops but were instead included in the compensation amount for community lands.*

3.7 AFFECTED COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES

No commercial structure is affected by the components of this RAP.

3.8 AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

3.8.1 Physical Displacement

66. Only one household is physically affected (by the access road to Plateau 20). It is the household of a plantation caretaker who lives on the agricultural plot in a basic one-room house.

67. The building, a square *case*, is in the middle of the agricultural plot and cannot be considered as a concession. No plots are affected.

3.8.2 Economic Displacement

68. 28 households (totalling 158 persons)[2] have an agricultural plot that is affected by the project, and the resulting impact on their means of production means they are economically displaced. This figure includes the one physically displaced household.

69. In addition to these 28 households, 32 herding households (totalling 365 persons) are economically displaced. The project affects the pasture and stocking areas that they use and, in some places, cuts off their movement routes and their access to the few existing watering points. These herders, who use the resources of community lands (see Section 5.3.2.4), have been the subject of a special survey whose methodology is detailed in Section 4.1.4.

70. Quarries and access roads will hinder the movement of animals between pastures (on the *bowé* and the *donghol*) and between pastures and watering points and will also reduce the surface area available for grazing, including *bonés'* pastures, the main fodder resource in the rainy season. It was not possible to accurately quantify the affected fodder potential. A more specific study will have to be conducted.

71. A total of 60 households, including 511 persons, are economically affected.

3.9 SUMMARY OF DISPLACEMENT TRIGGERED BY THE PROJECT

72. Table 6 below summarises the main key indicators of displacement triggered by the project in terms of economic activities, housing and households.

Table 6: Summary of displacements triggered by the project

	Plateau 20 access road	Plateau 20	**Plateau 26 access road**	Plateau 26	Total
Affected surface (ha)	95.33	391.2	49.57	280.5	816.6
Number of physically displaced households	1	0	0	0	1
Number of economically displaced households (not including herders)	13	0	15	0	28
Number of economically displaced herding households					32
Total number of displaced households					60

[2] *This figure should be treated with caution as only 16 household questionnaires could be conducted.*

	Plateau 20 access road	Plateau 20	**Plateau 26 access road**	Plateau 26	Total
Number of economically displaced persons (not including herders)	85	0	73	0	158[3]
Number of persons in economically affected herding households					365
Total number of affected persons					523
Number of affected residential structures	1	0	0	0	1
Number of affected non-residential structures	3	0	6	0	9
Number of affected residential plots	0	0	0	0	0
Number of affected agricultural plots	13	0	15	0	28
Surface of affected agricultural plots	12.93 ha		6.47 ha		19.4 ha
Number of affected fruit trees	6378	18	3690	225	10311
Number of affected tree species	2239	15858	2015	11075	41498
Number of villages with affected community lands	3	3[4]	2	1[5]	3 (not including villages with claims and omitting double counts)
Surface in ha of affected community lands	82.4 ha	391.2 ha	43.1 ha	280.5 ha	797.2 ha

3.10 IMPACTS ON COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

3.10.1 Water and Sanitation

73. There are no water or sanitation services in the project footprint, thus the project does not affect water and sanitation services. The pumps and wells used by the population are not in the project footprint.

3.10.2 Electricity

74. There is no electricity supply system in the area, thus the project has no impact on the supply of electricity or access to it.

[3] *This figure should be treated with cuation as only 16 household questionnaires were completed. For each unsurveyed household, one person was added to the total number of counted people (for an additional 12 people).*

[4] *This number does not include the village of Kathiampa, which claims to have affected lands but has decided to register these lands under the name of Kantambafenda for the time being.*

[5] *This number does not include the village of Lopé Kalisse, which claims to have affected lands but has accepted to register these lands under the name of Lopé Tambangourou for the time being*

3.10.3 Education

75. No school infrastructure is affected by the project.

76. Of the 280 identified school-age children in households (of which 196 live in herding households), 86 are in school (28 of them girls), which is a relatively low enrolment rate of 30%. Only 57 children from herding households are in school (of which 21 are girls).

77. The children of households in the villages of Béli Kindy and Bhoundou Lengué attend schools in Balahoun, Bhoundou Lengué, Tinguilinta and Sangarédi, whereas the children of herders (from households in Horé Wendou, Kantambafenda, Thiowaye, etc.) attend schools in Guidaly, Madina and Dambantian Centre, with a few going to Béli Kindy or Sangarédi.

3.10.4 Religion

78. No religious building has been identified as affected by the project.

3.11 Impacts on Natural Resources

79. The majority of impacts identified are impacts on natural resources.

3.11.1 Bowé

80. As mentioned above and as highlighted in Figure 1 p. 7 (or Figure 17, p. 40, Figure 20 p. 43), the access roads and especially the quarry zones affect large *bowé* surfaces, the herbaceous formations characteristic of bauxite plateaus. These *bowé*, belonging to the village communities and whose access is managed by village authorities, are used by households for gravel (to build foundations and sell outside the community) and straw (for roofing, etc.), but above all, as pasture for herds (cattle and small ruminants). The *bowé* are the main fodder resource (from the start of the rainy season) for the significant number of livestock in the area (2,710 cattle and 1,215 small ruminants, see Section 5.3.2.6).

3.11.2 Wooded Areas

81. Many wooded groves are also affected by the project. Most of them are wooded savannah, but also open forests and gallery forests, located mainly on the edges of the plateaus, the upper part consisting mainly of *bowé*.

82. These wooded areas are heavily used by village communities (see Section 4.5.1 of the Béli Kindy RAP and Section 5.3.2 of this document), all the more so since this type of environment tends to shrink in favour of agricultural areas, particularly perennial plantations. These wooded areas provide many resources: medicinal plants, timber, firewood, livestock fodder, seasonal fruits, etc.

83. The wooded areas are also widely used to stock livestock in the dry season when it becomes necessary to move away from croplands and when fodder is difficult to find (see Section 5.3.2). In addition, these areas provide fodder at the end of the dry season for animals kept in the village and when all other resources are no longer sufficient. Forests, like the *bowé*, are indispensable in the agropastoral systems that constitute the farming method in the area.

84. While these wooded areas seem to constitute marginal resources compared to other types of areas, their access and exploitation should not be neglected as they are an integral part of the agroecosystem supporting the livelihoods of the people in the area (***see Section 4.5 of the Béli Kindy RAP)***.

3.11.3 Rivers, Springs and Ponds

85. Rivers and springs are generally found in valley bottoms and never on bauxite plateaus. No springs were identified as affected by the project.

86. However, access to the Pompowol River, located between Plateaus 20 and 26, will most likely be disrupted by the construction of access roads. This river is a very important water point because it is sustainable for all herders. In the dry season, the herders of the hamlets of Horé

Wendou, S. Madina and the village of Dogoyombé cross Plateau 20 with their livestock to drink at the Pompowol River.

87. Two waterholes have been identified on Plateau 20, but none are directly affected by the quarries.

88. Access to water is crucial for livestock herders in the area, and the Pompowol River and waterholes on the plateaus are the main sources of drinking water for the animals. Alternatives should be considered, such as drilling boreholes (see Chapter 8).

3.12 CULTURAL HERITAGE

89. The GPS coordinates of geolocalised cultural sites (tombs, cemeteries, genealogies, etc.) in the ESIA (Appendix 12.5) were superimposed on the project footprint to ensure that no such site will be affected. This information was supplemented by surveys conducted by the RAP team during the inventory phase. The surveys did not reveal the existence of cultural sites of any nature whatsoever in the footprint.

90. No cultural heritage sites are affected.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF AFFECTED POPULATIONS

4.1 METHODOLOGY

4.1.1 General Overview

91. This chapter presents the main socio-economic elements of reference of the populations affected by the project. The socio-economic survey campaign was conducted at the same time as the inventory of assets.

92. The methodology is the same as that implemented in the Béli Kindy RAP (***see Section 4.1 Methodology of the Béli Kindy RAP***). Specifically:

    - Initial information session on the upcoming campaign with authorities and communities;
    - Scouting missions in partnership with communities (giving rise to informal interviews conducted by the socio-economic team, providing a large amount of information)
    - The socio-economic survey consisting of a quantitative household survey (hand-over of the socio-economic questionnaire presented in ***Appendix 1 of the Béli Kindy RAP***) and a qualitative study (focus group discussions, observations, interviews, etc.).

93. The study focused on the footprint bounded by access roads and quarries. The footprint affects villages located in the sub-prefecture of Tanéné, in the districts of Dambantian and Tanéné, and the areas of Dambantian, Guidaly and Lopé Kaoumar. The five villages whose lands are affected are: Thiowaye, Kantambafenda, Lopé Tambangourou, Bhoundou Lengué and Béli Kindy. Surveys have also been carried out in the villages of Kathiampa and Lopé Kalisse who have land claims on the plateaus, and in the villages of Bhounna, Dogoyombé and the hamlet of Horé Wendou (dependent of Thiowaye), which are home to the herders who use Plateaus 20 and 26.

94. The survey schedule and a livestock-specific survey (see Section 4.1.4 below) are the only differences with the Béli Kindy RAP.

4.1.2 Schedule

95. It was not possible to conduct the survey campaign in a single continuous period because of the many oppositions, discussions and negotiations that took place between GAC and the affected communities (see Section 3.3.2, p. 13). The socio-economic survey began on

December 9, 2017 and was suspended on December 11, 2017. It started again on January 15, 2018 and was conducted discontinuously over the course of discussions between GAC and the communities until April 3, 2018. At that time, several heads of affected households still refused to be counted and surveyed.

96. The communities were informed and consulted at each step and for each activity through regular meetings involving village authorities, the communities, and authorities from the district and sub-prefecture.

97. The livestock survey was conducted in parallel and in close collaboration with the socio-economic team and the inventory team. It ran from November 28 to December 12, 2017.

4.1.3 Resources

98. The socio-economic survey team consisted of four people: two Guinean investigators, one Guinean senior socio-economist and one expatriate expert in social survey. The surveys were conducted in Pulaar, Soussou or French, depending on the preference of the respondent.

99. The team for the livestock survey, an important issue in the affected area, consisted of two people: a senior expatriate, specialist in livestock and farming issues with significant experience in Guinea and in the area in particular, and a Guinean senior zootechnician (30 years of experience), who for five years had held the position of regional facilitator of the Livestock Support Program in the Boké region and who speaks the regional languages perfectly. These two specialists conducted a quantitative and qualitative survey to precisely define the impacts of the project on livestock activities. The methodology used is presented in Section 4.1.4 below.

4.1.4 Livestock Survey

4.1.4.1 Objectives

100. Herding is an important economic activity in the area, even though it was not the subject of a specific survey during the Béli Kindy RAP because of the very low number of herders affected by the infrastructure addressed by that RAP (only one affected herder). On the other hand, the qualitative data collected revealed intensive use of the *Bowé* for herding, hence the need to conduct a study dedicated to the issue for this RAP.

101. The objective of this livestock study is to better understand herding practices in the area, describe how they are affected by the project, and identify the resources and households affected.

4.1.4.2 Approach

102. The affected villages were identified during reconnaissance missions and during various meetings conducted by the RAP team. Field visits then targeted villages with community lands on Plateaus 20 and 26 as well as the communities to which herders belonged. These field visits helped to refine the knowledge on herding practices (technical itinerary, seasonality, number of livestock, etc.) and to identify affected communities and households.

103. Team members were sent to the areas used (mainly on the plateaus) in order to geotag, as far as possible, the places frequented by the herders as well as any resources used (notably watering points, pastures, etc.). This work could not be systematic or exhaustive because of the short duration of the mission, the season (tall grasses made travel very difficult) and the reluctance of communities. Field visits, qualitative surveys and a satellite photo approach were used to identify the areas used by the herders and to better understand the areas and resources affected.

4.1.4.3 Tools

104. A focus group manual (***developed in the Béli Kindy RAP, see Appendix 1 of the Béli Kindy RAP***) was used to identify the practices and areas concerned.

105. A livestock survey questionnaire (see Appendix 3) was administered to each identified herder. It focused on the technical itinerary, mobility and seasonality, and was designed to gain a better understanding of the practices.

106. A questionnaire on socio-economic aspects (presented in Appendix 2) was also administered to each herding household in order to assess the importance of the herding activity in terms of "income" for these families. It also confirmed some information obtained during the first phase of the survey.

4.1.5 Household Socio-Economic Survey

107. The socio-economic quantitative survey (socio-economic questionnaire) was conducted among 47 households (including 31 herders) out of the 60 affected, for a survey completion rate of 78%. The socio-economic questionnaire is exactly the same as that used in the Béli Kindy RAP (***see Appendix 1 of the Béli Kindy RAP***).

108. As mentioned in Section 4.1.4 above, a socio-economic questionnaire dedicated to herders was also conducted to better understand the operation of livestock activities in the household.

4.1.6 Qualitative Surveys

109. The qualitative surveys carried out mainly in focus groups (FGDs) were conducted systematically in each village affected physically or economically. Discussions were held with the traditional authorities to produce a monograph on the village, women and youth. The survey grids are the same as those used in the Béli Kindy RAP (***see Appendix 2 of the Béli Kindy RAP).***

110. The purpose of these surveys is threefold:

- Collect information on affected villages
- Identify possible differences with villages in the Béli Kindy RAP
- Engage and consult populations

111. All of these consultations are presented, village by village, in Appendix 4 “Community Profiles”.

4.2 Overview of the Area Affected by the Project

4.2.1 Location and Geography

112. The area affected by the project (access road and quarry components of Plateaus 20 and 26) is located about 10 kilometres west of the village of Tinguilinta, south of the area affected by the infrastructure subject of the Béli Kindy RAP.

113. The access roads leave the infrastructure platform, crossing an area that has already been the subject of a land acquisition by GAC, and extend into the valley before climbing on Plateaus 20 and 26, respectively located in the southwest and southeast areas of the infrastructure platform. Access roads and Plateaus 20 and 26 are south of national road RN22.

114. All people living in the area affected by the project identify themselves as ethnic Fulani. The vast majority of affected villages are, however, villages under traditional Landouma authority, except those of Bhoundou Lengué and Béli Kindy, which are under traditional Fulani authority. Although the area is traditionally known as an area of Landouma ethnicity, the process of fulanisation has led to the fact that Pulaar is now the most spoken language in the area.

115. Apart from Bhoundou Lengué, one of the largest villages in the concession (about 1,000 people according to the ESIA ERM/INSUCO) and to a lesser extent Béli Kindy (about 500 people), the affected villages are small in size, between 2 and 20 households (approximately 10 to 120 people). The hamlet of Horé Wendou, dependent on the village of

Thiowaye, is of considerable size with about 45 households, more than 150 people, whereas Thiowaye has 6 households and about 80 people.

116. Bhoundou Lengué and Béli Kindy are easily accessible because they are located along national road RN 22, connecting Sangarédi to Boké. This is not the case of the other villages, which are very isolated and difficult to access by paths in poor condition. The villages of Lopé Kalisse and Lopé Tambangourou are the most isolated of all and almost inaccessible by car in the rainy season.

117. As in the case of the Béli Kindy RAP, the main livelihood activities are:

- Subsistence agriculture, consisting of extensive slash-and-burn agriculture carried out on the slopes of the plateaus and market gardening or small-scale gardening under the orchards in the valleys;
- Perennial plantations, namely cashew nuts, a particularly important income-generating activity in the villages concerned, which continues to grow today;
- Small livestock (ruminants and backyard poultry);
- Gathering wood and other forest products (charcoal, medicinal plants, gathering and selling wild fruits, etc.).

118. The peculiarity with respect to the previous RAP is the identification of herders (of cattle and small ruminants) in the area. These herders practice an important agropastoral activity, moving through the areas affected by the project. They carry out short-distance transhumance, leading their herds one-by-one, depending on the season and the agricultural activities, to different spaces: fields after harvests, the Bowé in the rainy season, forests in full agricultural season and at the end of the dry season, etc. The area is only slightly affected by long-distance transhumance.

4.2.2 History of the Area

119. The affected villages are in the same geographical and historical area as that affected by the Béli Kindy RAP. The general history of the area is therefore the same. For a general overview of the history of the area, refer to ***Section 4.2.2 Historical Overview of the Béli Kindy RAP***.

120. Below are some historical landmarks specific to villages that have not yet been studied during the Béli Kindy RAP.[6]

121. The villages of Thiowaye, Kantambafenda, Lopé Tambangourou and Dogoyombé are the oldest settlements dating from the middle and end of the 19th century. Thiowaye and Dogoyombé seem older because they were created during the expansion period of the Fulani theocratic regime at Fouta Djallon (late 18th century), but the information found remains very imprecise. All these villages were created by the Landouma in search of land and who settled in areas still not appropriated. Fulani populations from the Fouta Djallon or from the western part of the concession (Wossou, Soucka) were then received in the villages or settled on the land, creating today new hamlets that are larger than the villages of origin. This is the case, for example, with the villages of Béli Kindy and Bhoundou Lengué (created respectively in 1911 and 1958) or the hamlet of Horé Wendou (created in 1961), which is now three times larger than the village that had first settled there. While the Fulani populations are numerically the most important, they use lands managed by Landouma populations.

[6] *We present here, without distinction, the villages whose lands are affected and the villages in which surveys were carried out, as they are home to herders using the affected lands.*

4.3 GOVERNANCE

4.3.1 Administrative Organisation

122. As previously mentioned, the affected villages all fall within the Boké prefecture, Tanéné sub-prefecture and two districts (Tanéné and Dambantian). Table 7 below provides an overview of the administrative organisation of the villages whose lands are affected.[7]

123. For further details on the administrative structure in Guinea and the roles and responsibilities of the different levels, refer to ***Section 4.3.2 Administrative Subdivision and Associated Authorities of the Béli Kindy RAP***.

Table 7: Administrative organisation of villages with affected lands

Sub-prefecture	District	Area	Affected villages (name of the locality)	Hamlets
Tanéné	Tanéné	Guidaly	Thiowaye	Horé Wendou
	Dambantian	Dambantian	Kantambafenda	Each of these villages has several dependent hamlets unaffected by the project
		Lopé Kaoumar	Lopé Tambangourou	
		Béli Kindy	Béli Kindy	
			Bhoundou Lengué	

124. Affected herders also live in villages in the Dambantian District (Dogoyombé and Bhounna villages) and the Tinguilinta District.

4.3.2 Village Governance System

125. The qualitative surveys did not reveal any differences in the local governance methods of the villages of Béli Kindy and Bhoundou Lengué as described in the Béli Kindy RAP and the other villages affected by this RAP. The villages are organised in the same manner:

- Concession with *tapade* and fruit plantations, areas of agricultural crops on the slopes of plateaus, away from dwellings;
- Governance is carried out through a council of elders and a village chief (depending on the council of elders);
- The council of elders consists of representatives of the founding families (including customary holders), religious authorities (Imam, Muezin) and village intellectuals;
- Women and youth are not represented in the council of elders but are consulted through representatives who are also presidents of dedicated organisations (women, youth).

126. For a detailed overview of governance systems, refer to ***Section 4.3.3 Village Governance Systems of the Béli Kindy RAP.***

4.4 MAIN SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AFFECTED POPULATIONS

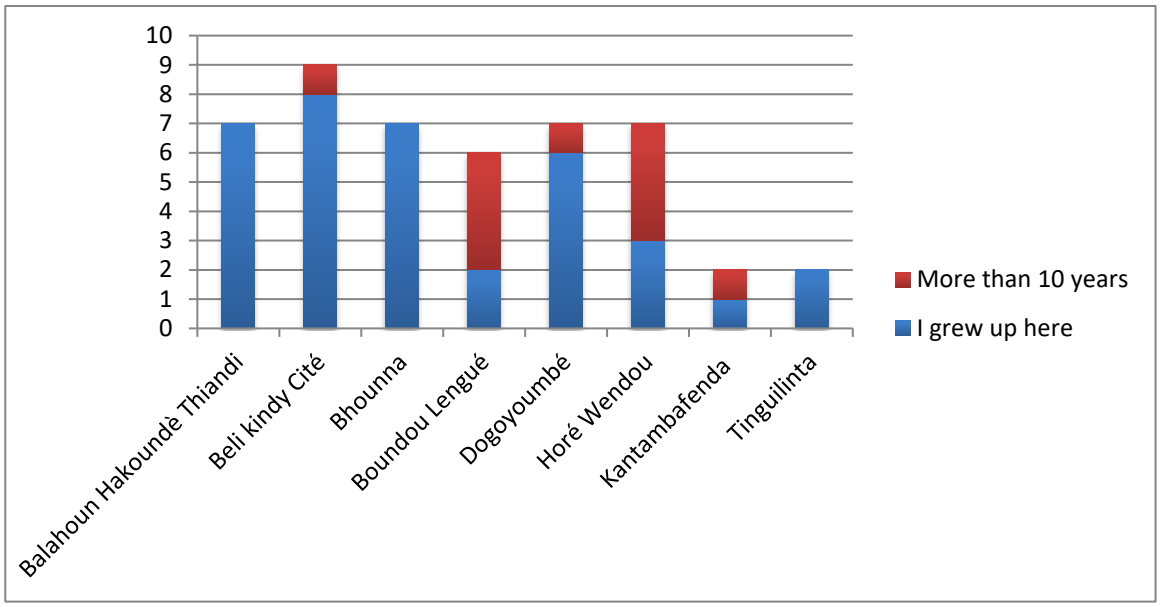
4.4.1 Ethnicity and Origin

127. All (100%) of the affected households (and members of households) say they belong to the Fulani ethnic group. No Landouma households or households of any other ethnicity have been identified among the affected populations.

[7] *Only the villages whose land is affected by the project are shown here. Excluded from the list are the home villages of affected herders who use land in the project's area of influence but not within their home village.*

128. More than 76% of the affected households declared that they have always lived in the area (see Figure 10), while the remaining 34% (mainly in the hamlet of Horé Wendou and Bhoundou Lengué) reported they had lived there for more than 10 years.

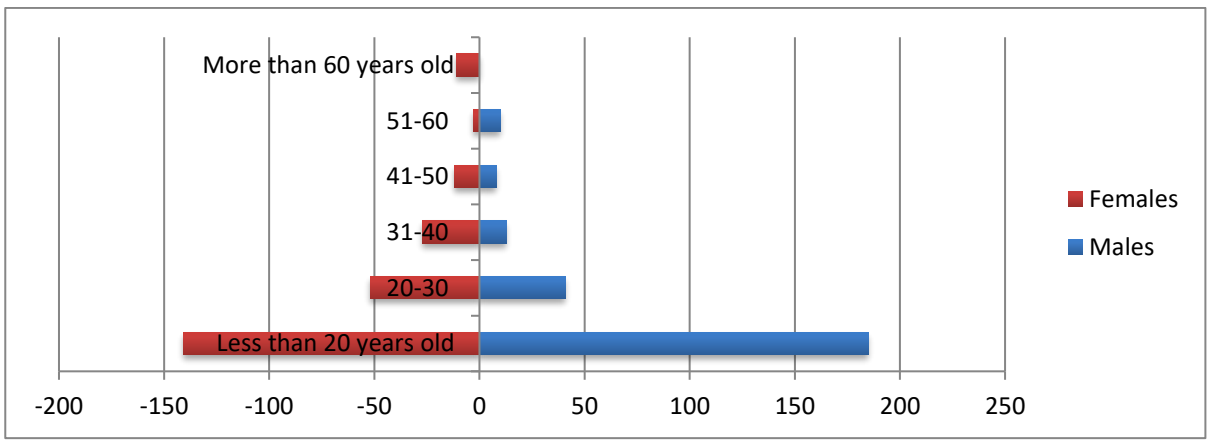
Figure 10: Time residing in the area



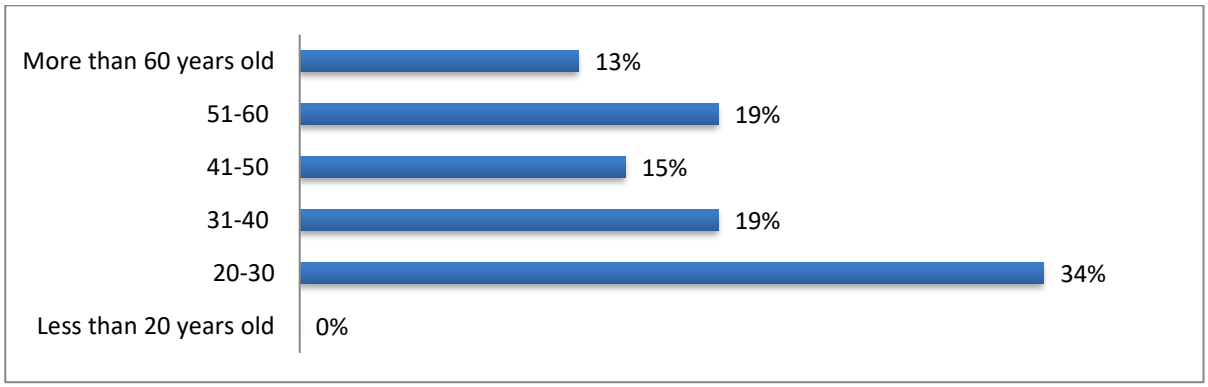
4.4.2 Demography

129. As shown in Figure 11 below, the gender distribution is relatively well balanced in the impact area with 51% men and 49% women. The population is young with 63% under 20 years old.

Figure 11: Age pyramid of affected populations

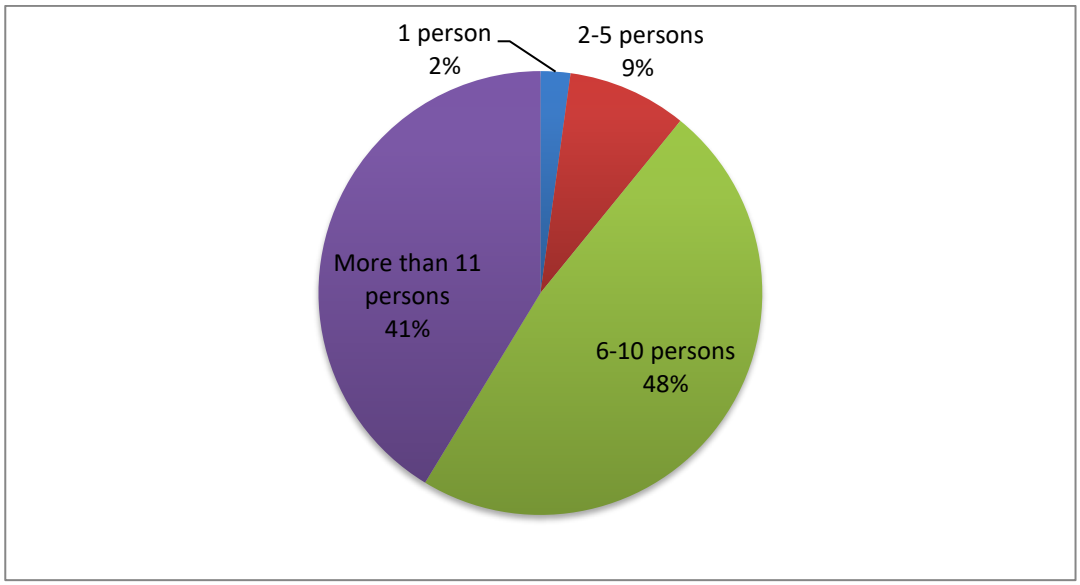


130. The distribution of heads of households by age is similar to the figures presented in the ESIA baseline for the whole concession area and in the Béli Kindy RAP. The largest concentration of households in the 20-30 age group are herders.



131. The average number of persons per household is 10.8. As shown in Figure 12 below, 48% of households are composed of 6 to 10 people and 41% have more than 11 people. Households are larger than those affected by the Béli Kindy RAP. Herding households have a larger number of people.

Figure 12: Distribution of households by size



132. No female-headed household is affected.

133. More than 50% of affected households are polygamous with an average of 3 wives per polygamous male. The number of co-wives is higher in herding households.

4.5 Land Categorisation and Land Management Procedures

134. Surveys have shown that land categorisation, organisation and management practices are the same as those described in the Béli Kindy RAP. No significant differences were noted. For more details refer to ***sections 4.5 Land Categorisation and 4.6 Land Tenure of the Béli Kindy RAP***.

135. A particular element is worthy of mention for this RAP as it has implications for the compensation terms and has been the focus of discussions and negotiations between GAC and communities during the asset inventory phase (see 3.4.1), which was already an important issue during the Béli Kindy RAP: the price of land, its increasing monetarisation, and the availability of alternative farmland. In recent years, due to the expansion of cashew farming on one hand and the acquisition of land by mining companies on the other hand, the

traditional system of land access has gradually shifted to a monetarised system. Land is now being bought and sold and there is a land market (***see Section 4.6.5.3 for the Béli Kindy RAP***).

136. The PAPs affected by the acquisition of the Béli Kindy RAP's lands have used the compensation money to buy new land to replace their affected plantations and restore their livelihoods. It appears that the footprint of this project (including the access roads) affects some of these newly acquired lands. Purchased after the overwintering period of 2017, they had not yet been put into production at the time of the asset inventory for this RAP. There are no productive trees that can be compensated. However, an investment has been made in terms of preparation work (felling, burning, stumping, etc.). According to the compensation matrices used in the Béli Kindy RAP, these bare lands are not eligible for compensation. They were paid for by affected people who invested the money they received as compensation for their previous losses. The communities questioned GAC on this issue and demanded discussions and negotiations to find a solution and to modify the compensation matrix on this point. The proposed solution is presented in Section 6.3.

4.6 SOCIAL ORGANISATION

137. Although the villages are composed mainly of two distinct ethnic groups, Landouma and Fulani, there do not appear to be any marked differences in terms of social organisation between the two. Both the Fulani and Landouma are patrilineal, patriarchal societies, where age, kinship relations and gender are differentiating and structuring factors. Households are part of lineages led by the lineage elder. The Landouma of the surveyed villages declare themselves to be Muslim. Islam plays an important role in daily village life.

138. As explained in the ***Béli Kindy RAP, Section 4.7, Social Organisation***, the Fulani society of the area is composed of the Fulani of Wassoulou[8] and former captives who fled the slave system of Fouta Djallon. The societies in the study area are less stratified and hierarchical than the Fulani societies of Fouta Djallon.

139. The social organisation in the area is highly focused on family, which includes a head of household, his wives (most households are polygamous) and their children. Usually, they all live in the same village, on a family concession under the authority of the head of the household. It is not uncommon for even married sons to continue living with their wives and children on the family concession.

140. Men and women carry out specific activities and, if everyone is responsible for the management of their own budget, the contribution to the family economy is well determined: men bring rice into the household, pay the children's school fees, manage the land, etc., while the women are responsible for the "sauce" (everything that goes with the rice), the health of the children, and the maintenance of the home. In Landouma society, unlike Fulani society, the education of children is not entirely the responsibility of women. Men are responsible for educating little boys, while girls are educated by their mothers.

141. Women have access to land through their husband who is in charge of managing the land available for the household. They cannot transfer or give land, but they can own and manage as they see fit the yields of any activities on the land.

142. Women are married young, between the ages of 13 and 17, and cohabitation is prohibited. Divorce is theoretically possible under certain conditions, but it is still not widely accepted socially. Excision is prevalent in all the villages surveyed.

143. Women and youth do not participate in the village's political decisions, although they are informed and may give their opinion via representatives chosen by the entire village.

[8] Fulani populations originating from eastern Guinea, a territory formerly occupied by the Bambara who adopted the Malinké language.

144. Women and youth are organised through dedicated associations (for women and youth), which are places of mutual aid, exchange, conflict management and also serve as tontines.

145. For more information on all these aspects, refer to ***Section 4.7 of the Béli Kindy RAP***.

4.7 DWELLINGS

146. As stated, very few structures are affected. The only affected buildings are traditional round or square *cases* made of mud bricks and thatched roofs, and huts (straw huts).

147. In this context, we are referring more to huts and ancillary structures than dwellings.

4.8 HOUSEHOLD POSSESSIONS

148. There is little in the way of household equipment. However, some goods are particularly present in all households, including mobile phones, owned by 97% of affected households, and motorcycles, present in 72% of households. The number of households owning motorcycles is particularly high compared to households affected by land acquisition under the Béli Kindy RAP (only 33% of households reported owning a motorcycle). 71% of herding households own a motorcycle, which seems logical in light of the isolation of the areas where these people live.

149. Bicycles are also present in 47% of households. 15% of households report owning a rice huller, which is high.

150. 13% of households own solar panels.

151. Herding households generally have more numerous and more expensive possessions than affected non-herding households. Despite this, no household reported owning any other goods worth more than USD 100.

4.9 ACCESS TO PUBLIC SERVICES

4.9.1 Electricity

152. None of the villages have electricity. The main source of lighting is candle and torch followed by solar.

4.9.2 Water

153. The inhabitants of Bhoundou Lengué obtain water through the many private wells in the village (***see the Béli Kindy RAP***).

154. The villages of Kantambafenda, Thiowaye and Lopé Tambangourou do not have wells or boreholes. The water supply comes from rivers in the immediate vicinity of the villages. In the dry season, they must dig holes in river beds to collect water, which is rarely of good quality (because it is ferruginous and often contaminated).

155. The water sources of the village of Béli Kindy have not been accessible since the land acquisition of the Béli Kindy RAP. Relocated inhabitants obtain water from boreholes on the new resettlement site.

4.9.3 Health

156. No healthcare facility has been identified in the area. Residents of Béli Kindy, Bhoundou Lengué and Lopé Tambangourou travel to the Tinguilinta health centre (10 km) or the Sangarédi hospital (35 km) to receive care. Residents of Kantambafenda and Thiowaye travel to Dambantian (for the health centre) or the Boké hospital (between 20 and 30 km).

157. Traditional medicine is still very present in the villages and cited as the first resort in case of illness.

4.9.4 Education

158. Access to education is very complicated in the area, particularly for the villages of Lopé Tambangourou, Kantambafenda and Thiowaye. The children of Lopé Tambangourou and Kantambafenda must travel to Dambantian for primary school and to Hamdalaye for secondary school. The children of Thiowaye attend a community school created by several villages in Guidaly, the main centre of the region. None of these villages have a Koranic school. For secondary school and college, students must travel to Sangaredi or Boké.

159. Of the 280 school-age children identified in households (of whom 196 are in herding households), 86 are enrolled (of whom 28 are girls), for a rather low enrolment rate of 30%. Only 57 children from herding households are enrolled (of whom 21 are girls) (**see Section 3.10.3**).

4.9.5 Access to a Banking System

160. Only 8 heads of household report having a current account (plus one head of household who has a savings account).

4.9.6 Market

161. There is no market in the affected villages.

162. The inhabitants of Béli Kindy, Bhoundou Lengué and Lopé Tambangourou are more likely to frequent the Tinguilinta market while those of Thiowaye and Kantambafenda go to Boké. There are some shops in Bhoundou Lengué and in the village where the inhabitants of Béli Kindy are resettled. This is not the case in the villages of Thiowaye and Lopé Tambangourou where no shop has yet been registered. The village of Kantambafenda is home to a small shop selling basic necessities year-round.

5. LIVELIHOODS

5.1 OVERVIEW

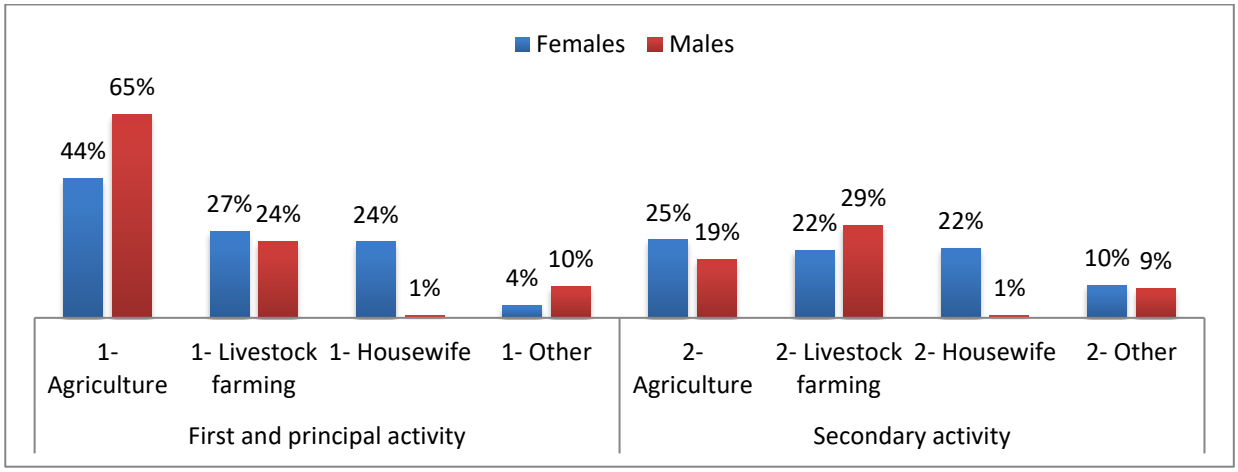
163. Much like the rest of the area and for all people affected by land acquisition under the Béli Kindy RAP, agriculture and livestock farming are the main activities of affected households (80%). Although agriculture is central, household economies as a whole rely on a combination of different activities. In these rural areas, livelihoods depend on the pluriactivity of household members.

164. Agriculture is the main activity for 65% of the men and 44% of the women in affected households (see Figure 13). After agriculture, livestock farming is the second most important activity (27% of men and 24% of women).

165. Of the 292 active persons in households, 158 (58%) are primarily involved in agriculture and 76 (26%) in livestock farming (men and women combined). 29% of men herd livestock as their secondary activity (22% of women). It is important to note that all individuals involved in herding activities belong to households identified as herding households. Despite this, 54% of the members in these households (115 people) are also involved in agricultural work. Very few households live on livestock farming alone.

166. A dozen women and a dozen men are involved in small-scale trading, mainly as a secondary activity. Only three people reported trade as their main activity. Among the affected persons are three marabouts, one state employee (a woman) and one CBG employee. Artisans are rare in the affected population, whereas they represented 34% of the population affected by the Béli Kindy land acquisition. Few people reported a third or fourth activity although this was recurrent during the Béli Kindy RAP.

Figure 13: Primary and secondary activities by gender



5.2 AGRICULTURE

167. The research did not reveal any new details. For information on agricultural activities, practices, farming calendars, etc. Please refer to **Section 5.2 Agriculture of the Béli Kindy RAP**.

5.3 LIVESTOCK FARMING

168. Livestock farming is an economic activity that is particularly affected by the construction of the access roads and quarries on Plateaus 20 and 26. As this aspect was not covered in the Béli Kindy RAP, a more detailed analysis will be presented in this document.

169. The work done for the ESIA (ERM-Insuco) showed that 20% of families on the concession owned livestock, but the number of herders was smaller to the west of the permit (the area covered by this RAP), this area being inhabited more by people of Landouma origin than Fulani. They estimated that only 2% of households make their living primarily from livestock farming, which is a relatively low percentage but nonetheless important in terms of the space occupied by the practice of extensive farming.

170. Although the majority of the people in the area own animals, most have only a few heads of livestock or, more commonly, only chickens and small ruminants. Cattle herding is not significant for all villages and is only practiced by a few individuals.

171. There are two farming systems in the area: small livestock farming, practiced by nearly every household, and agropastoral activities practiced by a smaller number of households.

5.3.1 Small Livestock Farming

172. Most affected households practice this type of farming, also known as “backyard farming”. In the Béli Kindy RAP, which affected a larger population, 21% of households reported practicing this activity and 14% identified it as their second most important income generating activity.

173. Small livestock farming is practiced around homes in the villages. This mainly includes poultry, sheep and goats. Poultry are left to fend for themselves, feeding on household waste and food found around the house. Small ruminants wander around the village and the owner's house in the dry season (a wooden bar is often placed around their neck to prevent them from walking through the doors of houses or into vegetable gardens). During the rainy season, they are mostly confined to a small pen in the concession or attached to a stake (especially goats) or sent away from the village if the flock is large enough. Those animals kept on site are fed with plants cut daily, either in the vicinity or in nearby wooded areas (grasses, shrubs, etc.).

174. This type of farming is not greatly affected by the project as opposed to extensive agropastoral farming (described below).

5.3.2 Agropastoral System

5.3.2.1 General overview

175. The most widely practiced farming method, which is particularly well adapted to the environment, is agropastoralism, an extensive farming system that utilises various landscape features and maintains a close link between livestock and agriculture. Animals are moved seasonally and according to agricultural calendars in order to benefit from diverse resources. These regular movements, whether over small or large distances, are essential due to the seasonal scarcity of certain resources. They play an important role in the prevention of bushfires, which are particularly feared in the region, and also maintain landscapes and ensure the protection of ligneous plants.

176. The bauxite plateaus, and the open forests bordering them, are critical spaces in the area's agropastoral system. The mining of Plateaus 20 and 26 will greatly impact local pastoral activities and affect the economy of several households and villages.

177. 32 households, from 9 villages9, were identified as using Plateaus 20 and 26 for their pastoral activities.

178. With increasing population pressure and the conversion of land into agricultural crops, herder/farmer conflicts are on the rise throughout Guinea. Conflicts between sedentary herders and transhumant herders are also developing, and many villages now prohibit the passage of transhumant herders.

179. It is essential to carefully consider the impact of this project on livestock farmers and to define appropriate compensation measures. Mismanagement of herder movements could lead to conflicts with growers in the area.

5.3.2.2 Description of seasonal movement

180. Every farmer decides how to manage his herd according to its size and the resources at his disposal. One of the defining characteristics of livestock farming as it is locally practiced is that herders are not customary landowners. They are dependent on the access offered to them by landowners (see 5.3.2.4).

181. In general, local agropastoral practices follow one of two models: small-scale transhumance (at the local scale and over short distances) and a large-scale transhumance (displacement of large herds over long distances).

182. Small-scale transhumance (the most commonly practiced) generally concerns small or medium herds that are moved around on village soil from one area to another according to the season. In the rainy season (July to December), the time when subsistence crops are mature, herds are moved away from the villages and agricultural areas and led to the pastures of the bauxite plateaus (the *bowé*). Throughout the rainy season, the *bowé* provide essential fodder for small ruminants and cattle. Cattle stay in a pen at night and are driven by a shepherd during the day to various grazing areas and watering points. Small ruminants may be kept in pens or left to wander. In December-January, when the harvests are finished and grass on the *bowé* is scarce, herds of cattle and small ruminants are brought down into the villages and agricultural areas where they feed on stubble (crop residue) and leave manure (the main organic fertiliser used). From March to July (dry season), when there is nothing left to eat, and the first sowing is done, the herds are once again taken away from cropland and stocked in either the village or the *donghol* areas (open forests). Fodder is mainly woody and gathered from forest areas. The *donghol* become the main spaces for foraging.

[9] *The nine villages are Balahoun Hakoundè Thiandi, Béli Kindy, Bhounna, Bhoundou Lengué, Dogoyombé, Horé Wendou (hamlet of Thiowaye), Kantambafenda, S. Madina (hamlet of Thiowaye) and Tinguilinta.*

183. Large-scale transhumance, which is carried out over great distances, is practiced very little in the area (only two herders reported practicing it). Also, the project area is not in one of the wide transhumance corridors used by herders from other regions. The distances involved are great: usually the larger herds move to the coast in the dry season in search of vast grazing floodplains, or further north to Gaoual and Fouta Djallon. Large-scale transhumance takes place from January to June, lasting five to six months. Only two herders in the area practice this type of transhumance, moving their herds to the coast in December.

184. Table 8 below details the different seasonal practices identified in the area.

Table 8: Calendar of seasonal farming activities

Type of livestock farming	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Herding large ruminants that remain in the area	Herd management on the outskirts of the villages; herds feed on agricultural residues on plots; divagation and/or shepherding according to the zone + driving the herd to watering points (generally rivers in this season) and wooded areas (*donghol*)						Herds occupy bauxite plateaus near the villages (overnight stocking and shepherding during the day) + watering at pools, watering holes, springs, nearby rivers					
Herding small ruminants (usually large flocks)	Herd management on the outskirts of the villages; herds feed on agricultural residues on plots; divagation and/or shepherding according to the zone + driving the herd to watering points (generally rivers in this season)						Herds occupy bauxite plateaus near the villages (overnight stocking and shepherding during the day) + watering at pools, watering holes, springs, nearby rivers					
Herding small flocks of ruminants	Herd management on the outskirts of the villages; herds feed on agricultural residues on plots; divagation and/or shepherding according to the zone + driving the herd to watering points (generally rivers in this season)						Animals remain in the village and/or are picketed + forage for food on the outskirts of the village. Some herders move animals under surveillance during the day to feed and drink.					
Herding large ruminants (large herds and large-scale transhumance)	Transhumance towards the coast or the Fouta (return journey) (alluvial plains)						Herds occupy bauxite plateaus near the villages (overnight stocking and shepherding during the day) + watering at pools, watering holes, springs, nearby rivers					

5.3.2.3 Access to watering points

185. Access to watering points is an important issue in this area where both humans and animals run out of water during the dry season. Movements are also dictated by the location of watering points. As these become scarcer during the dry season, herds may be forced to move daily to drink at perennial sources (often rivers).

186. The main sources of water used by herders are the following (see Figure 16):

- Pompowol River (between the two plateaus)
- Guidalywol River (west of Plateau 20)
- Thiaguibaliwol River (south of Plateau 20)
- Bhounnawol River (east of Plateau 26)

187. Several watering holes and a spring have been identified on the bauxite plateaus (see Figure 16). These are used intensively by nearly all herders. They are the ponds of Miri Moyha Thalèl on Lopé Tambangourou land (larger than a waterhole, this is a spring upstream from the ponds); the Pardeguela watering hole (on Lopé Tambangourou land); the Youpedji watering hole (on Lopé Tambangourou land); and the Wendou Bela watering hole at the foot of Plateau 26 (on Béli Kindy land). Some Horé Wendou herders cross the plateau during the dry season to water their flock in Pompowol River.

188. Access roads and quarries will undoubtedly hinder (or even cut off) the movement of animals to watering points. Solutions must be found to ensure that animals continue to have access to water.

5.3.2.4 Land management: land access

189. As previously stated, herders use the community lands of the villages, and to a lesser extent agricultural land, at the end of the harvest period. None of them owns land of their own for which they would have a right of unshared usufruct. Access to these lands may be free or paid depending on the status of the herder and their relationships with customary landowners.

190. 15 of the 32 herders claim they have to pay for access to pastures (*bowé* and *donghol* lands) from customary landowners or the village council of elders. They are mainly the herders of Horé Wendou and Dogoyombé, but also one herder in S. Madina, one in Bhounna and one in Balahoun Hakoundè Thiandi. Payments are made annually or monthly for occasional access. The cost of grazing access generally correlates with herd size. Livestock farmers with the largest herds of cattle must pay for access while in-kind arrangements are made for those with small herds. The rates are very variable, ranging from GNF 150,000 per year for a Balahoun herder with 80 head of cattle to GNF 2,000,000 per year for a Dogoyombé herder with 180 head of cattle.

191. In 2017, nearly 12 million GNF were paid for pasture rental (access rights) by the 15 herders concerned. The revenue generated from access rights to community lands are far from negligible for villages. Declining prairie grazing land represents a decrease in income for the villages that own affected community lands.

192. For other herders, access is by payment in kind (one or more oxen donated to the village) or preferential tariffs on dairy products.

193. In addition, access to watering points can carry a cost for large herds (one farmer claims to pay GNF 250,000 per year for a herd of 250 cattle) but is generally free.

5.3.2.5 Animal characteristics

194. The bovine breed, *N'dama*, is local. It is a small taurine breed, hardy and resistant to trypanosome infections. Its height varies between 1.20 to 1.40 m at the withers with its weight rarely exceeding 250 kg. This small cow gives poor quality milk production (1 to 2 L per day), but a satisfactory carcass yield (marketable quantity) on the order of 45 to 47%. On the calving side, the breed is fertile all year long, but calving is much more important in the dry season (January to March) than in the rainy season (July/August), which is unsuitable for calves.

195. The sheep and goats are also local breeds (*Djallonke*) very hardy and small, providing up to two annual lambing seasons for sheep (most frequent periods: Jan/Feb and Jul/Aug). They are well adapted to being reared while roaming and are also trypanotolerant.

196. The high prevalence of trypanosome in the region makes it difficult, if not impossible, in the context of extensive traditional herding to hybridise these three ruminant species with genetic contributions from exotic origins with the aim of improving the yield (size/weight) or milk production.

5.3.2.6 Herd size

197. The surveys have yielded a good estimate of the number of livestock (small ruminants and cattle) owned by herders in each village. Table 9 below shows that raising cattle (2,710 heads) is twice as popular among these herders as raising small ruminants (1,215 heads). This is very different from other villages where the primary vocation is agriculture and small ruminants are the only livestock except for a few teams of oxen for agricultural work.

Table 9: Estimated size of herds of cattle and small ruminants belonging to herders using Plateaus 20 and 26.

Location	Number of herders	Number of cattle	Number of small ruminants (goats and sheep)
Balahoun Hakoundè Thiandi	3	149	62
Béli Kindy	1	80	58
Bhounna	6	227	132
Bhoundou Lengué	1	25	55
Dogoyombé	8	1304	594
Horé Wendou (hamlet of Thiowaye)	8	506	262
Kantambafenda	2	90	10
S. Madina (hamlet of Thiowaye)	1	50	30
Tinguilinta	2	279	12
TOTAL	**32**	**2710**	**1215**

198. Only 13 of the 32 surveyed herders confirmed keeping livestock, but this is quantitatively marginal as it represents only 45 head (cattle) belonging to 13 individuals. This suggests a specialisation in cattle rearing and that non-herding households do not capitalise much in cattle.

5.3.2.7 Affected villages and households

199. Interviews with the villagers in the study area revealed that 32 livestock farmers in 9 villages engaged in herding activities on and around bauxite Plateaus 20 and 26.

200. Figure 14 and Figure 15 below show the geographic location and size of herds in the area. These two maps clearly show that the bulk of the herds, whether small or large ruminants, are located west of Plateau 20, at the villages of Dogoyombé and Horé Wendou. Cattle herds are also sizeable at Tinguilinta, but do not encroach upon the affected plateau area.

Figure 14: Distribution of cattle herds in the villages of the project area

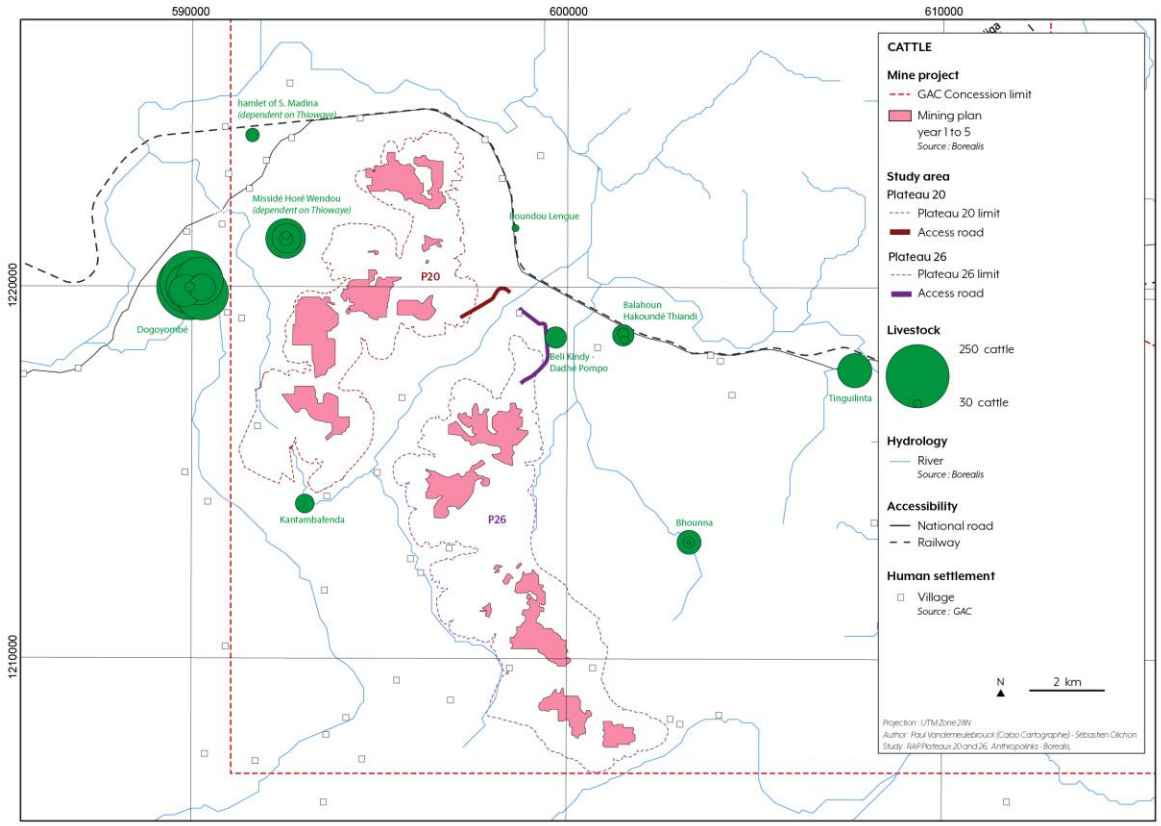
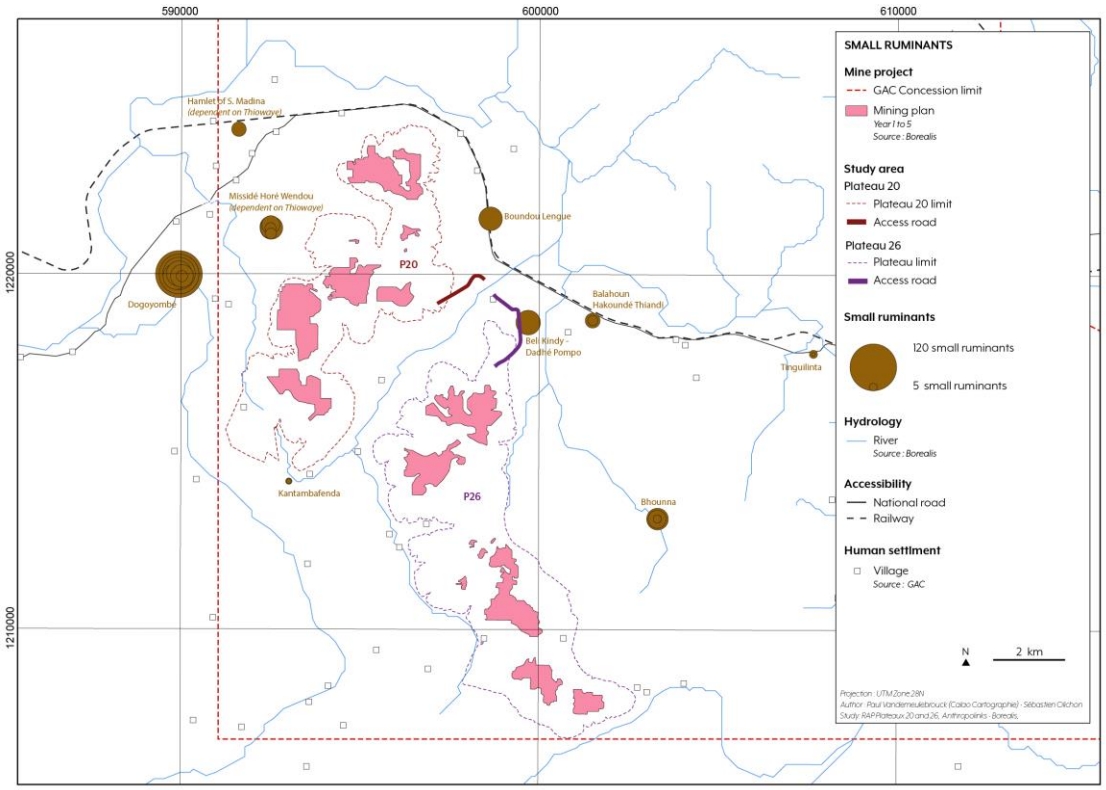
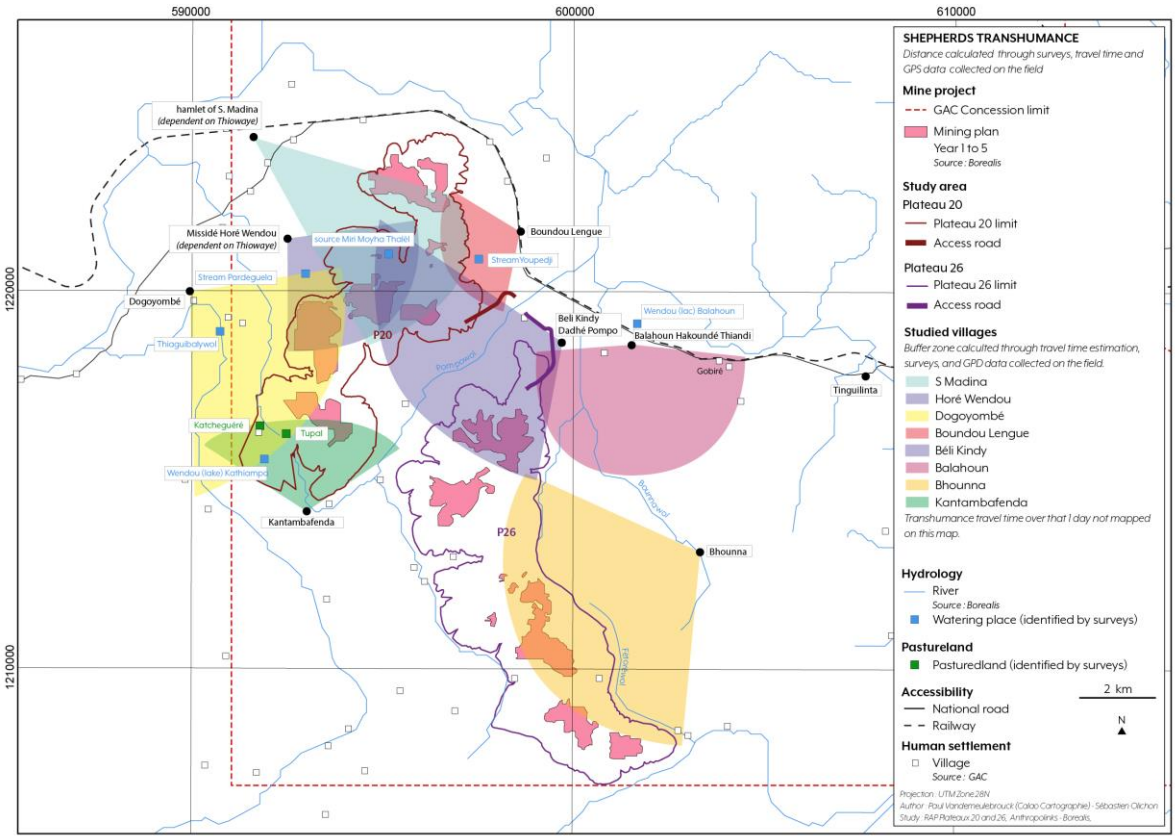


Figure 15: Distribution of small ruminant flocks in the villages of the project area



201. These nine villages use Plateaus 20 and 26 intensively for livestock activities, the *bowé* being an integral part of small-scale transhumance routes.

Figure 16: Areas used by each village during small-scale transhumance to Plateaus 20 and 26.



202. 202. In Figure 16 above, the area of impact of each village is indicated by coloured circles based on a cross-section of information obtained during surveys of livestock movement between the village and other places used for grazing, resting, watering points, etc. In addition to categorizing transhumance by place, distances were also estimated on the basis of an average herd movement of 4 km per hour.

203. 203. Details of the practices and areas frequented by herders are presented in Appendix 5 for each village.

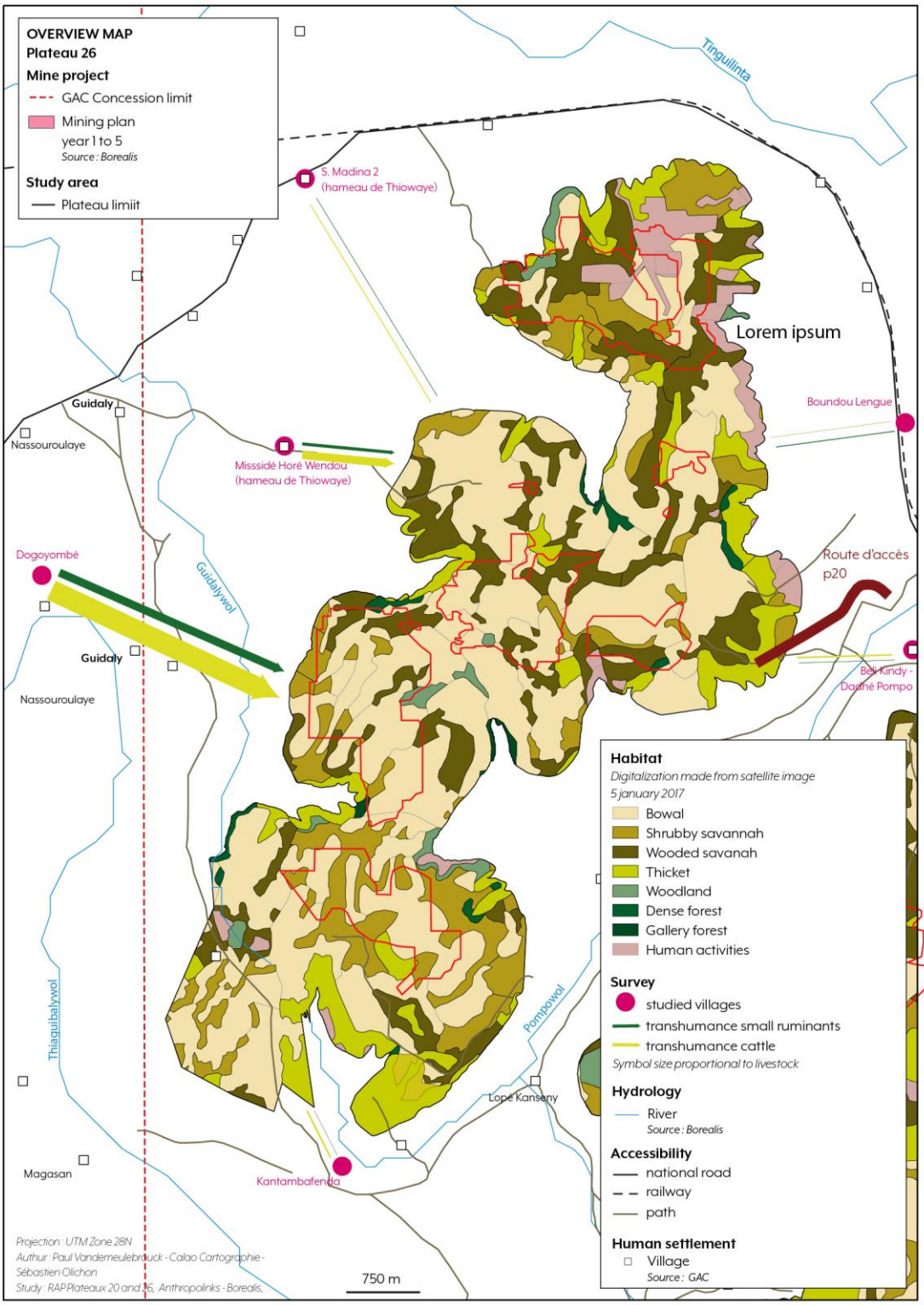
5.3.2.8 Use of Plateau 20 by herders

204. Herders in the area seem to mostly use Plateau 20. The vegetation is varied, forming savannah-type ecosystems including wooded and bushy savannah, but mainly on the upper part of the *bowé*. The rainy season (July to December) is a particularly favourable time for herding when meadows develop on the *bowal*.

205. The open wooded areas (*donghol*) are very small, as are other types of forest cover. Like the bowal, these areas are used to avoid agricultural areas in the rainy season, but they also play an important role at the end of the dry season to provide fodder for the animals when ground cover is no longer available. The development of cash crops (cashew nuts mainly in treed areas at the edge of plateaus) increasingly limits access for livestock. Figure 17 below clearly shows that the future quarry sites mainly cover the *bowal*-type ecosystem, which provides grazing ground for herders in the rainy season and thus makes it possible to predict the impact on the traditional extensive pastoral farming practiced by local herders.

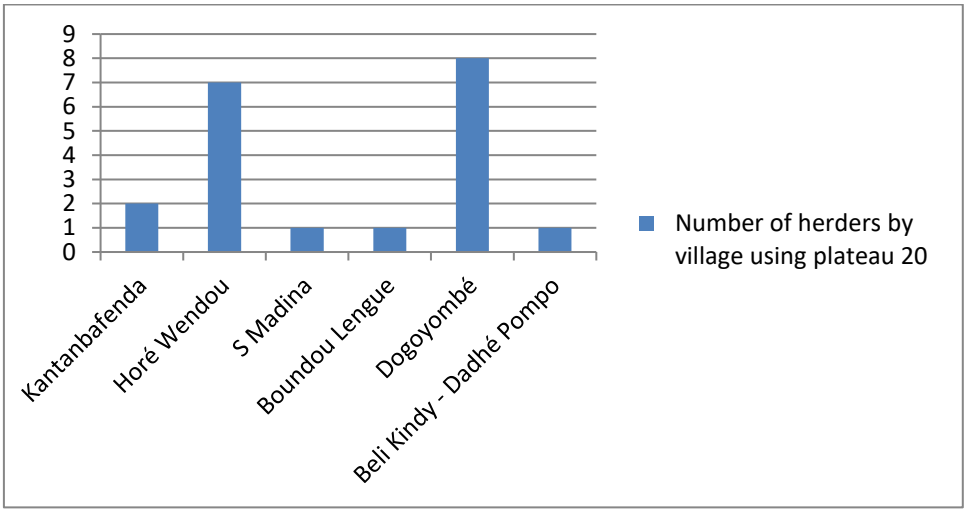
206. A list of affected herders can be found in Appendix 6.

Figure 17: Location of pastoral activities and resource types on Plateau 20



207. 20 herders have been identified as seasonally herding on this plateau (see Figure 18). This includes grazing animals during the rainy season or making short trips across the plateau in search of pasture and water, although the herders of Horé Wendou use the plateau year-round. These herders come from 6 villages, but the majority (three quarters) are from Horé Wendou and Dogoyombé, both located on the western edge of Plateau 20, a distance of under 3 km.

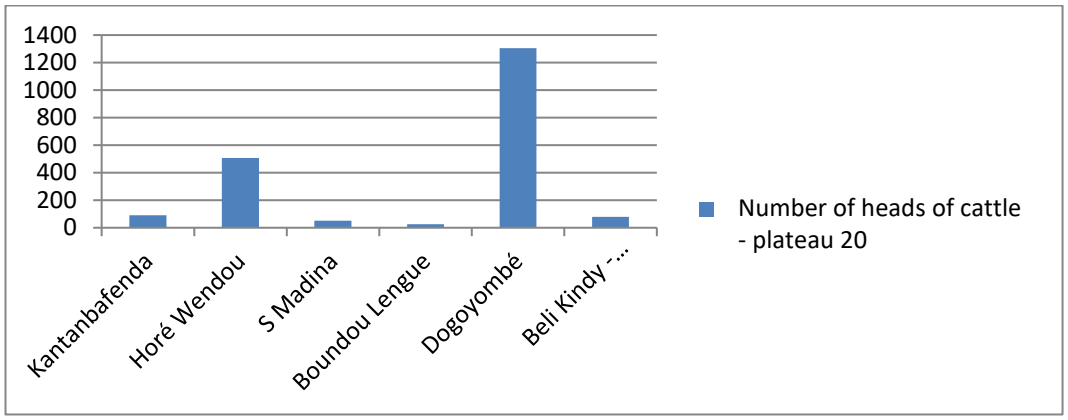
Figure 18: Distribution by village of herders using Plateau 20



208. There are no recognised transhumance routes for this plateau; animals pass through pastures to reach the plateau from the valley areas. The facilities on the plateau consist of 20 livestock pens (one per farmer) and 3 natural watering points (see Figure 16: the ponds of Miri Moyha Thalèl and the watering holes of Pardeguela and Youpedji), with access to rivers in the valleys.

209. The herders say there are currently some 2,055 head of cattle, of which 1,300 are from Dogoyombé and 500 from Horé Wendou. Figure 19 below gives an idea of the number of cattle taken to Plateau 20 for grazing by each village. GAC's mining activities on the Plateau will be a real problem for the herders of these two villages. Due to their location to the west of the plateau, herders from Horé Wendou have no other access to pasture areas, while herders from Dogoyombé have only limited access to another area south.

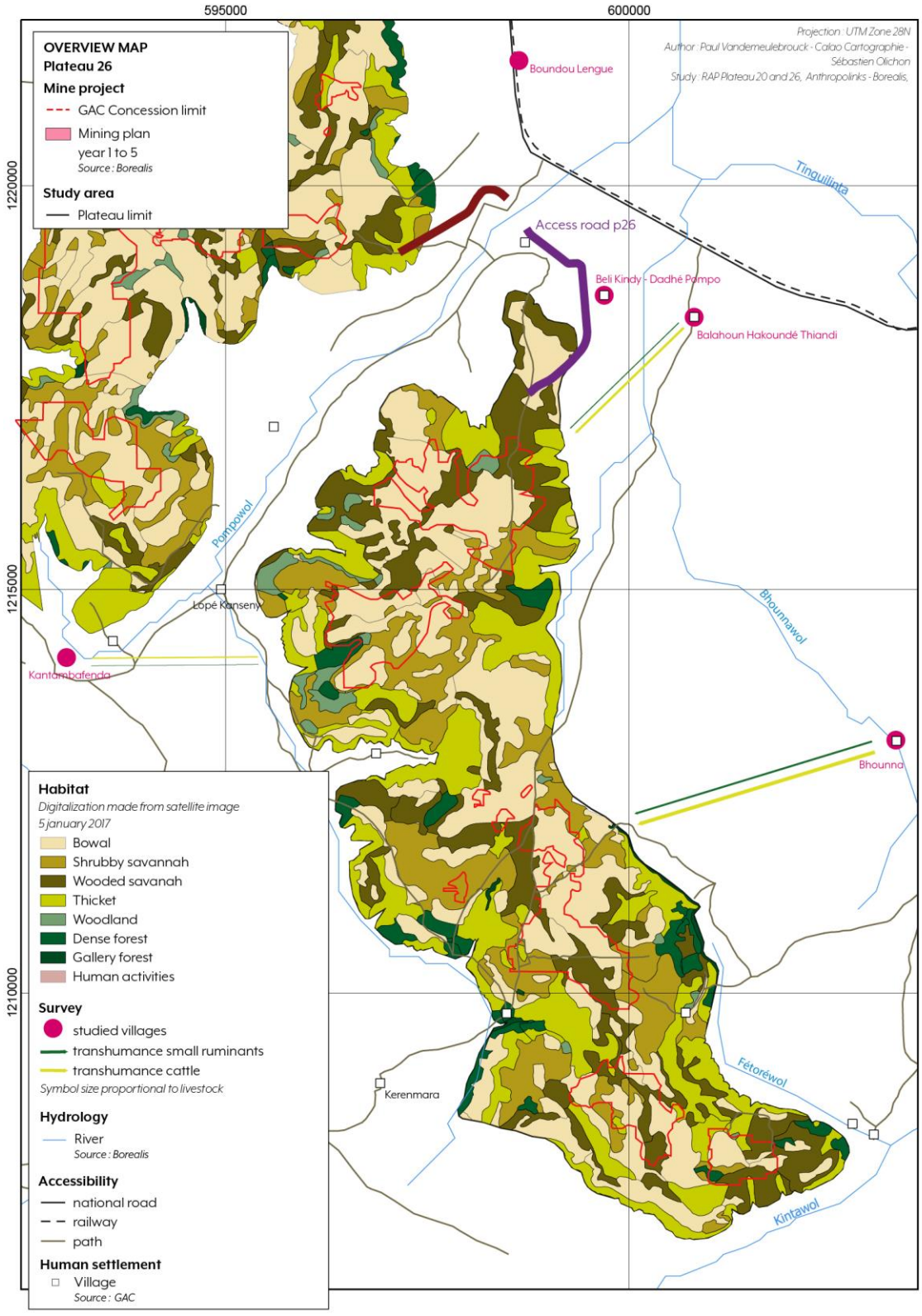
Figure 19: Number of livestock from each village using Plateau 20



5.3.2.9 Use of Plateau 26 by herders

210. The portion of Plateau 26 affected by the quarries inventoried for this RAP is used less for pastoral activities than Plateau 20. However, it has the same ecological characteristics as Plateau 20.

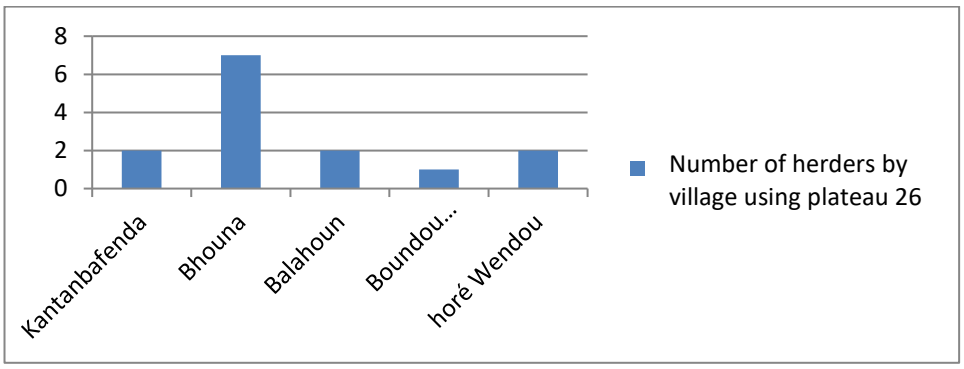
Figure 20 : Location of pastoral activities and resource types on Plateau 26



211. 14 herders have been identified as seasonally herding on this plateau, two of them occasionally (not every year). This includes grazing animals during the rainy season or making short transhumance through the plateau in search of pasture and water. Access to the pastures on the plateau is free for the majority of herders, each herder has a livestock lot and access to three natural watering points on the plateau that we could not identify.

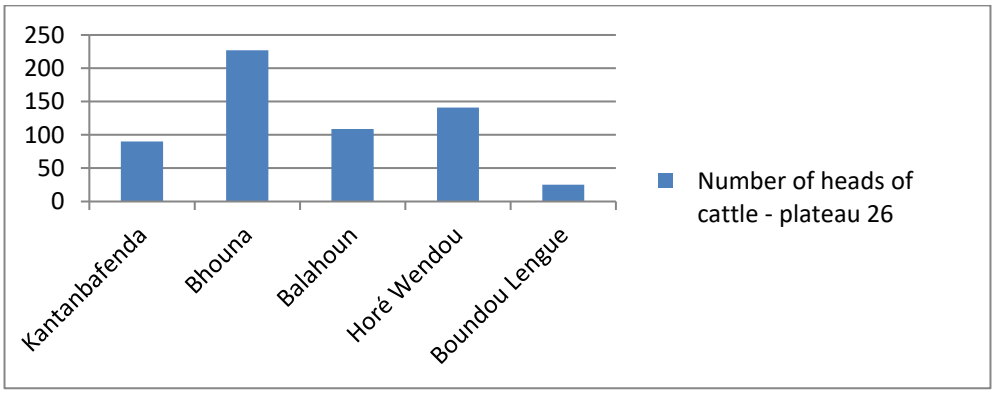
These herders come from five villages (see Figure 21), but half are inhabitants of the village of Bhounna which is located to the east, bordering the edge of the plateau. However, the herders from Bhounna assert that they primarily use village pastures located less than a 30-minute walk away (so less than 2 km), and occasionally other areas located higher up on the plateau which are a 1.5-hour walk away, or roughly 5 to 7 km. In light of this information, it appears that the part of Plateau 26 affected by the project is currently of little concern to the herders of Bhounna.

Figure 21: Distribution by village of herders using Plateau 26



212. The herders concerned currently have about 592 head of cattle, of which about 150 are from Horé Wendou. Figure 22 below gives an idea of the number of cattle taken to Plateau 26 for grazing by each village.

Figure 22: Number of heads of cattle by village that use Plateau 26



5.3.2.10 Revenue generated from livestock activities

213. Only one herder out of 32 declares herding as his main and only activity. 24 households report livestock as their main activity and primary source of income, with the second most frequently mentioned activity being agriculture, and 7 households reporting livestock as a secondary activity (the first being agriculture). Four households are also involved in other activities, including maraboutage and handicrafts. One of the herders is a CBG employee. Many have invested in cashew plantations.

The sale of large livestock (cattle)

214. Cattle is an important source of capital. It represents a form of remunerated savings (births) with a much higher risk/return ratio than that offered by local banks and microfinance lenders.

215. According to the surveys, 81% of surveyed herders (26 out of 32) sold cattle during the year amounting to a volume of 5% of the herd. The average sale price of the 138 animals sold was GNF 3,809,000, with prices ranging from GNF 2,100,000 for the cheapest animal to GNF 7,500,000 for the most expensive. The annual proceeds from these sales represent a combined income of 528.5 million GNF, which is extremely important in terms of annual income for the families concerned.

216. The practice of finishing cattle[10] is not widespread in the area and the few herders who reported using this technique did not obtain significantly higher income compared with the average selling price of unfinished (unfattened) cattle.

The sale of small ruminants

217. Small ruminants are more easily sold than cattle because they play an important social role (Tabaski, various holidays, etc.). The income generated by herders who sell small ruminants represents a total of about 11 million GNF for sheep (19 herders) and 25.5 million GNF for goats (18 herders). The share of income generated by the sale of small ruminants is low when compared to the revenue from the sale of cattle (representing only 6.4% of total livestock income (565 million GNF), but it does provide a more regular income stream.

218. The 22 herders who own sheep sold 76 sheep (13% of the total flock of 591 recorded this year) at an average price of GNF 144,000 per animal, ranging from GNF 89,000 to GNF 1,500,000 for an animal of high quality. In 2017, the income from sheep sales for these households varied from GNF 300,000 to GNF 8,000,000 per family. These variations are due to the number of animals sold off, their age, their sex and also the overall quality of the animals.

219. The 29 goat herders sold 66 goats (12% of the total flock of 559 recorded this year) at an average price of GNF 389,000 per animal, ranging from GNF 111,000 to GNF 1,270,000 for an animal of high quality. In 2017, the income from goat sales for these households varied from GNF 300,000 to GNF 2,100,000 depending on the number of animals sold off, their age, their sex and also the overall quality of the animals.

220. There is no official animal market in the GAC concession. Herders must go to Tinguilinta, Sangarédi or Boké to sell their animals (cattle, goats and sheep). Village sales (shopkeepers buying on-site or villagers with needs for parties, sacrifices, etc.) are also common practice and prices are often lower than those at cattle markets.

Dairy production and processing

221. All the herders we met sell milk produced by their flock. Milk is more abundant during the rainy season; a young cow can produce 1 to 2 litres of milk per day while in the dry season the production drops to 0.5 to 1 litre per day.

222. Most milk production is sold at the markets, usually in the form of curd (100% of herders) or local butter (94%). A share is deducted for household consumption. The combined income from the sale of milk for all households surveyed amounted to GNF 124,730,000 for curdled milk (an average income per household of GNF 3,900,000) and GNF 120,330,000 for local butter (i.e., an average household income of GNF 4,000,000).

[10] Technique consisting of stocking and rapidly fattening and animal (by providing fodder) so that the animal becomes larger and fatter after only several weeks and can be sold at a higher price.

5.3.2.11 Access to veterinary services

223. All the herders claim to purchase veterinary products, but only eight of them (25%) said they would bring a veterinarian to the flock if necessary. Prices vary according to the distance of travel and the number of procedures necessary. For example, a Bhounna herder had to pay 60,000 GNF for 13 cattle. This sum would equate to GNF 700,000 for a Dogoyombé herder with a herd of 180 cattle.

224. Other herders said that they only buy salt licks and veterinary products, which they administer themselves. More than 25 million GNF was spent by herders in 2017 on veterinary products and emergency visits by a veterinarian. In view of the high mortality rates in small ruminants compared to cattle, it is likely that herders concentrate animal health resources on monitoring and protecting large ruminants. In any case, if this budget is applied to the entire herd—roughly 3,850 heads—it means that only GNF 6,500 per head of livestock is devoted to animal health, which is a small amount.

225. Local and traditional veterinary medicine is the most common course of treatment.

5.3.2.12 Gender considerations in livestock practice

226. Both women and men participate in livestock activities. The household's herd is made up of cattle belonging to the wives, brought with them at the time of marriage. These cattle remain their exclusive property even if the men manage them on a daily basis.

227. 64% of women in herding households say that their main or secondary activity is livestock farming. Women manage small ruminants when they are kept in the village. This task is handled by young boys when small ruminants are sent for transhumance with cattle.

228. Milking and the processing and marketing of milk are strictly female activities and the main source of income for the wives of herders (income which they supplement with other economic activities such as market gardening and small-scale trading, etc.)

5.5 USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

229. In addition to the resources used for the above described agropastoral activities, the affected populations benefit from the existence of other natural resources in the agro-ecosystem.

230. Hunting and fishing activities, charcoal, the gathering of non-timber forest products and the exploitation of local tree species are common activities that contribute to the socio-economic balance and well-being of households.

231. All of these activities are described in the Béli Kindy RAP, Section 5.4 Natural Resources.

5.6 OTHER ACTIVITIES

232. There were no significant differences among other income-generating activities identified during the surveys. For more details, please refer to ***Section 5.5 of the Béli Kindy RAP***.

5.7 GENDER-RELATED ISSUES

233. Since the populations and social systems described in the Béli Kindy RAP are the same as those affected by access roads and quarries, this aspect will not be further developed here. For all details related to gender issues in livelihoods, please refer to ***Section 5.6 in the Béli Kindy RAP***.

234. Gender issues specific to the context of agropastoral practices is detailed in Section 5.3.2.12 above.

5.8 DEBT

235. 57% of households reported being in debt (mainly to family members) and none report being in debt with a bank.

5.9 IMPLICATIONS OF THESE RESULTS ON THE COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT PROCESS

236. The elements defined in Section 5.8 of the Béli Kindy RAP remain relevant to this RAP and will not be redeveloped here. However, we must consider further details relating to herding activities.

237. Agropastoral farming, as it is carried out in this area, requires a high level of mobility between several types of land and resources. The heavy anthropisation of the territory and the development of agriculture and mining activity have considerably reduced the spaces available for the practice of a traditional extensive farming which makes it increasingly difficult to pursue such activities.

238. The shelter and grazing areas located on the bauxite plateaus are affected and will become landlocked. Surveys show that herders do not have access to other places in which to conduct their activities and do not know of any alternative areas to those on Plateaus 20 and 26. Our investigations have been focused on the drastic reduction of available and accessible resource areas and the risk of conflict that could arise between herders and growers if this issue is not addressed properly.

239. Access roads hinder herd mobility, specifically their essential mobility between different pastures, as well as their access to scarce sources of water in the dry season.

240. Not all herds will be able to go on a large-scale transhumance, as many prefectures have taken measures against transhumance to limit conflicts with growers, conflicts that are increasingly frequent and violent.

241. It seems that the traditional practice of extensive farming is nearing an end and is no longer practical in the area. Numerous studies have already highlighted the need to rethink the issue and implement livestock intensification measures, the only possible solution to maintain livestock activities in areas with very high land pressure.

242. In addition to the socio-economic difficulties potentially faced by herders and the livestock sector, the risk of conflict between the area's growers and herders is high.

243. Resources on community lands contribute to the socio-economic and cultural balance of households. They can also be significant sources of income at times for some households (e.g. traditional healers, hunters, vulnerable households).

6. COMPENSATION STRATEGY

6.1 BASIC PRINCIPLES

244. The basic principles for this RAP are the same as those set out in ***Section 6.1 of the Béli Kindy RAP*** and in accordance with the Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement Framework (***Section 3.1, GAC Governing Principles for Resettlement and Compensation in the 2016 LACRF***). Items that might be specific to this project are detailed in this section.

6.2 ELIGIBILITY AND CUT-OFF DATE

6.2.1 Eligibility

245. The rules of eligibility are the same as those defined in the Béli Kindy RAP (Section 6.2). The rules must maintain a complex balance and correctly reflect the social structure of the community. They must recognise the authority of elders in land management areas, while protecting the rights of women and youth to receive compensation for their established assets.

246. Households and persons identified as affected in the inventory of assets are considered eligible. Households and people affected can be:

- Resident households, including landlords and tenants

- Non-resident households, but those owning property (residential, inhabited or not, non-residential structures) and/or recognised as users or owners of developed agricultural plots affected by the project
- Households and individuals owning annual and/or perennial crops
- Communities whose communal lands are affected by the project
- Herders identified as users of community land on Plateaus 20 and 26

247. Crops are considered as individual assets and will be compensated to the individuals who grew them.

248. Individuals who have acquired land through traditional means using compensation money and have only started development work are eligible for compensation to facilitate the preparation of the replacement land. Agricultural land cannot be compensated in cash (unlike crops).

249. Only herders identified in the survey as using Plateaus 20 and 26, and who are therefore affected by the acquisitions under this RAP are eligible for compensation (for loss of access to resources). The compensation is allocated to the household via the head of the household. Herders can claim the right to participate in conversion and/or livestock intensification projects.

250. Affected community lands will be compensated exclusively in kind for loss of use. Compensation in kind can take different forms (community infrastructure, support for replanting projects or projects generating income, etc.). The village chief and council of elders represent the communities who are consulted on the choice of projects to develop.

6.2.2 Cut-off Date

251. As a reminder (see Section 3.3.1), the deadline for each affected community is:

- December 5, 2017 for the villages of Bhoundou Lengué; Thiowaye; Lopé Tambangourou
- December 8, 2017 for the villages of Balahoun Hakoundè Thiandi and Kantambafenda

252. Persons and households not identified in the inventory of assets will not be eligible. Unidentified individuals or households at the time of the survey may, however, have a legitimate claim of ownership or use. Such requests will be handled via the grievance procedure described in ***Section 12.5 of the Béli Kindy RAP***).

6.3 COMPENSATION MATRIX

253. The table below shows the compensation matrix.

#	Affected asset	Affected right-holder	Conditions of eligibility	Allowances
1	Completed and habitable buildings outside the concession (whether principal residence or not)	Owner of a completed and habitable building (outside the concession)	Must have been identified during the survey	**Cash compensation** at the real replacement value, based on non-depreciated material and labour costs (see Section 6.5.2)
2	Non-residential buildings (ancillary structures including latrines, sheds, straw huts)	Owner of a non-residential building (ancillary structures)	Must have been identified during the survey as the owner of a non-residential structure and/or ancillary structure	**Cash compensation** at the real replacement value, based on non-depreciated material and labour costs (see Section 6.6.1)
3	Completed and occupied buildings (tenant)	Tenant in a building or a person living rent-free on a permanent basis in a completed building	Must have been identified during the survey as a tenant or a resident in a completed and habitable house owned by someone else	**Resettlement allowance** based on three months of average rent (GNF 475,000 (USD 50) per room), multiplied by the number of rooms occupied by the tenant household concerned PLUS Moving indemnity (USD 200 per household) PLUS GAC support for alternative housing (see Section 6.6.2)
4	Cultivated agricultural land (excluding *tapades*) with annual or perennial crops	Owner or customary user of agricultural plots not tied to a *tapade*	Must have been identified during the survey as the owner or customary user of an affected agricultural plot.	**Cash compensation** for any annual or perennial crop counted during the survey (see 5 and 6 below) PLUS **Land preparation allowance** based on the cost of labour required to clear and fertilise virgin soil to a suitable grade for open field agriculture (USD 1,000 per ha, or USD 0.1 per m^2) (see Section 6.6.3)
5	Annual crops (non-perennial)	Owner of crop	Must have been identified during the survey as the owner of the crop	**Market-based cash compensation** (average market price observed in local markets in 2017 x average yield price observed in the area) (see Section 6.6.4.1)
6	Perennial crops (trees)	Owner of perennial crop	Must have been identified during the survey as the owner of the crop	**Cash compensation at replacement value** (total loss of income over the entire period required to restore trees to the same level of production) (see Section 6.6.4.2)
7	Agricultural land undergoing preparatory work but unplanted	Owner or customary user of an agricultural plot being prepared for planting	Must have been identified during the survey as being responsible for carrying out the preparatory work for his own account	**Land preparation allowance** based on the cost of labour required to clear and fertilise virgin soil to a suitable grade for open field agriculture (USD 1,000 per ha, or US 0.1 per m^2) for the affected land (see Section 6.6.3)

#	Affected asset	Affected right-holder	Conditions of eligibility	Allowances
8	Community land	Community (represented by the village chief and/or the council of elders)	Must have been identified by consensus (in the presence of neighbouring villages and the prefectural commission) as a customary land holder	**Community compensation in kind** discussed with the Council of elders and the community. The budget allocated per community for these community projects is evaluated on the basis of the tree species identified and the average per hectare between the villages (see Section 6.7 below). There are several possible options for developing community projects (see Section 6.7 below).
9	Loss of access to grazing land	Herders	Must have been identified during the survey as a herder using the community lands of Plateaus 20 and 26	**Compensation in cash for loss of access to resources** on the principle of one year of income per affected person based on the estimated average monthly income of USD 100 per month (see Section 6.8 below) PLUS EITHER **Pilot project for the intensification of animal husbandry practices** with the intention to adopt zero-grazing techniques and upgrade the agroforestry resources (see Section 6.8). OR **Conversion to other income-generating activities**, with GAC fully responsible for the conversion program according to the expectations of the individual (see Section 6.8)

6.4 SELECTION OF RESETTLEMENT SITES

254. Since the physical impacts are limited to a free shelter, living in a *case* in the middle of a cashew plantation, the identification of resettlement sites to accommodate displaced individuals is irrelevant to this RAP. Therefore, it will not be discussed here.

6.5 RESETTLEMENT RIGHTS

6.5.1 Resettlement package eligibility

255. As mentioned in Section 6.5 above, since this aspect is not relevant in this RAP it will not be discussed. No individuals are affected by the components of this RAP. No household will be eligible for the resettlement package.

6.5.2 Self-built with cash compensation

256. There are a few temporary *cases* located in the middle of the plantations (to house the person responsible for watching over the plantations) and these will be compensated in cash up to GNF 23,478,000 per *case* (USD 2,600). Cash compensation is preferred in order to be able to rebuild a case on any future plantations acquired following the loss of those affected by the project. *Cases* that are not located on a concession are not eligible for the resettlement package as defined in the Béli Kindy RAP (see ***Section 6.5.2 Béli Kindy RAP flat-rate resettlement***).

6.6 RIGHTS OTHER THAN RESETTLEMENT

6.6.1 Owners of non-residential structures / ancillary structures

257. A non-residential structure is a structure that does not meet the criteria for making it habitable and as defined in ***Section 6.5.1.2 of the Béli Kindy RAP***. These are often structures that are not finished or are too basic or dilapidated to be liveable. These may include foundations, houses without roofs, or houses at various stages of construction but not completed.

258. Latrines, straw huts, animal shelters, etc. are considered as ancillary structures. They are compensated on the basis of a lump sum of USD 200 per structure (GNF 1,806,000).

259. Table 10 below details the affected ancillary structures.

Table 10: Details of affected ancillary structures and compensation amounts

	Quantity	Unit	Rate (GNF)	Total compensation (GNF)
Cases	3	m²	23,478,000	**70,434,000**
Ancillary structures				**10,836,000**
Latrine	1	Unit	1,806,000	1,806,000
Huts	5	Unit	1,806,000	9,030,000
TOTAL *Case*+ancillary structures	**9**			**81,270,000**

6.6.2 Tenants

260. According to ***Section 6.6.2 of the Béli Kindy RAP***, persons recognized as tenants will be compensated to allow them to find alternative housing. In accordance with the eligibility criteria set out in the ***Béli Kindy RAP (Section 6.6.2.1)***, households and individuals living in someone else's home are considered to be tenants whether they pay rent or not. To be considered a tenant, the household must not be directly related to the landlord (children,

parents, spouses and relatives will not be considered tenants and will not be entitled to tenants' benefits).

261. According to the ***Béli Kindy RAP (Section 6.6.2.2)*** tenants will be compensated up to USD 50 (GNF 475,000) per room (the equivalent of 3 months' rent as evaluated in the area). In addition, they will receive a resettlement allowance of USD 200 per household, calculated on the same basis as for resident owners. Assistance can be provided to help them find a property for rent.

262. Only one household was identified as a tenant. He will receive a sum of USD 250 in compensation.

6.6.3 Agricultural land

263. Land is not indemnified as such in Guinea because it is considered state property. Land users, however, are recognized as customary users and, as such, are eligible for land replacement. The vast majority of inventoried land is planted with cashew trees (a few rare plots are annual crops). The method of indemnification is the same as that defined in the ***Béli Kindy RAP (Section 6.6.3)***.

264. Trees and crops will be compensated in cash according to the approach and rates defined by GAC (see Table 11 and Table 13, and Sections 6.6.4.1 and 6.6.4.2 below).

265. In addition, a land preparation allowance will be paid to indemnify the investments made to bring an agricultural plot into production (the labour required for the preparation of the plot, inputs, etc.) and to allow a new plot of land to be developed to the equivalent level as the affected plot. The labour required for planting and maintaining trees is included in the crop compensation formula (see ***Section 6.6.4.2 of the Béli Kindy RAP***).

266. The land preparation allowance is based on the cost of labour and is USD 1,000 per hectare, or USD 0.1 per square metre.

267. 18 people whose agricultural land was affected by the Béli Kindy RAP have newly acquired land that will now be affected by the access roads. These people are therefore affected twice consecutively. They will receive the land preparation allowance provided for in the Béli Kindy RAP[11] as well as a new land preparation allowance to cover both the loss of the newly developed plots affected by the access roads and the preparatory work to be done on the lands that will replace those affected by this RAP.

268. 3 people whose agricultural land was affected by the Béli Kindy RAP have new undeveloped land under preparation. These people are also eligible for the land preparation allowance.

269. This allowance will be paid in several instalments: 70% in the first instalment (as soon as new land is identified) and 30% in the second instalment (once cultivation has been established).

6.6.4 Crops

6.6.4.1 Annual (non-perennial) crops

270. The compensation rates for non-perennial crops (annual and biennial crops) are detailed in Table 11 below.

271. These rates use the same parameters and calculations as those defined in the Béli Kindy RAP (see ***Section 6.6.4.1 of the Béli Kindy RAP***), but with the 2017 median market price. Rates shown below are from the 2017 GAC Crop Rate Table (as of May 9, 2017).

[11] The amount of this land preparation allowance was already calculated in the Béli Kindy RAP and will therefore not be reported here.

Table 11: Compensation table for annual crops (2017 rates)

Crop	2017 Median price (GNF)	Yield (t/ha)	2017 Compensation (GNF/m²)
Groundnut (grain)	5,500	1.5	750
Aubergine (long)	5,000	40	20,000
Aubergine (round)	8,250	40	33,000
Calabash (on vine)	18,000	2.8	5,040
Cucumber	11,500	30	34,500
Pumpkin	13,500	30	40,500
Fonio	6,625	1.4	928
Ginger	10,000	7	7,000
Okrah	11,646	5	5,823
Bean	8,250	1.5	1,238
Yam	10,000	12	12,000
Maize	6,000	4	2,400
Manioc	4,000	16	6,400
Millet	5,500	1.4	770
Sweet potato	5,000	8.5	4,250
Pepper (large, fresh)	17,167	8	13,734
Pepper (dry, small)	10,833	8	8,666
Angola pea	25,000	2	5,000
Rice	2,500	2.8	700
Sorghum	6,000	1.3	780
Taro / Cocoyam	9,500	12	11,400
Tomato	9,917	30	29,750

Table 12 below details the affected annual crops and associated compensation amounts.

Table 12: Details of affected annual crops and associated compensation amounts

	Surface area (in m²)	Rate (GNF)	TOTAL (GNF)
Aubergine (long)	34.9	20,000	698,200
Aubergine (round)	22.2	33,000	732,600
Cowpea	2.2	5,000	11,000
Pepper (fresh)	69.6	13,734	955,886
Ginger	0.5	7,000	3,500
Total	129.4		2,401,186

6.6.4.2 Perennial crops

272. Perennial crop compensation rates are calculated using the same method as that presented in the Béli Kindy RAP (see ***Section 6.6.4.2 of the Béli Kindy RAP***).

273. Table 13 below shows the updated rates for 2017 according to the 2017 GAC Crop Rate Table (as of May 9, 2017).

Table 13: Compensation table for perennial crops (2017 rates)

Species	2017 compensation rate in GNF per tree			
	Plant	Non-producing young plant	Producing young plant	Fully mature
Cashew	15,000	90,000	495,000	561,000
Pineapple	7,000	22,000	38,833	38,833
Medical tree	12,000	102,000	175,329	178,662
Avocado	12,000	49,500	487,000	567,000
Bamboo (unit)	12,000	30,000	133,500	141,000
Banana	7,000	82,000	296,500	292,000
Calabash (tree)	12,000	62,000	1,095,000	1,207,000
Lemon	12,000	97,714	874,500	987,000
Coconut palm (natural)	35,000	136,667	2,007,500	2,130,000
Cola tree	20,000	82,000	1,962,000	2,362,000
Corossol (sop sop)	12,000	27,000	1,279,500	1,527,000
Kapok tree (Kiri, Ceiba pentandra)	12,000	87,000	189,500	197,000
Guyava tree	12,000	87,000	912,000	1,062,000
Mandarin tree	12,000	105,750	1,283,250	1,429,500
Mango tree (grafted)	12,000	97,714	542,048	602,055
Mango tree (ungrafted)	12,000	87,000	499,500	567,000
Méko (Dialium Guineense)	12,000	40,378	307,000	382,000
Néré (Parkia biglobosa)	12,000	12,000	1,429,500	2,037,000
Orange tree	12,000	97,714	716,278	803,795
Palm (natural)	12,000	64,500	145,125	150,750
Palm (selected)	20,000	70,000	410,000	445,000
Pomelo tree	12,000	112,000	516,375	555,750
Pawpaw	12,000	19,500	120,750	139,500
Tamarind (djabhè)	12,000	112,000	612,000	662,000

274. Table 14 below details the total amounts by species that must be compensated (all stages of maturity combined). The breakdown by tree type and maturity is presented in Appendix 7.

Table 14: Total number of affected trees and compensation amounts

Species	Number of trees (all stages of maturity combined)	Amount (GNF)
Cashew	9,731	2,179,458,000
Pineapple	194	4,503,662
Banana	52	4,114,000
Lemon	28	10,160,996
Guyava	8	546,000
Mango (ungrafted)	51	2,712,000
Mokhé/black tamarind	106	2,157,000
Néré	142	34,711,500
Wild palm	1	64,500
Selected palm	3	450,000
Total	**10,316**	**2,238,877,658**

275. Table 15 below provides a breakdown of compensation amounts for perennial crops by project component.

Table 15: Number of trees on agricultural plots and compensation amounts by component

	Number of trees on agricultural plots	Total amount of compensation (GNF)	Total amount of compensation (USD)
Access road to Plateau 20	6,599	1,824,924,066	202,096
Access road to Plateau 26	3,717	413,953,592	45,842

6.7 COMMUNITY LANDS

276. Compensation for the loss of community land applies when the impact on community land results in a permanent loss of land or loss of access to said land. All villages (communities) that permanently lose land or other community assets as a result of the project are entitled to community compensation.

277. These compensations are independent of the "private" compensation granted to households or individuals who have occupation rights.

278. In accordance with the Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement Framework (LACRF, 2016), community compensation is exclusively in-kind, in the form of social reinvestment through community projects. Projects must be proportional to the amount of land or assets removed from community use.

279. The amount of compensation is defined on the basis of a per-hectare price calculated as follows:

- For each village, an amount is calculated based on the number of trees affected (regardless of the surface area affected). The tree amounts are calculated as follows:
  - For commercially valuable trees for which there is a rate (including Néré, Mokhé or Black Tamarind, Oil Palm) we use the market rates of 2017 (see Figure 12)
  - For bush trees for which no rate exists, a standard rate of GNF 50,000 per foot (regardless of species or circumference) is applied.

280. The amount per hectare varies depending on the amount of forest cover and therefore does not take into account any *bowé* surfaces that are also affected. To ensure the fair treatment of all villages, the compensation is an average of these amounts.

281. Details of the calculations are presented in Table 16 and Table 17 below:

Table 16: Calculating the cost of tree species on community lands (per ha)

Village	Surface	Total amount for trees (GNF)	Total amount for trees (USD)	Amount per hectare (USD)	Compensation amount (USD) per hectare (average)
Kantambafenda	100.5 ha	2,752,616,632	304,156	3,026	1,529 rounded to 1,500
Thiowaye	249.3 ha	2,982,669,128	329,576	1,322	
Lopé Tambangourou	446.1 ha	7,151,788,710	790,251	1,771	
Plateau 20		*1,874,273,261*	*207,102*		
Plateau 26		*5,277,515,449*	*583,150*		

Bhoundou Lengué	1.34 ha	*Bowal*	*Bowal*	-	

282. Using this method of calculation, the following compensations have been defined for the affected community lands, by village:

Table 17: Amount of compensation for community lands for each village

	Surface	Compensation amount for community lands (USD)	Compensation amount for community lands (GNF)
Kantambafenda	100.5 ha	150,750	1,361,272,500
Thiowaye	249.3 ha	373,950	3,376,768,500
Lopé Tambangourou	446.1 ha	669,150	6,042,424,500
Bhoundou Lengué	1.34 ha	2,010	18,150,300

283. The identification and implementation of community-based compensation projects is carried out in close collaboration with the entire community, through the community's council of elders and with the involvement of the prefectural authorities. Several options are possible and could be combined:

- The creation of a "piggy bank" on behalf of the community, whose value is equivalent to the compensation amounts and which is to be used for the execution of one or more eligible community projects (roads, bridge, drinking water, school, healthcare facility, etc.). The amounts will, of course, never be paid in money, but collected for the execution of community projects. For the implementation of these projects, GAC will:
  - Consult the prefectural authorities and the municipality to define and quantify a list of options in accordance with the guidelines of the local development plans;
  - Based on these discussions, develop a price list of the community project options (cost for a classroom, cost for a pumped borehole, etc.). All options, their technical characteristics and their total cost should be clearly developed in a document for authorities and communities;
  - Consult the community concerned to jointly define which project(s) they choose as part of their community allocation.
- The financing of reforestation projects (cash trees, fodder trees for livestock, etc.) on the principle of a tree for a tree. Land identification and land security are prerequisites for this type of compensation format. These reforestation projects could also be part of a project to support the development of agroforestry[12] (see part on livelihood restoration) which could prove profitable in the long term for communities (sale of fodder, charging access fees, etc.)
- An amount could be made available for the development of income-generating activities or the structuring of new economic activities in the village, provided the community fulfils certain conditions (formal registration of a development association, setting up governing bodies, opening of a bank account).

284. It was agreed that community consultations on the choice of projects should be held in the presence of the Prefectural Committee and the members of the rural community of the villages concerned and should be based on the existing decentralisation mechanisms.

[12] *Agricultural system combining trees, crops and livestock. Experimental agroforestry systems are being developed in Guinea (for examples, see the Sara Project implemented by GRET, CCFD, MGE, FPFD, or the agroforestry projects being developed on the CBG concession). This could complement the approach being contemplated for the Petoun Djiga RAP (GAC).*

6.8 HERDERS

285. Herders who have been identified as conducting intensive livestock farming on Plateaus 20 and 26 are eligible for compensation. Access roads and quarries will greatly impede their movement and reduce access to fodder resources and water points.

286. Previous resettlement experiences in the area highlight the significant difficulty in finding replacement pastures. Land pressure today is such that most spaces fit for extensive farming have disappeared, so other compensation solutions should be considered. Several options, which can be mixed together, are presented below:

- Cash compensation equivalent to one year of income calculated on the basis of the average local monthly income, estimated at USD 100 per month and per household livestock asset. Surveys have shown that in all affected households, 76 assets are involved in livestock activities. They will each receive USD 1,200.
- In addition to this compensation for loss of access to resources, herders will be encouraged to engage in a conversion program supported by GAC. Existing training centres in the region will be used.
- A livestock intensification pilot project will be funded by GAC which will create a partnership with a local NGO or any relevant stakeholder in the field. This pilot project, with a minimum duration of two years, will implement and test new approaches to livestock intensification (zero grazing, finishing, planting fodder trees, sowing fodder grass, etc.). Involvement in this project will be limited to a dozen herders on a voluntary basis. This pilot project should take into account the components of a feasibility study for an agroforestry development project (see section above on community land compensation above and the part on livelihood restoration).

6.9 AFFECTED COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES

287. As no commercial structure is affected by the land acquisitions of this RAP, this section will not be developed.

6.10 SALVAGE

288. Owners of structures of all types will be allowed to salvage materials from their old structures. Notice will be given to affected persons specifying the period during which they must disassemble their own home (i.e., 60 days). After this period ends, GAC will go into the field to dismantle and clean up anything that has not been salvaged by the affected owners.

7. DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESETTLEMENT SITE

289. As no resettlement site is planned, this section will not be developed.

8. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

8.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

290. The general principles for implementing the livelihood restoration strategy are as follows:

- The specific measures will target affected persons in addition to the compensation they receive.
- The measures aim to:
    - facilitate land replacement and development for growers who have lost their farmland;

- assist livestock farmers affected by the loss of community pastures to restore their livelihoods by improving and intensifying their farming practices, or even facilitating their complete or partial conversion to other income generating activities.

- Livelihood restoration measures shall be implemented while remaining consistent with broader community development activities that target not only affected persons but all community populations living within the project footprint.

291. 291. The general reduction of exploitable natural resources (arable land, pastures, natural bush areas and gallery forest) offers an excellent opportunity to bring about actions that stimulate economic development driven by a reduced land area and a process of agricultural and pastoral intensification. This approach would, in any case, be necessary in view of the pressures exerted on the existing land in the area brought on by mining activities but also due to the increase in population (see ESIA, RAP, and GAC Agricultural Development Strategy of Sylvatrop, 2017).

292. Therefore, the main challenge for the agricultural sector will be to improve the productivity of agropastoral production systems in order to preserve living standards and household incomes, while reducing pressure on natural resources, particularly arable and pastoral land.

293. In order to maintain a consistency in the actions taken, the elements presented herein are derived primarily from GAC documentation on livelihood restoration, including the following documents:

- GAC Agricultural Development Strategy, Sylvatrop, March 2017;
- Livelihood Restoration Plan, Mining Infrastructure Component of the Béli Kindy Project, Giovannetti, January 2017.

8.2 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION FOR AFFECTED GROWERS

8.2.1 Access to Unaffected Agricultural Land

294. In general, those affected may continue to cultivate on unaffected land such as the Hakounde Thiandi resettlement site and its immediate vicinity. This site has been selected to maintain a reasonable distance to agricultural areas and with sufficient agricultural land. People whose plantations are affected will have to find new lands for their perennial crops. Unaffected land is still available on the slopes of the plateaus.

295. There is now a market value for agricultural land in this area (including those suitable for perennial cashew plantations). Affected people are encouraged to identify available land and to gain access through negotiations. In order not to disrupt the agricultural land market, GAC should in no way be actively involved in identifying and negotiating land for affected individuals. However, GAC will play a role in monitoring and assisting vulnerable persons who are unable to replace their own land.

296. In accordance with good practices, the compensation for trees provided in the RAP takes into account the time required to restore the plantation to the level of productivity it had at the time of the affected land identification exercise, and thus includes a livelihood restoration element that goes beyond mere compensation for direct loss. This compensation will be paid in several instalments to better adapt to the gradual development of new land, while limiting the risk of misuse of the compensation.

297. The Béli Kindy RAP includes an indemnity for land preparation which is also foreseen under this RAP. A first payment is scheduled as soon as the person has identified a new plot and has finalised the traditional negotiation process. For people who are doubly affected and who have already invested their compensation in newly affected land, this first instalment will represent 70% of the total amount. A second instalment is paid as soon as cultivation is established (tree planting), and the third payment, one year after cultivation.

8.2.2 Improvement of agricultural practices

298. Affected persons must be assisted by GAC and benefit from the improvements brought about by the livelihood restoration activities already implemented by GAC as part of the Béli Kindy RAP and the Petoun Djiga RAP, and within the framework of the agricultural development strategy **(Sylvatrop, 2017 Agricultural Development Strategy** and the **Livelihood Restoration Plan, Mining Infrastructure Component of the Béli Kindy Project, 2017)**, including in particular:

- Using improved plants and varieties coming from pilot nurseries, particularly with regard to cashew production and arboriculture;
- Promoting more appropriate cultivation techniques (such as lower cashew tree density; better management of associated crops; optimisation of plant combinations and successions over time; promotion of adapted fertilisation techniques; improved plantation and fruit tree maintenance, particularly through better weeding; and better integration of livestock and agriculture, which encompasses organic fertilisation.
- Developing soil fertility restoration practices (and limit slash-and-burn cultivation) using:
  - Mechanical techniques (cordon planting, bunding, embankments, hedges);
  - Agroecological techniques such as the use of drought-resistant legumes (cowpea, catjang, mucuna, etc.) or fodder (stylosanthes, braccharia, etc.) that can be cultivated and rotated with rice to produce biomass, promote nitrogen fixation in the soil, reduce water erosion and make use of the organic amendments produced by livestock in pens (see paragraph 312 below).
- Improving post-harvest practices (processing, storage, packaging, etc.) to reduce losses and improve market access for products, whether it be cashew, market garden or fruit tree production. The goal is also to increase the added value of products placed on the market for any production for which a real market is currently developing, in particular for cashews, fruits and vegetables.

299. All of these actions have the goal of improving the production methods for cashew, rice and horticultural crops (vegetables and fruit) which have been identified as the principal development opportunities in the area.

300. GAC will support affected people with a view to improving and intensifying their agricultural practices (by promoting agroecology) in compliance with the tools and programs that have already been developed in the concession. The main undertaking involves the cultivation of cashew, rice, fruits and market gardening. Post-harvest treatments and other methods that promote better treatment and better preservation of the products will also need to be implemented.

8.2.2.1 Cashew nuts (cashew trees)

301. A study of the orchard situation has been included in the livelihood restoration plan of the Béli Kindy RAP in order to better understand the strategies used by producers and to propose credible courses of action. The actions must take into account the results of this study as well as the results of the pilot action plan implemented with 10 leading farmers who are actively working and producing in the cashew sector ***(consult the Béli Kindy LRP).***

302. Those affected by this RAP who were already partly affected by the previous RAP are normally included in the livelihood restoration program and, if they were willing, become volunteers in the pilot actions. In the opposite case, PAPs who are not involved in the pilot action plan will need to be given access to demonstration plots belonging to pilot farmers and will be encouraged to participate in group discussion meetings (farmer field schools) arranged under the Béli Kindy RAP. Access to improved plant material will also be facilitated.

303. At the same time, affected persons will be encouraged to participate in pilot projects aimed at increasing value locally (processing, packaging, etc.), which are currently being implemented under the Béli Kindy RAP.

304. With all the actions already elaborated and budgeted in the livelihood restoration plan for Béli Kindy (the Béli Kindy LRP), we propose that those affected by the project be included in the cashew production improvement program proposed in the Béli Kindy LRP, if this project has been retained.

8.2.2.2 Rice

305. As stated in the RAP, rice farming today relies on the slash-and-burn technique, which results in deforestation and the degradation of soil quality. In order to limit deforestation and increase yields (currently very low, rarely higher than 1t/ha), PAPs affected by the current RAP must have access to and benefit from the programs set up by the Béli Kindy LRP (Section 3.4.4.2 of the Béli Kindy LRP, January 2017). Specifically, they should:

- Have easier access to machines for soil improvement;
- Have easier access to soil fertility management techniques (mechanical and biological techniques such as the introduction of nitrogen-fixing plants) to improve soil fertility;
- Benefit from feedback on exchanges with the *Fédération des Paysans* of Fouta Djallon regarding agroecological techniques;
- Benefit from the feedback of the experiments set up on the pilot plots (experiments carried out in partnership with IRAG);
- Have access to selected plant material during the different phases of the pilot projects.

306. These actions are already budgeted in the Béli Kindy LRP. People affected by access roads and quarries should be included in these projects and encouraged to participate.

8.2.2.3 Fruit and vegetable production

307. Market gardening and the sale of fruit are particularly important activities in the household economy, especially for women. For this reason, a market gardening support project aimed at supplying urban markets in expanding cities (Sangarédi, Boké or Tinguilinta) has been defined in the Béli Kindy LRP. This project aims to support:

- The implementation of a market study (by sector) to understand the dynamics of the demand, flows, cycles and structuring of the value chain in order to define reasonable production goals (and to limit disillusions and poorly scaled projects);
- The investment in two pilot sites (2 hectares per site) to test new techniques (irrigation, improved seeds, fertilisation, etc.);
- The establishment of nurseries and other methods of supplying fruit trees;
- Creation of 10 farmer field schools.

8.2.2.4 Post-cultivation

308. Difficulties with the preservation of certain products, especially vegetables, fruit, milk, etc., constitute real obstacles to the development of income-generating activities and lead to significant losses. Therefore, storage and processing conditions should be improved.

309. People affected by the RAP should be included in the tests set up under the Béli Kindy RAP, for example; access to sterilisation equipment, exchange visits with women's groups from other regions and with the northern concession (where experiments for the improvement of palm nut processing are already underway).

310. Of the USD 25,000 already allocated for the Béli Kindy agricultural processing platform (Béli Kindy LRP) an amount of USD 15,000 will have to be allocated to the testing methods

for improving the preservation and processing of dairy products and thus include the herders who have been identified as affected.

8.3 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION FOR AFFECTED HERDERS

311. The extensive agropastoralism currently practiced in the region has been compromised by the significant reduction in grazing areas and fodder resources as well as the resulting increase in conflicts between growers and herders. Experts agree that a change in livestock farming methods is necessary to maintain this type of activity in the area.

312. The main solution is a certain sedentarisation of livestock, especially cattle and large herds of small ruminants, as well as the most successful model known as 'zero grazing' that some African countries have put into place in areas where land is critical. This system is based on the principle of keeping animals in pens as much as possible, rather than letting them roam the bush in search of pasture and water. In an intermediate stage, the animals move during the day and are enclosed, fed and given water in the evening.

313. This involves, in particular, animal stocking and the creation of fodder reserves.

314. Enclosing animals requires investment in restraining equipment and materials (barriers, stakes, but also water troughs, etc.) as well as the identification of potential stocking sites (as a function of herd size).

315. The creation of fodder reserves (collection and conservation), especially during periods of abundance, to provide food in leaner times, as well as watering points near animal herding areas, are both essential for restricting and controlling animal movements. Feed can be grown and/or collected (e.g., *bowal* fodder, woody *donghol* fodder).

- Fodder that is gathered: The goal is to identify and gather species of potential fodder in a natural setting and to do so in a sustainable manner. It is important to note that herders already regularly use woody fodder to feed their animals. The region has much untapped potential in this regard. The use of this type of fodder could be intensified while supporting afforestation with these species and the valorisation of local know-how (knowledge of species, use of fresh pods, pruning techniques etc.). Local herders have a great deal of valuable knowledge on fodder species.
- Cultivated fodder: The aim is to promote the development of fodder crops (maize fodder, sorghum fodder, cowpea, in combination with grains for feed purposes, etc.) either on dedicated lands (conventional fodder crops) or in combination with existing crops on the market in the same plot, or in rotation with existing crops. The introduction of fodder crops notably fodder legumes, on plots and in agricultural cycles at appropriate intervals could be a good source of feed for livestock. Introducing these plant species also has the advantage of protecting the agricultural plot and, in the case of some species, increasing nitrogen fixation in the soil. The effect on the plot of harvesting crops and removing woody fodder for animals may be offset by an amendment in the form of dung collected from animal pens.
- Reclaiming agricultural residues and improving the digestibility and palatability of fodder (by the addition of urea, for example) also represent interesting alternatives worth testing.
- The implementation of silage practices[13] can be tested by mobilizing part of the production of maize and sorghum for animal feed.

316. Small animal feed lots may be set up and tested with a few herders after proper training on animal fattening has been provided. Fattening practices already exist among herders in the region but very few have been able to implement the methodology properly. Specialised technical support for the implementation of these techniques is needed.

[13] *Technique of processing and preserving forage with moisture (anaerobic fermentation).*

317. The creation of fodder reserves and the practice of fattening require investment in equipment for harvesting (especially reaping) but also for improving drying techniques, good drying being essential for the proper preservation of fodder.

318. Small dairy facilities with a diversified organisation in milk collection, processing and marketing will have to be implemented and tested.

319. Improvement of poultry farming practices should also be introduced. All farmers have chickens at home and they are usually left on their own in the village, with no special care other than access to kitchen waste. Efforts can be made in terms of housing (better henhouses), food (introducing richer food), and animal health (vaccinations, selection).

320. Women involved in livestock farming will be involved in these projects, particularly those relating to small livestock, dairy and processing facilities, which are currently carried out mainly by women.

321. All these approaches involve access to adequate equipment (sickles, tillers, carts, fences for stabling) and establishing training and support systems. They are complementary and must be developed in parallel and not exclusively.

322. A pilot project, involving a dozen herders from affected populations on a voluntary basis, should be implemented. This pilot project, with a minimum duration of two years (USD 85,000 per year), will need to be conducted in partnership with the livestock regional technical services of Boké. The implementation and support for livestock farming will be entrusted to a local NGO specializing in livestock issues. GAC is in charge of defining the project and its financing and will provide technical and educational support. Equipment activities, including access to water, should also be implemented. All these actions can be bolstered by the development of agroforestry practices (see Section 8.5 below).

323. Management of the remaining herding areas will also need to be discussed and improved, with support for the establishment of functional management committees involving villagers, growers and herders.

324. Beneficiaries will also receive training on improved feeding techniques, health monitoring, habitat construction and financial management of small ruminant and farmyard animals (poultry). This training and support will be particularly dedicated to youth and women who represent the main small livestock managers demographically.

325. GAC, in partnership with livestock technical services, should promote access to veterinary services and ensure the establishment of a health monitoring system for the various herds.

8.4 ASSISTANCE TO RE-TRAIN HERDERS

326. An individual assistance program will be put in place to support the re-training of herders who wish to abandon their herding activity. The practice of extensive herding is becoming increasingly difficult in the region. During the surveys, several herders informed us of their wish to change activities in light of the reported disturbances to their environments. GAC, as part of its livelihood restoration plan, will be able to support those who wish to be retrained. As such, GAC will cover the training costs charged by the existing training centres in the region.

327. Those wishing to be re-trained may also benefit from GAC's Income Generating Activities (IGA) programs ***(see Livelihood Restoration Plan, 2017).*** Affected herders can participate or develop, with assistance from GAC, micro-projects within the community, as was the case in the northern concession. The development of these micro-projects relies on the active participation of communities throughout the different stages of the process, from identification and design to approval, implementation, monitoring and assessment. They will also benefit from the Income Generating Development Program and the Small Business Support Program already included in the budget.

328. USD 200,000 is already budgeted to develop income generating activities within the concession. An additional USD 30,000 will be required to include the PAPs identified in this RAP, in addition to the amount allocated in the Béli Kindy RAP.

329. Similarly, the small business support program, estimated at USD 35,000 for the concession, will be increased by USD 5,000 so that any requests from those affected by the access roads and quarries can be taken into consideration.

330. All assets of the households involved in herding activities are eligible for conversion (retraining) and IGA programs.

331. Particular attention will be paid to women working in livestock practices, who derive a large part of their income from these livestock activities (sale of milk, poultry, etc.).

8.5 Pilot Study to Develop Agroforestry

332. Agroforestry, an agricultural system combining trees, crops and livestock, is on the one hand particularly well adapted to the region and on the other hand, a new approach to land use that is increasingly favoured in sustainable reforms. In Guinea, a consortium of actors[14] is experimenting with this approach in Central Guinea and Forest Guinea via the FSRA (food security, resilience and agroecology project) (aka SARA).

333. GAC could set up a pilot project dedicated to agroforestry development at the scale of its concession. This proposal complements the considerations already made on this subject under the Petoun Djiga RAP, and thereby reinforces the approach already in place to develop and restore livelihoods.

334. The development of a pilot project around a central theme of agroforestry would make it possible to respond holistically to agricultural development, livestock and environmental issues. The implementation of such an approach requires close collaboration with GAC's environment and planning departments.

335. The sum of USD 50,000 will complement the amounts already allocated to the development of an agroforestry project in the context of the livelihood restoration component of the Petoun Djiga RAP (northern part of the concession - site of the plant).

9. VULNERABLE PERSONS AND HOUSEHOLDS

336. Vulnerable households and persons will be defined, identified and managed using the same approach developed in the Béli Kindy RAP.

10. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

10.1 Stakeholder Engagement

337. The approach to stakeholder engagement is the same as that developed in the Béli Kindy RAP. For more details on this aspect, refer to **Section 10.1 of the Béli Kindy RAP**.

10.1.1 Stakeholder Engagement Activities Completed to Date under this RAP

338. The following consultation activities have already been implemented with regard to land access and compensation for access roads and quarries on Plateaus 20 and 26:

- Institutional stakeholders – Multiple meetings with the prefecture (Boké) and the sub-prefecture (Tanéné) beginning in November 2017 and at the start of activities. Discussions are still ongoing. The main dates are (non-exhaustive list):

[14] *CCFD Terre Solidaire, Fédération des Producteurs du Fouta Djallon (FPFD), Maison Guinée de l'Entrepreneur (MGE), GRET*

- 2017/12/11 regarding inventory methodology and future work;
- 2017/12/15 to launch activities, to formalise the prefectural commission and to decide on methodology;
- 2017/12/21 in the presence of the communities, to explain the methodology and discuss ways of identifying community lands;
- 2018/04/16 to decide on the methodology to define community projects and on the applicable rates to calculate compensation.

- Affected populations – Consultations throughout the entire survey period from November 2017 to March 2018
  - 2017/12/04, the first meetings with the communities to explain the work to be done, the methodology and the cut-off date;
  - Formal meetings to announce the cut-off date on 2017/12/05 and 2017/12/08;
  - Numerous meetings throughout the survey to resolve issues and conflicts raised by the land asset identification exercise;
  - Meetings with all villages to define the community land identification methodology (December 2017 to February 2018);
  - Focus group discussions (with elders, women, youth) in each of the affected villages (December 2017 to February 2018);
  - Interviews and discussions with herders (December 2017 to March 2018);
  - Face-to-face interviews with people affected by the project (February to March 2018), distribution of socio-economic questionnaires and discussion of the compensation terms.

10.2 RAP ENGAGEMENT PLAN

339. The steps of engagement to be implemented are broadly the same as those developed in the Béli Kindy RAP. The most important are:

- Hand-over of the inventory summary and compensation agreements to the PAPs for verification, grievance resolution, and sign-off;
- Payment of cash compensation;
- Meeting with local and prefectural authorities to define costed options for community development projects;
- Discussing with local authorities and communities the menu of options for community land compensation projects;
- Consulting with communities on the feasibility and interest in reforestation projects or developing agroforestry projects;
- Assistance, if necessary, in identifying alternative farmland;
- Identification of herders interested in professional retraining, and the definition of existing training and the methods to be implemented;

340. At each of these stages, explanations will be provided, both at the community level (through the existing Resettlement Committees) and at the household or individual level, on the entitlement principles and rates used for calculating the compensation.

341. In general, GAC will conduct regular meetings:

- With the consultation committees (established by the Béli Kindy RAP) to discuss compensation and settle any complaints or quarrels;

- With all affected communities at all critical stages of the project in order to convey accurate information on the activities underway and on the schedules and timelines related to resettlement and the start of work;
- With other stakeholders, including the prefecture, sub-prefecture, town hall, relevant ministries, etc.;
- With stakeholders (public or private) involved in livelihood restoration projects, training or technical support for communities and other development projects.

10.3 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

342. The grievance management mechanism remains the same as that developed for the Béli Kindy RAP. For more details, refer to ***Section 10.5 of the Béli Kindy RAP***.

11. IMPLEMENTATION

11.1 PROCESS OF NEGOTIATION AND COMPENSATION

343. The negotiation and compensation processes remain in line with those defined in the Béli Kindy RAP.

344. A negotiation process specific to the choices of compensation methods for community lands and the means of implementation is being discussed with the prefecture. No information is currently available on this subject.

11.2 ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

345. As with the Béli Kindy RAP, GAC is fully responsible for the financing and implementation of this RAP. The implementation is done in close collaboration with local authorities.

346. Internal roles and responsibilities at GAC remain unchanged. For more details, refer to Section 11.2.2 of the Béli Kindy RAP.

347. GAC operates the Boréalis information management system. All data relating to assets, basic socio-economic information and compensation are stored and managed in this system. Impact inventory forms, asset lists and compensation agreements will be generated by the system. The same system is used for complaint management and to store the information gathered during stakeholder consultation and engagement activities.

11.3 BUDGET

	Type	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price (GNF)	Total Price (GNF)	Total Price (USD)
1	**Cash compensation**					
11	**Structures**					
111	Dwellings, *cases*	Unit	3	23,478,000	70,434,000	7,800
112	Ancillary structures	Flat fee	6	1,806,000	10,836,000	1,200
12	**Displacement costs**					
121	Moving fee	Flat fee	1	1,806,000	1,806,000	200
122	Tenant indemnity	Flat fee	1	475,000	475,000	53
13	**Annual crops**	m2	129.4	As a function of the crop	2,401,186	266
14	**Perennial crops**					
141	Cashew trees	Tree	9,731	See detail in section 6.6.3	2,179,458,000	241,357
142	Pineapple	Tree	194		4,503,662	499
143	Banana trees	Tree	52		4,114,000	456
144	Lemon trees	Tree	28		10,160,996	1,125
145	Guyava trees	Tree	8		546,000	60
146	Mango trees (ungrafted)	Tree	51		2,712,000	300
147	Mokhé/black tamarind trees	Tree	106		2,157,000	239
148	Néré	Tree	142		34,711,500	3,844
149	Wild palm trees	Tree	1		64,500	7
1410	Selected palm trees	Tree	3		450,000	50
15	**Land preparation allowance**	ha	19.42	9,030,000	175,362,600	19,377
16	**Cash compensation to livestock farmers**	Flat fee	76	100 USD x 12 months	823,536,000	91,200
	Subtotal 1- Cash compensations				3,323,340,527	***368,033***
2	**In-kind compensation**					
21	**Community lands**					
211	Kantambafenda	ha	100.5	13,545,000	1,361,272,500	150,750
212	Thiowaye	ha	249.3	13,545,000	3,376,768,500	373,950
213	Lopé Tambangourou	ha	446.1	13,545,000	6,042,424,500	669,150
214	Bhoundou Lengué	ha	1.34	13,545,000	18,150 300	2,010
	Subtotal 2- In-kind compensations				10,798,615,800	***1,195,860***
3	**Assistance to vulnerable persons**	Unit			90 300,000	10,000
	Subtotal 3- Assistance to vulnerable persons				90,300,000	***10,000***
4	**Livelihood restoration**					
41	Assistance to re-train herders	Unit			180,600,000	20,000
42	Complement to the agroforestry project feasibility study	Unit			451,500,000	50,000
43	Pilot project for the intensification of livestock production	per year	2	85,000	1,535,100,000	170,000
44	Complement to the product processing platform project	Unit			135,450,000	15,000
45	Complement to the IGA development project	Unit			270,900,000	30,000
46	Complement to the small business support program	Unit			45,150,000	5,000
	Subtotal 4- Livelihood restoration				2,618,700,000	***290,000***
5	**Implementation**					

51	GAC personnel and logistics				Not included	
52	Consultants					
53	Implementation assistance	Month	3	25,000	677 250,000	75,000
54	Mission logistics consulting fee	Flat fee	4	2,000	72,240,000	8,000
55	Completion audit	Month	2	25,000	451,500,000	50,000
	Subtotal 5- Implementation					***133,000***
6	**Contingencies**					
61	Contingencies 20%				3,606,389,265	399,379
	Subtotal 6- Contingencies					***399,379***
	GRAND TOTAL				21,638,335,592	**2,396,272**

PHOTOGRAPHS

Meetings and Consultations

Cut-off date meeting at Thiowaye. The inventory method was also presented.

Information session and discussion on community lands in the hamlet of Horé Wendou (dependent of Thiowaye and inhabited by herders using the lands on Plateau 20)

Meeting announcing the cut-off date, held in Lopé Tambangourou. All of authorities and village inhabitants were present.

The women of Horé Wendou during a women's focus group.

Consultation with the elders and herders of Horé Wendou

Focus group discussion with the youth of Kantambafenda.	Discussion with the women of Lopé Tambangourou

Economic Activities

Threshing of rice at Kantambafenda	Rice husker at Thiowaye
Cattle pend on the *donghol* of Lopé Tambangourou	Animal transhumance moving through a recent burn in a *bowal* area

Temporary cattle pen in an open forest.	Shepherd driving his herd, which is pasturing on the *bowal.*
Spring on Plateau 20 used to water livestock	Temporary shelter for the caretaker of a herd (on Plateau 20, outside the affected area).

Annexe 1: Liste des essences forestières

N0	Noms scientifiques	Nom commercial	Utilisation
A	Afzelia africana	Lengué	Bois d'œuvres régulièrement sciés. Charpente, meuble et autres
	Chlorophora excelsa	Iroko	
	Kaya senegalensis	Acajou	
	Bambuseae	Bambou naturel	
	Pterocarpus erinaceus	Vène	
B	Daniellia oliverii	Sandan	Bois d'œuvres occasionnellement sciés charpente coffrage et autres
	Ceiba pentandra	Fromager	
	Bombax costatum	Kapokier	
	Lophira lanceolata	Azobé	
C	Dialium guineense	Mokhé	Fruits comestibles
	Elaeis guineensis Jacq	Palmier naturel	
	Parkia biglobosa	Néré	
	Detarium senegalensis	Boto	
	Parinari excelsa	Sougué	

Annexe 2 : Questionnaire socio-économique à destination des éleveurs

Notes pour l'enquêteur :

- *« **autre** » est codé **77** dans tout le questionnaire ; « **non applicable** » est codé **88** dans tout le questionnaire ; au cas où la personne interrogée refuse de répondre ou ne connait pas la réponse, utilisez le code **99** dans tout le questionnaire.*
- *« Oui » est toujours codé « O » ; « Non » est toujours codé « N ».*
- *Là où des montants monétaires sont demandés, tous les montants sont à indiquer en kilo Francs Guinéens (kFG - milliers de FG).*
- *Les aides pour l'enquêteur sont notées en italique dans tout le questionnaire.*
- *Reporter le code ménage en haut **SUR TOUTES LES PAGES**.*
- ***REMPLIR TOUS LES CHAMPS !! NOMS PROPRES EN LETTRES MAJUSCULES !! VERIFIEZ LE QUESTIONNAIRE AVANT DE QUITTER L'ACTIVITE !!***

10. IDENTIFICATION DE L'ELEVEUR

100. N° ménage: _____
Ce numéro doit être le même que sur le questionnaire socio-économique)

101. Date enquête : _____ / _____ / 2017 **102. Enquêteur (Initiales) :**_____

103. NOM, PRENOM, SURNOMS DE l'ELEVEUR: _____
LETTRES MAJUSCULES OBLIGATOIRES ! Inclure surnoms entre parenthèses si nécessaire

104. Sexe : M / F **105. Adresse :** _____

116. NIVEAU SCOLAIRE de l'ELEVEUR: _____
Utiliser le code ci-dessous et apporter précisions si nécessaire
Codage 116. Niveau scolaire: 00 : N'a pas fréquenté l'école du tout ; 01 : Maternelle ; 11 : 1ère année; 12 : 2ème année ; 13 : 3ème année ; 14 : 4ème année ; 15 : 5ème année ; 16 : 6ème année ; 21 : 7ème année ; 22 : 8ème année ; 23 : 9ème année ; 24 : 10ème année ; 25 : 11ème année ; 26 : 12ème année : 27 : Terminale ; 31 : Technique ; 41 : Université ; 61 : Ecole coranique sans enseignement primaire ; 77 : Autre ; 88 : Non applicable (moins de 6 ans) ; 99 : Ne répond pas

115. TYPE D'ELEVAGE : _____
Utiliser le code ci-dessous et apporter précisions si nécessaire
Codage 115. Type d'élevage: 01) divagation sans surveillance toute l'année 02) divagation saisonnière et parcage 03) parcage
04) parcage et transhumance saisonnière avec un berger-gardien 05) basse cour pour la volaille et petit ruminants autour de la concession

20. CARACTERISTIQUES DE L'ACTIVITE

200. DECRIVEZ VOTRE ACTIVITE (quel type d'élevage, où, comment s'organise t-elle dans l'année au fil des différentes saisons) _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

201. NOMBRE DE TETES POSSEDE

Animaux – *Noter nombre dans chaque case*	401 Bovins	402 Ovins/Caprins	404 Porcins	405 Volailles	405 Autres

202. NOMBRE DE NAISSANCE de BOVINS AU COURS DES 12 DERNIERS MOIS et qui survivent au moins 3 mois?_____

203. NOMBRE DE NAISSANCES DE PETITS RUMINANTS AU COURS DES 12 DERNIERS MOIS qui survivent au moins 3 mois ?_____

204. NOMBRE DE BOVINS MORTS AU COURS DE L'ANNEE ?_____

205. NOMBRE DE PETITS RUMINANTS MORTS AU COURS DE L'ANNEE ?_____

206. GADEZ-VOUS du BETAIL pour d'AUTRES PERSONNES OUI / NON

207. Si OUI, LISTEZ LES PERSONNES pour qui vous gardez du BETAIL ET LE NOMBRE DE TÊTE

NOM et PRENOM_____VILLAGE de RESIDENCE_____NOMBRE de TÊTE :_____

NOM et PRENOM_____VILLAGE de RESIDENCE_____NOMBRE de TÊTE :_____

NOM et PRENOM_____VILLAGE de RESIDENCE_____NOMBRE de TÊTE :_____

NOM et PRENOM_____VILLAGE de RESIDENCE_____NOMBRE de TÊTE :_____

NOM et PRENOM_____VILLAGE de RESIDENCE_____N OMBRE de TÊTE :_____

NOM et PRENOM_____VILLAGE de RESIDENCE_____NOMBRE de TÊTE :_____

NOM et PRENOM_____VILLAGE de RESIDENCE_____NOMBRE de TÊTE :_____

40. EMPLOYES POUR LA GESTION DE L'ELEVAGE

401. Avez–Vous des Employés : OUI / NON 302. Combien d'employés permanents/bergers (hors enfants, épouses) : _____

402. Combien d'employés temporaires ou journaliers (hors apprentis et membres de la famille procurant une aide occasionnelle) : _____

403. Des membres de votre famille travaillent-ils pour vous sur cette activité ? OUI / NON

404. Si OUI à 403, QUI ?
NOM et prénom :_____A ge :_____

NOM et prénom :_____A ge :_____

NOM et prénom :_____A ge :_____

50. ELEMENTS ECONOMIQUES ET FINANCIERS SUR L'ACTIVITE

501. COMBIEN VENDEZ-VOUS DE BOVINS PAR AN (sur les 12 derniers mois) : _____**502. A QUEL PRIX MOYEN LE BOVIN?** _____

503. COMBIEN VENDEZ-VOUS DE MOUTON PAR AN (sur les 12 derniers mois) : _____**504. A QUEL PRIX MOYEN LE MONTON?** _____

505. COMBIEN VENDEZ-VOUS DE CHEVRE PAR AN (sur les 12 derniers mois) : _____**506. A QUEL PRIX MOYEN LA CHEVRE?** _____

507. AVEZ-VOUS MANGE OU SACRIFIE DES ANIMAUX CETTE ANNEES ? OUI / NON

SI OUI QUESTION 507 : 508. COMBIEN DE BOVINS ?_____**509. COMBIEN DE MOUTONS?**_____**510. COMBIEN DE CHEVRES ?**_____

511. FAITES VOUS DE L'EMBOUCHE (Alimentation des animaux pour les engraisser généralement dans un parc à bétail) ? OUI / NON

512. Si oui à 511, COMBIEN D'ANIMAUX AVEZ-VOUS EMBOUCHE ?

513. COMBIEN AVEZ VOUS VENDU, DANS LES 12 DERNIERS MOIS, DE BOVINS EMBOUCHES ? _____**514. A QUEL PRIX ?**_____
(Préciser si le prix est total pour le nombre total d'animaux vendu ou le prix par animal)
515. COMBIEN AVEZ VOUS VENDU, DANS LES 12 DERNIERS MOIS, DE MOUTON EMBOUCHES ? _____**516. A QUEL PRIX ?**_____

517. COMBIEN AVEZ VOUS VENDU, DANS LES 12 DERNIERS MOIS, DE CHEVRE EMBOUCHES ? _____**518. A QUEL PRIX ?**_____

519. VENDEZ-VOUS DU LAIT ? OUI / NON

520. SI OUI à 519, Sous quelle forme ? _____
01. Lait caillé 02. Beurre local 03.lait frais 04. autres formes de produis laitiers : .....

521. COMBIEN AVEZ-VOUS VENDU, DANS LES 12 DERNIERS MOIS de lait caillé : Nombre de litres vendus_____**Prix au litre**_____**TOTAL :**_____

522. COMBIEN AVEZ-VOUS VENDU, DANS LES 12 DERNIERS MOIS de beurre local : Quantité vendu (en kg)_____**Prix au kg**_____**TOTAL :**_____

PRECISEZ LE DETAIL DU CALCUL DES VENTES: _____
Exemple : je vends en moyenne 3 chargements de bois par semaine à 500 KFG chaque = 1.500 KFG par semaine

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

503. PAYEZ-VOUS UN AGRICULTEUR ou UN PROPRIETAIRE FONCIER POUR UTILISER SON PATURAGE ? OUI / NON

504. Si oui à 503 : COMBIEN CELA VOUS COUTE_____**K FG par**_____**S i en nature, préciser comment**_____
Jour / Semaine / Mois / Année

505. PAYEZ-VOUS UN AGRICULTEUR ou UN PROPRIETAIRE FONCIER POUR UTILISER SON POINT D'EAU? OUI / NON

506. Si oui à 505 : COMBIEN CELA VOUS COUTE_____**K FG par**_____**S i en nature, préciser comment**_____
Jour / Semaine / Mois / Année

507. ACHETEZ-VOUS DES PRODUITS VETERINAIRES ? OUI / NON

508. Si oui à 507 : COMBIEN AVEZ VOUS DEPENSE EN PRODUITS VETERINAIRES ET EN DEPLACEMENTS D'UN VETERINAIRE LES 12 DERNIERS MOIS ? *(préciser le détail du calcul)*
_____ _____
_____ _____

509. Observations et détails si nécessaire : _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

60. PREFERENCES EN MATIERE DE COMPENSATION

Ces questions vous sont posées pour noter vos préférences de compensation au cas où votre activité serait affectée par le Projet. Il n'est pas certain que ce soit le cas. Vos réponses sont indicatives et pourront être modifiées plus tard. Les questions ne constituent pas non plus une promesse par GAC d'effectuer tel ou tel type de compensation.

601. Si votre activité devait être affectée par le projet, où souhaitez vous rétablir cette activité dans l'avenir :

01. lieux/endroit n°1 :..... 02. lieux/endroit n°2 :..... 03. Je ne sais pas 99 : Ne répond pas

Autres observations concernant la compensation : _____

70. CONCLUSION

701. Avez-vous quelque chose que vous souhaiteriez rajouter ou demander concernant cette enquête ? _____

702. Notes de l'enquêteur sur toute particularité concernant les conditions de cette enquête ? _____

Annexe 3 : Questionnaire enquête élevage (mobilité et transhumance)

GAC_PAR : Plateaux 20 et 26. *Enquête sur les pratiques agricoles liées à la transhumance.* **Page 1**

MÉTADONNÉES

Date de l'enquête : _____
Heure d'enquête : _____
Numéro d'enquête :_____
Enquêteur : _____
Initiales de l'enquêteur

A REMPLIR OBLIGATOIREMENT

1. SITUATION ADMINISTRATIVE

10. Commune : _____ 11. Village : _____
01 : Village 1 ; 02 : Village 2 ; 03 : Village 3 ; 04 : Village 4 ; 05 : Village 5 ; 06 : Village 6 ; 07 : Village 7

12. Hameau : _____
Ecrire le nom du hameau en toutes lettres.

2. IDENTIFICATION DE L'ÉLÉVEUR

20. NOM PRÉNOM ET SURNOM éleveur : _____
Ecrire en lettres majuscules, mettre le surnom entre parenthèses. Si la personne n'est pas éleveur, ne pas continuer l'enquête.

21. Religion : _____
01 : Musulman ; 02 : Chrétien ; 03 : Sans religion ; 77 : Autre ; 99 : ne répond pas

22. Groupe ethnique :_____
01 : Nalou : 02 : Soussou ; 03 : Diakanké ; 04 : Peulh ; 05 : Mikhiforé ; 06 : Landouma ; 07 : Malinké ; 08 : Forester ; 09 : Baga ; 10 : Ballante ; 77 : Autre ; 99 : Né répond pas

23. Coordonnées GPS :
X : _____ Y: _____
Prendre un point GPS avec l'appareil. Recopier les coordonnées du point sur les cases ci-dessus. Bien se relire. PROJECTION GPS : UTM Zone 28N

3. SITUATION DU CHEPTEL

31. Taille du Cheptel en 2017

1	Nombre de bovins :	
2	Nombre de petits ruminants :	

4. PRATIQUES D'ÉLEVAGE : PARCAGE ET TRANSHUMANCE

41. Parcage du cheptel

#	Question	Bovins	Petits Ruminants
1	Parcage du cheptel ?	Oui Non	Oui Non
2	Si OUI à la réponse 1, Localisation du parcage		
3	Si OUI à la réponse 1, Durée du parcage	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D

Entourer la réponse choisie, entourer le mois ou le groupe de mois correspondant au parcage des bêtes.

42. Déplacez-vous **TOUS** vos animaux vers les pâturages des plateaux a côté de votre village ? : OUI NON
Entourer la réponse fournie par l'éleveur
42-1. Nombre de bovins non déplacés : _____
42-1. Nombre de petits ruminants non déplacés : _____

43. Les bovins sont-ils amenés chaque année **SUR LE MÊME LIEU** de pâturage ? : OUI NON
44. Les petits ruminants sont-ils amenés chaque année **SUR LE MÊME LIEU** de pâturage ? : OUI NON

45. Transhumance : J F M A M J J A S O N D
Entourer les mois durant lesquels a lieu la transhumance

5. LIEUX DE TRANSHUMANCE

MÉTADONNÉES

Numéro d'enquête :_____
Enquêteur : _____
Initiales de l'enquêteur

A REMPLIR OBLIGATOIREMENT

51. Est-ce que vous vous regroupez avec d'autres éleveurs pour réaliser la transhumance ? OUI NON
61-1. Avec les éleveurs du même village ? OUI NON
61-2. Avec des éleveurs d'un autre village ? Précisez : _____
Ecrire en majuscules, Indiquez les codes villages suivants : 01 : Village 1 ; 02 : Village 2 ; 03 : Village 3 ; 04 : Village 4 ; 05 : Village 5 ; 06 : Village 6 ; 07 : Village 7 ; 99 : autres (précisez)

52. Lieux de transhumance pour les **BOVINS**

#	Nom du Lieu où les bêtes sont amenés	Habitat naturel	Plateau 26 ? *(entourer la bonne réponse, faire attention)*	Plateau 20 ? *(entourer la bonne réponse, faire attention)*	Sur un autre plateau ?	Si oui, localiser le plateau	Hors Concession GAC ?	Si oui, localiser le lieu	Temps (en h) nécessaire pour se rendre au lieu depuis le village (à pied)	A quel village appartient le lieu de pâturage ?	Présence d'un point d'eau ?	Type de point d'eau
1	Lieu 1 :		OUI (ZI) OUI(HZI) NON	OUI (ZI) OUI(HZI) NON	OUI NON		OUI NON				OUI NON	
2	Lieu 2 :		OUI (ZI) OUI(HZI) NON	OUI (ZI) OUI(HZI) NON	OUI NON		OUI NON				OUI NON	
3	Lieu 3 :		OUI (ZI) OUI(HZI) NON	OUI (ZI) OUI(HZI) NON	OUI NON		OUI NON				OUI NON	
4	Lieu 4 :		OUI (ZI) OUI(HZI) NON	OUI (ZI) OUI(HZI) NON	OUI NON		OUI NON				OUI NON	
5	Lieu 5 :		OUI (ZI) OUI(HZI) NON	OUI (ZI) OUI(HZI) NON	OUI NON		OUI NON				OUI NON	

IMPORTANT !!!!! : OUI ZI, veut dire que le lieu se trouve dans la zone où les travaux miniers sont prévus. Oui HZI veut dire que l'éleveur emmène son troupeau sur le plateau mais hors de la zone impactée.

LIEU : Pour la localisation du lieu, il faut chercher à savoir si le lieu de transhumance a lieu sur les plateaux où s'il se trouve en dehors de la concession.
HABITAT NATUREL : 01 : bowal ; 02 : savane ; 03 : savane arborée ; 04 : forêt claire ; 77 : autres ; 99 : ne sait pas.
NOM VILLAGE : 01 : Village 1 ; 02 : Village 2 ; 03 : Village 3 ; 04 : Village 4 ; 05 : Village 5 ; 06 : Village 6 ; 07 : Village 7
TYPE DE POINT D'EAU : 01 : Puits ; 02 : Forage ; 03 : Rivière ; 04 : Mare ; 99 : Autres (précisez)

53. Lieux de transhumance pour les **PETITS RUMINANTS**

#	Nom du Lieu où les bêtes sont amenés	Habitat naturel	Plateau 26 ? *(entourer la bonne réponse, faire attention)*	Plateau 20 ? *(entourer la bonne réponse, faire attention)*	Sur un autre plateau ?	Si oui, localiser le plateau	Hors Concession GAC ?	Si oui, localiser le lieu	Temps (en h) nécessaire pour se rendre au lieu depuis le village (à pied)	A quel village appartient le lieu de pâturage ?	Présence d'un point d'eau ?	Type de point d'eau
1	Lieu 1 :		OUI (ZI) OUI(HZI) NON	OUI (ZI) OUI(HZI) NON	OUI NON		OUI NON				OUI NON	
2	Lieu 2 :		OUI (ZI) OUI(HZI) NON	OUI (ZI) OUI(HZI) NON	OUI NON		OUI NON				OUI NON	
3	Lieu 3 :		OUI (ZI) OUI(HZI) NON	OUI (ZI) OUI(HZI) NON	OUI NON		OUI NON				OUI NON	
4	Lieu 4 :		OUI (ZI) OUI(HZI) NON	OUI (ZI) OUI(HZI) NON	OUI NON		OUI NON				OUI NON	
5	Lieu 5 :		OUI (ZI) OUI(HZI) NON	OUI (ZI) OUI(HZI) NON	OUI NON		OUI NON				OUI NON	

IMPORTANT !!!!! : OUI ZI, veut dire que le lieu se trouve dans la zone où les travaux miniers sont prévus. Oui HZI veut dire que l'éleveur emmène son troupeau sur le plateau mais hors de la zone impactée.
LIEU : Pour la localisation du lieu, il faut chercher à savoir si le lieu de transhumance a lieu sur les plateaux où s'il se trouve en dehors de la concession.
HABITAT NATUREL : 01 : bowal ; 02 : savane ; 03 : savane arborée ; 04 : forêt claire ; 77 : autres ; 99 : ne sait pas.
NOM VILLAGE : 01 : Village 1 ; 02 : Village 2 ; 03 : Village 3 ; 04 : Village 4 ; 05 : Village 5 ; 06 : Village 6 ; 07 : Village 7
TYPE DE POINT D'EAU : 01 : Puits ; 02 : Forage ; 03 : Rivière ; 04 : Mare ; 99 : Autres (précisez)

6. PISTES DE TRANSHUMANCE

61. Utilisez-vous des pistes de transhumance ? OUI NON

MÉTADONNÉES

Numéro d'enquête :_____
Enquêteur : _____
Initiales de l'enquêteur

A REMPLIR OBLIGATOIREMENT

#	Nom local de la piste de transhumance	Par quels villages passe t'elle?	Comment s'appelle la fin de la piste (Lieu)	Quel est le type d'habitat naturel à la fin de la piste	Amène t'elle au plateau 26 ?	Amène t'elle au plateau 20 ?	Temps (en h) de la transhumance
1	Piste 1 :				OUI NON	OUI NON	
2	Piste 2 :				OUI NON	OUI NON	
3	Piste 3 :				OUI NON	OUI NON	
4	Piste 4 :				OUI NON	OUI NON	

NOM VILLAGE : 01 : Village 1 ; 02 : Village 2 ; 03 : Village 3 ; 04 : Village 4 ; 05 : Village 5 ; 06 : Village 6 ; 07 : Village 7 ; si autres villages, précisez.
HABITAT NATUREL : 01 : bowal ; 02 : savane ; 03 : savane arborée ; 04 : forêt claire ; 77 : autres ; 99 : ne sait pas.

7. INFRASTRUCTURES D'ÉLEVAGE

71. Utilisez-vous un parc à bétail ? : OUI NON

Localisation : _____
Précisez le village dans lequel se situe cet équipement
NOM VILLAGE : 01 : Village 1 ; 02 : Village 2 ; 03 : Village 3 ; 04 : Village 4 ; 05 : Village 5 ; 06 : Village 6 ; 07 : Village 7
Temps pour s'y rendre : _____

72. Utilisez-vous un parc à vaccination ? : OUI NON

Localisation : _____
Précisez le village dans lequel se situe cet équipement
NOM VILLAGE : 01 : Village 1 ; 02 : Village 2 ; 03 : Village 3 ; 04 : Village 4 ; 05 : Village 5 ; 06 : Village 6 ; 07 : Village 7
Temps pour s'y rendre : _____

73. Utilisez-vous une autre structure d'élevage ? : OUI NON

Nom : _____
Fonction : _____
Localisation : _____
Précisez le village dans lequel se situe cet équipement
NOM VILLAGE : 01 : Village 1 ; 02 : Village 2 ; 03 : Village 3 ; 04 : Village 4 ; 05 : Village 5 ; 06 : Village 6 ; 07 : Village 7
Temps pour s'y rendre : _____

8. ZONE DE REFUGE POTENTIEL

MÉTADONNÉES

Numéro d'enquête :_____
Enquêteur : _____
Initiales de l'enquêteur

A REMPLIR OBLIGATOIREMENT

81 : Avez vous d'autres pâturages que vous utilisez parfois ?

#	Lieu d'un autre pâturage	Habitat naturel	Plateau 26 ?	Plateau 20 ?	Sur un autre plateau ?	Si oui, localiser le plateau	Hors Concession GAC ?	Si oui, localiser le lieu	Temps (en h) nécessaire pour se rendre au lieu depuis le village (à pied)	A quel village appartient le lieu de pâturage ?	Présence d'un point d'eau ?	Type de point d'eau
1	Lieu 1 :		OUI NON	OUI NON	OUI NON		OUI NON				OUI NON	
2	Lieu 2 :		OUI NON	OUI NON	OUI NON		OUI NON				OUI NON	
3	Lieu 3 :		OUI NON	OUI NON	OUI NON		OUI NON				OUI NON	
4	Lieu 4 :		OUI NON	OUI NON	OUI NON		OUI NON				OUI NON	
5	Lieu 5 :		OUI NON	OUI NON	OUI NON		OUI NON				OUI NON	

LIEU : Pour la localisation du lieu, il faut chercher à savoir si le lieu de transhumance a lieu sur les plateaux où s'il se trouve en dehors de la concession.
HABITAT NATUREL : 01 : bowal ; 02 : savane ; 03 : savane arborée ; 04 : forêt claire ; 77 : autres ; 99 : ne sait pas.
NOM VILLAGE : 01 : Village 1 ; 02 : Village 2 ; 03 : Village 3 ; 04 : Village 4 ; 05 : Village 5 ; 06 : Village 6 ; 07 : Village 7
TYPE DE POINT D'EAU : 01 : Puits ; 02 : Forage ; 03 : Rivière ; 04 : Mare ; 99 : Autres (précisez)

82 : Avez-vous des idées pour des nouveaux pâturages ?

#	Lieu d'un autre pâturage	Habitat naturel	Plateau 26 ?	Plateau 20 ?	Sur un autre plateau ?	Si oui, localiser le plateau	Hors Concession GAC ?	Si oui, localiser le lieu	Temps (en h) nécessaire pour se rendre au lieu depuis le village (à pied)	A quel village appartient le lieu de pâturage ?	Présence d'un point d'eau ?	Type de point d'eau
1	Lieu 1 :		OUI NON	OUI NON	OUI NON		OUI NON				OUI NON	
2	Lieu 2 :		OUI NON	OUI NON	OUI NON		OUI NON				OUI NON	
3	Lieu 3 :		OUI NON	OUI NON	OUI NON		OUI NON				OUI NON	
4	Lieu 4 :		OUI NON	OUI NON	OUI NON		OUI NON				OUI NON	
5	Lieu 5 :		OUI NON	OUI NON	OUI NON		OUI NON				OUI NON	

LIEU : Pour la localisation du lieu, il faut chercher à savoir si le lieu de transhumance a lieu sur les plateaux où s'il se trouve en dehors de la concession.
HABITAT NATUREL : 01 : bowal ; 02 : savane ; 03 : savane arborée ; 04 : forêt claire ; 77 : autres ; 99 : ne sait pas.
NOM VILLAGE : 01 : Village 1 ; 02 : Village 2 ; 03 : Village 3 ; 04 : Village 4 ; 05 : Village 5 ; 06 : Village 6 ; 07 : Village 7
TYPE DE POINT D'EAU : 01 : Puits ; 02 : Forage ; 03 : Rivière ; 04 : Mare ; 99 : Autres (précisez)

Annexe 4 : Profils des communautés affectées

348. Les communautés de Béli Kindy et Bhoundou Lengué ont déjà été profilées lors du PAR Béli Kindy et n'ont pas fait l'objet d'une nouvelle enquête qualitative précise. Pour plus de détail, se référer à l'annexe 3 du PAR Béli Kindy.

349. Des consultations ont été réalisées également dans les villages où les éleveurs ont été identifiés comme affectés. Ces villages n'étant pas directement affectés, leur profil n'est pas détaillé ici.

Kantambafenda (localisation en Figure 3)

Informations essentielles

Préfecture :	Boké		
Sous-préfecture	Tanéné	**Commune Rurale** :	Tanéné
District :	Dambantian		
Secteur	Dambantian		
Village :	Kantambafenda	**Hameaux dépendants**	- Lope Koyé - C. Diop - C. Diallo
Nombre de ménages : 20			
Principaux groupes ethniques : 1. Landouma 2. Peul			
Langues principales : 1. Landouma 2. Peul			
Religions : Musulmane			
Signification du nom du village : Katamba signifie chez le fils de et Fenda serait le prénom du fondateur			

Autorités locales

Chef district : Aboubacar Coumbassa

Chef secteur : Ibrahima Camara

Chef de village : Aly Camara

Conseil des sages : Ibrahima Camara, Aly Camara, Alpha Sidibé, Abdoulaye Camara, Mamadou Saliou Cissé

Les autorités coutumières, comme dans les autres villages, étaient relativement floues sur le conseil des sages et ses membres. Durant le focus group, le chef de village s'est approprié unilatéralement tous

les pouvoirs de décision sur l'organisation foncière du village. Les autres sages présents ne contredisaient pas ses propos et approuvés. Il semblerait qu'Ibrahima Camara (chef secteur) est un pouvoir non négligeable. Seul membre du conseil des sages parlant le français, l'autorité coutumière se partage, selon moi, entre ces deux individus. Durant le focus group sur l'histoire et la monographie du village, outre le chef du village, c'est le seul qui a pris la parole en français comme en Peul, pour nous éclairer. Par ailleurs, il a des responsabilités non négligeables au niveau du district concernant la gestion des conflits entre éleveurs et cultivateur. Président du bureau de TRANSMAT[15][i] qui consiste à gérer les conflits entre les cultivateurs et les éleveurs sur tout le territoire de Dambantian. En plus du président, le bureau est composé de dix personnes, 5 agriculteurs et 5 éleveurs issus de différents villages du district. En cas de conflit non résolu, suite à une médiation par les chefs de villages, les acteurs concernés peuvent faire appel au bureau de TRANSMAT pour engager de nouvelles négociations. Le bureau n'a pas de pouvoir juridique. Leur rôle consiste également à sensibiliser les acteurs, aussi bien les agriculteurs que les éleveurs afin que les parcelles soient bien délimitées pour prévenir d'éventuels conflits.

Histoire

Le village a été fondé au début du 20ème siècle. Fenda Camara est venu s'installer pour pratiquer l'agriculture, et serait le neveu du fondateur de Kassimo Otem simo. Celui-ci lui aurait permis d'occuper le territoire actuel de Kantambafenda. Aly Camara, le chef du village actuel, fils de Djibril Camara, est le petit-fils de Fenda Camara.

Kantambafenda et S. Kantambafenda 1 et 2 forment un seul et unique village selon le chef du village et les sages, malgré un très léger éloignement géographique. Ils partagent le même territoire et l'ensemble de leurs membres sont des ayants droit sur l'ensemble du patrimoine foncier.

S. Kantambafenda 2 a été fondé par une partie du lignage fondateur dans les années 30. Ils étaient néanmoins très hésitants sur la date de création de S. Kantambafenda 1 et 2. Ce serait le père d'Aly Camara, Djibril Camara qui aurait fondé cette partie du village.

S. Kantambafenda 2 fut créé par un fils adoptif des Camara (Ousmane Cissé) à la même période.

Ces « trois localités » restent sous l'autorité du chef du village : Aly Camara.

Plus récemment, Dans les années 60, des Peuls ont été accueilli et hébergés au sein du village, et se sont installés dans un second temps à l'est du village, de l'autre côté du marigot, dans le hameau de Lopé Koyé (désigne un cours d'eau boueux) par Saly Barry. Actuellement, « l'autorité coutumière » est incarnée par Alpha Sidibé qui fait partie du conseil des sages de Kantambafenda. On dénombre deux ménages au sein de Lopé Koyé.

Par ailleurs, nous avons également identifié sur le territoire de Kantambafenda deux campements d'éleveurs itinérant, occupés par Séthé Diop et Younoussa Diallo, présent lors de notre passage. Ils vivent sur le plateau 20 pendant environ 6 mois, puis redescendent dans le bas fond à Kibola (*pas persuader de l'orthographe*) durant la saison sèche. Ce sont les « ancêtres » des Camara qui ont scellés des accords avec les ascendants de Séthé Diop et Younoussa Diallo.

Organisation foncière et gestion des terres

Kantambafenda bénéficie d'un vaste territoire et une population peu importante. On dénombre simplement 20 ménages à Kantambafenda. Le temps de jachère est de 4 ans, puis sont cultivés seulement pendant un an. Ce qui nous donne une idée des réserves foncières du territoire.

[15] Ibrahima Camara ne connaissait pas la signification de l'acronyme TRANSMAT

Tous les habitants de Kantambafenda ont un accès à la terre. Chaque ménage possède des cultures pérennes (plantations). Ils deviennent alors propriétaire officiel des terres.

Concernant les cultures annuelles, le conseil des sages, et plus particulièrement le chef de village attribue à chaque ménage des parcelles, juste avant la période de défrichage aussi bien pour les Peuls que pour les Landouma des parcelles bien délimitées.

Par ailleurs, les femmes - situation extrêmement rare pour être signalée- sont propriétaires des jardins (voir Focus group de M. Dia). Elles peuvent céder, louer, transmettre la terre sans aucune autorisation ni des autorités coutumières ni de leurs maris. Chaque époux cède une partie de leur parcelle.

Les étrangers de Lopé Koyé ont eu accès à des petites parcelles attenant à leur village pour des cultures de plantations, mais leur accès aux cultures annuelles dépend de « prêt accordé par les autorités coutumières. »

Les éleveurs Peul du plateau 20, Diop et Diallo, mais aussi Mouctar Diop (voir carte) qui se situe, à priori, sur le territoire de Kathiampa, pratiquent la riziculture. Les autorités coutumières de Kantambafenda leur « louent » également des terres pour cultiver du riz. Chaque éleveur reverse, en fonction de la récolte, entre 40 et 50 kg de riz.

Enfin, chaque année des étrangers venant des villages voisins, louent des terres. En échange une partie de la récolte, de l'ordre de 10 % revient aux différents sages du village. « Cela dépend de leur générosité ». Ils viennent de Horé Wendou, Béli Kindy… Ce sont des connaissances de longue date avec qui ils entretiennent des relations sociales cordiales et de confiance. La demande émane toujours des étrangers. Dans un premier temps, des noix de cola et un peu d'argent accompagnent leurs requêtes. Puis, le chef de village et le conseil des sages jugent de la crédibilité des acteurs. Ce sont des connaissances de longue date avec qui ils entretiennent des relations sociales cordiales et de confiance

Les terres du plateau sont gérées collectivement par les autorités coutumières. Le Peul itinérant offre un bovin chaque année et procure du lait à un tarif avantageux aux autorités coutumières. Par ailleurs, le fumier est perçu comme un atout indéniable pour la fertilité des buissons se situant sur le plateau et plus généralement pour le bowal. Cela permet de repousser une « désertification des terres ». La paille récoltée sert à construire et entretenir les toits en chaume du village.
Enfin, la cueillette de produits alimentaires sauvages, ainsi que la récolte de plante médicinale constituent un apport non négligeable aussi bien pour les hommes que pour les femmes. (Voir tableau ci-dessous).

Depuis une dizaine d'année, on assiste à une recrudescence de la cession de parcelle. Les acheteurs peuvent aussi bien venir de Boké pour cultiver des anacardiers. Le petit fil d'un des fondateurs a vendu une parcelle au mois d'août.

Les gens de Béli Kindy ont déplacé en 2015 discutent pour l'acquisition de terre.

Dans le cadre d'une cession d'une parcelle, ils doivent néanmoins consulter deux personnes : le chef du village et le chef secteur.

Données socio-économiques

Caractéristiques	Description

Sites d'héritage culturel (Données du Baseline INSUCO 2015)	Cimetière se situant près de la mosquée au centre du village.
Habitat	La plupart des habitations sont construites en briques en terre ou en banco avec un toit en tôle ou en chaume. Aucune maison en dure n'a été observée.
Eau	Pas de puit ni forage. Ils puisent l'eau dans la rivière (Koyé) qui traverse le village, qui ne se tarie pas pendant l'année ou très rarement.
Électricité	Pas d'électricité. Aucun groupe électrogène.
Santé	Il n'existe pas de centre de santé. Ils existent néanmoins un agent de santé au sein du village. Ils doivent se rendent à Diamantina (5km) pour consulter un médecin. Présence de plusieurs guérisseurs traditionnels.
École	Pas d'école. Ils doivent se rendre à Dambantian situé à 5 KM. En raison d'une rivière considérée comme dangereuse une partie de l'année, et malgré la construction d'un pont, les enfants ne peuvent pas facilement la traverser pour se rendre à l'école. Présence d'une école coranique
Activités	L'activité principale est l'agriculteur complétée par l'élevage de petit ruminant Les plantations sont variés : bananiers, orangeais, manguiers, avocatier, anacardier, papaye, citronniers, goyave, colatiers le long des rivières, cocotiers Les cultures annuelles : le riz, fonio, le manioc, le mil, maïs, haricot. Un peu d'artisanat subsiste comme la fabrication de pilon, la menuiserie ou des forgerons. Pour les femmes, les principales activités sont le maraichage et le charbonnage ainsi que l'huile de palme. On dénombre 5 chasseurs au sein du village. Ils « offrent » une partie de la chasse à des membres du village. Ils peuvent également vendre au marché de Sangarédi occasionnellement une partie de leur production. Cela reste essentiellement une chasse de subsistance. La pêche est pratiquée exclusivement pour de l'autoconsommation. Peu de poisson dans les rivières.

Principales activités génératrices de revenu pour les Hommes	**Principales activités génératrices de revenu pour les Femmes**
1. Anacardier 2. Bananier 3. Oranger 4. Manguier 5. Arachide 6. Riz	1. Maraichage 2. Huile de palme 3. Charbonnage. Les femmes commercialisent le charbon, mais ce sont les hommes qui s'occupent de la transformation du bois en charbon.

Agriculture	Qualité et fertilité des sols : les n'dantari et les hunsiré sont considérés comme les sols les plus fertiles, malgré qu'ils estiment que l'ensemble des sols sont fertiles. Les djolol restent adéquates pour la culture du riz ainsi que le long des rivières. La fertilité ne semble pas décroitre en raison d'un temps de jachère important. Pour une culture annuelle, le temps de jachère est de 4 ans. Sur le Bowal, ils peuvent cultiver au sein des buissons (petite forêt), des anacardiers et récolte aussi des fruits, de l'igname sauvage, Néré, Mekho, Siala, Malanga, Porè, Koura, Palmiers, l'Iroko, le Sandan. Intrants : Utilisation d'intrants organique naturels et fumier pour le maraichage. Ils utilisent également la fange des bovins, en prêtant les terres à des éleveurs sur les Djolol, Utilisation d'herbicide dans les plantations de cajou Le travail est principalement manuel Type de terres : La majorité des terres appartient au lignage fondateur. Ils louent/prêtent régulièrement leur terre à des étrangers, issu de village voisin tout en faisant appel régulièrement appel à des travailleurs saisonniers rémunérés 50 FG par jour (somme variable)
Productions agricoles	L'agriculteur semble diversifié en raison d'une certaine abondance des terres. Les ménages ne sont pas spécialisés dans une culture particulière. La totalité des ménages cultivent du riz qui reste la principale culture d'autosubsistance, suivie de l'arachide, du manioc et de la patate douce qui reste la principale culture d'autosubsistance, Tous les ménages possèdent des plantations et la majorité est impliquée dans la production. D'anacardier. Le maraîchage est également pratiqué par les femmes et les jeunes. Durant la période de la soudure (juillet-septembre), ils achètent essentiellement du riz et un peu de manioc à Boké.
Marché	Ils se rendent principalement au marché de Tinguilinta le samedi, plus rarement à Sangarédi ou à Boké, lors de vente importante.
Commerces	Il n'existe pas de commerce. Des jeunes pratiques un commerce « informel », en vendant des cigarettes, des cartes de téléphone, du thé…
Organisations	Outre le conseil des sages, Ils existent une organisation de jeunes : (Télékoudé) regroupant l'ensemble des jeunes du territoire. Il semblerait que les chasseurs appartiendraient à une confrérie. Cela a été vaguement évoqué, mais ils n'ont pas souhaité développer le sujet

Communication	Kantambafenda reste très isolé, difficilement accessible par la route en saison des pluies pour relier Dambantian centre et se trouve très éloigné (environs 20 kilomètres) des routes qui relient Tinguilinta, Sangarédi, Boké. Le réseau téléphonique est très aléatoire, voire inexistant. Radio : ?

Consultations des parties prenantes

Réunion de la date butoir (09/12/17)
Personnes présentes :
Consultants : Daphnée Turcotte, Vincent Ferré
GAC : Ousmane II Touré
Autorités locales : chef secteur Ibrahima Camara dit Pascal. Mohamed Compo (adjoint chef secteur), Kindy Bangoura (chef de village)
Communauté : environ 70 personnes

Pas de liste exhaustive réalisée. 33 personnes présentes dont

N°	Prénoms et Nom	Fonction
1	Ibrahima Camara	Chef Secteur / sage
2	Abdoulaye Camara	AC
4	Aly Camara	Chef de village / Lignage fondateur
5	Abdoulaye Camara	ATS / président de la jeunesse

FGD monographie village de Kantambafenda (09/12/17)
Consultants : Vincent Ferré, Alsény Dia
GAC : pas de représentant
Personnes présentes : une dizaine, pas de liste de présence

FGD Jeunes village de Kantambafenda (13/12/17)
Consultants : Vincent Ferré, Alsény Dia
GAC : pas de représentant
Personnes présentes : 14

Nom	Localisation	Statut
Aboubacar Cissé	Kantambafenda	Élève 12e année / Trésorier de l'organisation des jeunes. Diplômé
Seydouba Camara	Kantambafenda	Maçon
Mamadou Camara	Kantambafenda	Cultivateur
Mohamed Lamine Camara	Kantambafenda	Élève 12e année
Djibila Camara	Kantambafenda	Cultivateur
Amadou Camara	Kantambafenda	Cultivateur

Mamadou Saliou Cissé	Kantambafenda	Cultivateur
Idrissa Camara	Kantambafenda	Chauffeur
Moussa Camara	Kantambafenda	Élève 10e année
Abdoulaye Niassa	Kantambafenda	Chauffeur
Abdoulaye Kaltamba	Kantambafenda	Menuisier
Babadi Camara	Kantambafenda	Élève
Ibrahima Cissé	Kantambafenda	Chauffeur
Oumar Kaltamba	Kantambafenda	Cultivateur

FGD femmes village de Kantambafenda (13/12/17)
Consultants : Vincent Ferré, Alsény Dia
GAC : pas de représentant
Personnes présentes : 21 femmes, pas de liste de présence

Thiowaye (localisation en Figure 3)

Informations essentielles

Préfecture :	Boké		
Sous-préfecture	Tanéné	**Commune Rurale** :	Tanéné
District :	Dambantian		
Secteur	Guidaly		
Village :	Thiowaye	**Hameaux dépendants**	Nassouroulaye
Nombre de ménages : 6			
Principaux groupes ethniques : 1. Landouma			
Langues principales : 1. Landouma 2. Peul			
Religions : Musulmane			
Signification du nom du village : Tchéwaye signifie chacal			

Autorités locales

Chef district : Aboubacar Coumbassa

Chef secteur :

Chef de village : Mbady Kaltamba

Conseil des sages : Kaltamba Mbady, Kaltamba Bacar

Histoire

Assème et son frère arrivèrent de Harounaya près de Hamdalaye à la recherche des terres de culture. Le grand frère Alpha Oumar s'installa à Dogoyombé et laissa passer son jeune frère qui s'est installé à son tour à Tchéwaye.
Relations avec les voisins : Dogoyombé et Tchéwaye furent fondés par deux frères ce qui fait qu'on s'entend très bien. C'est comme les autres villages voisin : Horé Wendou, Nassouroulaye, Dogoyombé.

Données socio-économiques

Caractéristiques	Descriptions
Habitat	Il y a plus de maisons en tôles que de cases en paille (voir photo).
Eau	Thowoy wol (rivière du même nom que le village) est notre seul point d'eau. Pas d'autres sources, pas de forages ou de puits.
Électricité	Pas d'électricité, nous utilisons des torches et un groupe électrogène existe pour charger nos téléphones
Santé	En cas de maladies, nous allons à Hamdallaye ou à Boké. Les accouchent au village.
École	Nos enfants vont étudier dans l'école communautaire construite par les villages de : Thiowaye, Dogoyombé, Nassouroulaye, Taibata, Horé Wendou. Les frais de scolarité pour payer le maître est de 10 kfg/mois et par élève. Un foyer islamique chez Mamadou Saliou Coumbassa à Nassouroulaye.
Activités	La principale activité est l'agriculture, aujourd'hui le cajou est cultivé par chaque ménage. Le plus grand producteur de cajou ne dépasse pas 10 sacs de noix récoltés par campagne
Sites d'héritage culturel	Le village a un site sacré appelé la « grotte de katchèguèrè « refuge des génies, il y a une petite mosquée dont l'imam est le chef de village. Mbady Kaltamba. Le village dispose d'un cimetière à l'est du village. A la grotte de Katchèguèrè, on y va pour le sacrifice pour le village. Le sacrifice n'a pas eu lieu encore.
Migration, sécurité et conflits	Pas d'immigration, le village est paisible, sans problèmes aucun conflit.

Activités Génératrices de revenus:

Principales activités génératrices de revenus pour les hommes	Principales activités génératrices de revenus pour les femmes
Les plantations d'anacardiers, les revenus tirés de la location des terres, aucun élevage, la location des terres a donné 6 sacs de 50 kg de riz au village.	Maraîchage, arachide, production d'huile de palme, collecte de gravier pour vente, le chargement (camions de 15 tonnes environ à 200 kfg.)
Agriculture	**Qualité** et fertilité : On y rencontre tous type de sol : Le bowal : élevage, paille, produits de la pharmacopée (feuilles de Diaba), graviers et bloc pour les constructions de bâtiments, (Hunsiré, N'dantari) plus riches et bons pour le riz, plantations, arachides, Djolol et Doghol : actuellement pas beaucoup de choix. Cajou, riz arachide, fonio, le maraîchage dans les djoli.
Productions agricoles	Tous les ménages sont impliqués dans la culture du cajou. Le riz est la principale culture vivrière, suivie de l'arachide, le manioc, le mil, le fonio,…
Marché	Thiowaye est équidistant entre Boké et Tinguilinta de 20 km de part et d'autre. Mais on va plus à Boké qu'à Tinguilinta.
Commerce	Aucun commerce dans le village. Le Attaya, le sucre sont vendus sur place. Pas de boutique pas de magasins

Organisations	Il y a un kilé tournant pour l'agriculture à tour de rôle.
Communication	Bonne réception de la radio Fm, aucun réseau téléphonique

Consultations des parties prenantes

Réunion de la date butoir (05/12/17)
Personnes présentes :
Consultants : Daphnée Turcotte, Vincent Ferré
GAC : Ousmane II Touré
Services techniques : M. Barry
Autorités locales : Aboubacar Sané, président du district Tanéné, Aboubacar Coumbassa, président du district Dambantian, vice-président du district Alpha Oumar Koulibaly chef secteur Guidaly.
Communauté : environ 50 personnes

N°	Prénoms et Nom	Fonction	Village d'origine	District
1	Aboubacar Sané	Président District	Hamdallaye	Tanènè Centre
2	Aboubacar Coumbassa	Président District	Gobiré	Dambantian
3	Oumar Barry	Imam	Horé Wendou	Tanènè Centre
4	Alpha Oumar Koulibaly	Chef Secteur	Guidaly	Tanènè Centre
5	Baba Galè Kaltamba	Vice-Président du district	Dogoyombé	Tanènè Centre
6	Mamadou Coumbassa	Imam	Dogoyombé	Tanènè Centre
7	Seny Kaltamba	Sage	Dogoyombé	Tanènè Centre
8	N'Baidy Kaltamba	Sage	Dogoyombé	Tanènè Centre
9	Djakaria Kaltamba	Sage	Thiowaye	Tanènè Centre
10	Aboubacar Kaltamba	Sage	Thiowaye	Tanènè Centre
11	Souleymane Barry	Sage	Horé Wendou	Tanènè Centre
12	Daouda Kaltamba	Sage	Dogoyombé	Tanènè Centre
13	Younoussa Barry	Sage	Horé Wendou	Tanènè Centre
14	Mamadou Lamarana Diallo	Sage	S-Madina	Tanènè

FGD monographie village de Thiowaye (02/02/18)
Consultants : Alsény Dia
GAC : pas de représentant
Personnes présentes : 5 personnes

N°	Prénoms- Nom	Fonction	Âge	Tél
1	Kaltamba M'Bady	Chef de village	75	------
2	Kaltamba Bocar	2ème Imam, Muezzin	50	666-267-539
3	Coumbassa Mamadou Saliou	Enseignant coranique	38	661-187-871
4	Kaltamba Alsény	Agriculteur	41	660-881-442
5	Kaltamba Diakouya	Maçon	58	669-754-232

FGD Femmes village de Thiowaye (04/01/18)
Consultants : Alsény Dia
GAC : pas de représentant
Personnes présentes : 8 personnes

No	Prénoms et nom	Age	Age au mariage	Village d'origine	Nombre d'enfants	Statut matrimonial
1	Aissatou Mané	60	18	Boké centre	02	Polygame (2 épouses)
2	Kadiatou Sané	40	15	Diarabaka	08	Monogame
3	Mahawa Coumbassa	27	15	Kathiampa	03	Polygame (2epouse)
4	Moussou Kaltamba	21	15	Thianthiéguèré	01	Polygame (2 épouses)
5	Adama Kaltamba	20	15	Thiowaye	01	Monogame
6	Nady Kaltamba	20	15	Thiowaye	01	Monogame
7	Adama Katamba	15	15	Diarabaka	0	Monogame
8	Sounkare Kaltamba	25	16	Thiowaye	02	Polygame (4 épouses)

Lopé Tambangourou (localisation en Figure 3)

Informations essentielles

Préfecture :	Boké		
Sous-préfecture	Tanéné	**Commune Rurale** :	Tanéné
District :	Dambantian		
Secteur	Dambantian		
Village :	Lopé Tambangourou	**Hameaux dépendants**	Pas de hameau dépendant
Nombre de ménages : environ 20			
Principaux groupes ethniques : 1. Landouma			
Langues principales : 1. Landouma 2. Peul			
Religions : Musulmane			
Signification du nom du village : Lopé serait employé en référence au nom du fondateur de l'ancien village de Kantambafenda. Tambagour signifie ruisseau.			

Autorités locales

Chef district : Coumbassa Boubakar

Chef secteur : Saifoulay Sané

Chef de village : Mohamed Lamine Sané

Conseil des sages : le conseil des sages présentés ci-dessous n'est, à priori, pas exhaustif. Certains membres ne vivent pas à Lopé Tambagour. Leur déclaration était relativement floue afin d'avoir davantage de précision, lié éventuellement aux enjeux de la compensation

Nom	Localisation	Statut
Mohamed Lamine Sané		Chef de de village / Lignage fondateur
Saifoulay Sané		Chef secteur
Alia Sané		Imam 1
Mamadou Sané		Imam 2
Mamadou Yousouf Sané		Sage
Aboubacar Camara		Sage

Histoire

Le village de Lopé Tambagour aurait été créé à la fin du 19ème siècle par Youssou Sané, le père de l'actuel chef de village, Mamadou Lamine Sané.
Les raisons de l'installation de Youssou Sané restent floues et contradictoire. A priori, ils ne connaissent pas ou ne souhaitent pas évoquer précisément les raisons de son installation. Différentes versions nous ont été présenté au cours de nos entretiens. D'une part, le territoire était vierge et inhabité, ce qui a justifié l'installation de Youssou Sané. Originaire de la région de Boké, il a souhaité développer avec l'accord des autorités coutumières de Gobiré une école coranique. Ce qui semble être la version la plus probable. Dans tous les cas, en recoupant différentes informations et différents informateurs, l'histoire du village, ancien, est peu connue aussi bien par les sages que par les habitants de Lopé Tambagour.

Le chef coutumier est incarné par le doyen du lignage fondateur. Son petit frère lui succédera (Saifiou Sané), puis ce sera autour du fils aîné de Mamadou Lamine Sané de devenir le nouveau chef coutumier…

Le village de Lopé Tambagour bénéficie d'un vaste territoire et d'une population relativement restreinte (une vingtaine de ménage au maximum). L'ensemble des ménages appartiennent au lignage fondateur : Sané

Seul deux « étrangers », des neveux utérins, se sont installés dans le village suite au décès de leurs parents respectifs : Camara (depuis 21 ans) et Sampou (depuis 1 ans). Néanmoins, leurs droits sur la terre sont identiques aux autres membres du lignage fondateur. Ils peuvent à la fois réaliser des plantations et des cultures annuelles. Des terres leur ont été attribuées et Aboubacar Camara fait partie du comité des sages.

Organisation foncière

Le village de Lopé Tambagour est un village indépendant bénéficiant d'un faisceau de droit foncier complet. Par ailleurs, chaque ménage possède des plantations et des terres, qu'ils ont la possibilité éventuellement de céder ou de louer. Ils doivent, à priori, demander une autorisation auprès du chef du village dans le cadre d'une location.

Il est important (voir tableau ci-dessous) que l'étendue du territoire et « l'abondance de terre » disponible entraîne une rotation (jachère) importante. En moyenne, ils cultivent un an sur une parcelle, puis la laisse en jachère pendant 7 ans.

Néanmoins, il n'a pas été évident d'aborder la question, surement lié aux enjeux de la compensation et des différentes actions de GAC d'aborder la question des modalités de cession des terres entre les différents ménages.

Il est important de noter que le chef de village et son frère (chef secteur), lors des focus, revendiquait de manière insistante d'être propriétaire de la majorité des terres sur les plateaux.

Données socio-économiques

Caractéristiques	Description
Sites d'héritage culturel (Données du Baseline INSUCO 2015)	Je n'ai pas réussi à me procurer la Baseline INSUCO 2015 Cimetière : pas de non, se situe près de la mosquée, au milieu du village.
Habitat	La plupart des habitations sont faîtes en briques de terre ou en banco avec un toit en tôle. Aucune maison en dure n'a été observée
Eau	Pas de puit ni forage. Ils puisent l'eau dans la rivière à proximité du village. Pendant la saison sèche, la rivière se tarie. Ils creusent alors un trou de 2 mètres dans le lit de la rivière pour puiser de l'eau
Électricité	Pas d'électricité. Présence d'un petit groupe électrogène pour recharger les portables
Santé	Il n'existe pas de centre de santé. En cas de maladie grave, ils se rendent à Tinguilinta ou à l'hôpital de Sangarédi ainsi qu'à l'hôpital de Boké. De nombreux guérisseur traditionnel exercent au sein du village
École	Pas d'école. L'école primaire se situe à Dambantian. On peut estimer la distance à une quinzaine de kilomètre. Le secondaire à Hamdallaye.
Activités	L'activité principale est l'agriculture complétée par l'élevage de petit ruminant et de poule. Les plantations d'anacardiers représentent la principale source de revenu pour les ménages. Deux chasseurs ont été identifiés, mais cela reste une consommation de subsistance.

Lopé Tambagour	Principales activités génératrices de revenu pour les Hommes	Principales Activités génératrices de revenu pour les Femmes
Agriculture Par ordre d'importance	7. L'anacardier 8. Le riz 9. Arachide 10. Haricot.	4. Maraichage 5. Les femmes possèdent les petits ruminants et les poules. Les petits ruminants comme les poules peuvent être vendu en cas de besoin et avec l'accord de leur mari. 6. Arachide 350.

Commerce	Des activités de petit commerce ont été identifié (cigarette, etc.), de pile, mais cela reste extrêmement marginal.	Pas d'activité commerciale précise identifiée.

Agriculture	Qualité et fertilité des sols : les habitants de Lopé Tambagour estiment que l'ensemble des sols sont fertiles aussi bien sur les coteaux, que dans les plaines ou le long des rivières. La rotation des cultures et le temps de jachère, ils cultivent 1 ans et laisses-en jachère pendant 7 ans, ce qui explique la fertilité des sols. Sur le plateau, ils peuvent pratiquer des cultures annuelles sur certaines parties fertiles, mais cela reste très rare. Sur le bowal, ils pratiquent la cueillette de fruit sauvage, igname sauvage, pain sauvage dans les buissons. Ils utilisent également la paille pour les toits en « chaume ». Intrants : Utilisation d'intrants organique naturels pour le maraichage. Ils utilisent également la fange des bovins, en prêtant des terres à des éleveurs sur les parcelles en jachère, considéré comme bénéfique par les cultivateurs. Usage d'herbicide pour les plantations d'anacardiers. Utilisation d'engrais chimique pour la culture du riz. Le travail est principalement manuel Type de terres : La totalité des terres appartiendrait aux membres du lignage fondateur. Ils louent/prête régulièrement leur terre à des étrangers, issu de village voisin tout en faisant appel régulièrement appel à des travailleurs saisonniers
Productions agricoles	Les cultures sont très hétérogènes en raison de l'étendue du territoire Des plantations d'anacardier, de cocotiers, d'ananas, manguier, citronnier, papaye, orangers, goyavier. Les cultures annuelles : riz, mil, maïs, sorgho, fonio, manioc, arachide, patate douce, haricot. Les femmes pratiquent essentiellement la culture maraichère. Seule la troisième femme du chef du village « possède » un champ d'anacardier.
Marché	Ils se rendent principalement au marché Tinguilinta le samedi, plus rarement à Sangarédi ou à Boké, lors de vente importante.
Commerces	Il n'existe pas de commerce, des échanges commerciaux se font à priori entre les habitants.

Organisations	Outre le comité des sages. - Une organisation féminine (Kelee) structurée comme une tontine tournante. - Il existe également deux associations de jeunes, l'une mixte et l'autre exclusivement de garçon.
Communication	Lopé Tambagour reste très isolé et difficilement accessible durant la saison des pluies. Aucune route ne mène jusqu'au village (à 300 mètres du village). Le réseau téléphonique est très aléatoire, un seul opérateur semble passer, mais de manière fluctuante. La radio semble être reçu mais aussi de manière aléatoire.

Consultations des parties prenantes

Réunion de la date butoir (05/12/17)
Personnes présentes :
Consultants : Daphnée Turcotte, Vincent Ferré
GAC : Ousmane II Touré
Représentant des services techniques : M. Barry
Autorités locales : Boubacar Coumbassa, président du district, Mohamed Lamine Sané (chef de village), Saifoulay Sané (chef secteur)
Communauté : environ 25 personnes

Nom	Localisation	Statut
Mohamed Lamine Sané	Lopé Tambagour	Chef de de village / Lignage fondateur
Boubacar Coumbassa	Gobiré	Président du district Dambantian
Saifoulay Sané	Lopé Tambagour	Chef secteur
Idrissa Sanet	Lopé Tambagour	Cultivateur
Saliou Sanet	Lopé Tambagour	Cultivateur
Seny Sanet	Lopé Tambagour	Cultivateur
Alia Sané	Lopé Tambagour	Imam 1
Mamadou Sané	Lopé Tambagour	Imam 2
Mamadou Yousouf Sané	Lopé Tambagour	Sage
Aboubacar Camara	Lopé Tambagour	Sage
Saïdouba Sanet	Lopé Tambagour	Cultivateur
Bôbô Sane	Lopé Tambagour	Cultivateur

FGD monographie village de Lopé Tambangourou (04/12/17)
Consultants : Vincent Ferré, Alsény Dia
GAC : pas de représentant

Personnes présentes : environ 10

Nom	Localisation	Statut
Mohamed Lamine Sané	Lopé Tambagour	Chef de de village / Lignage fondateur
Idrissa Sanet	Lopé Tambagour	Cultivateur
Seny Sanet	Lopé Tambagour	Cultivateur
Alia Sané	Lopé Tambagour	Imam 1
Mamadou Sané	Lopé Tambagour	Imam 2

FGD femmes village de Lopé Tambangourou (06/12/17)
Consultants : Vincent Ferré, Alsény Dia
GAC : pas de représentant
Personnes présentes : 10 personnes environ

N°	Nom / Prénom
1	Dienaba Camara/Présidente de l'association
2	Aissatou Kombassa
3	Kadiatou Camara
4	Binta Niassa
5	Dienabou Camara
6	Aissatou Diallo
7	Mariana Sampou

FGD cultivateurs village de Lopé Tambangourou (06/12/17)
Consultants : Vincent Ferré, Alsény Dia
GAC : pas de représentant
Personnes présentes : 7 personnes environ

N°	Nom / Prénom
1	Mamadou Sané
2	Amadoury Camara (neveu utérin ne vivant pas dans le village, on lui prête une parcelle pour des cultures annuelles)
3	Saifoulaye Sané
4	Alpha Sané
5	Aboubacar Camara
6	Mohamed Lamine Sané
7	Tahirou Sané

FGD jeunes village de Lopé Tambangourou (06/12/17)
Consultants : Vincent Ferré, Alsény Dia
GAC : pas de représentant
Personnes présentes : 7 personnes environ

N°	Nom / Prénom	Fonction
1	Sané Sania	Planteur de cajou
2	Sané Idrissa	Élève 10ème année
3	Sané Abdoulaye	Élève 10ème année

4	Sané Saliou	Chauffeur
5	Sané Mamadou	Élève 10ème année
6	Sané Chérif	Soudeur
7	Sané Amadou Oury	Éleveur de poule pour CAG

Annexe 5 : Détail des pratiques d'élevage par village

- **Bhoundou Lengué**

Ce village à prédominance de populations d'origine Peul est situé au bord de la nationale Boké-Sangarédi. L'activité d'élevage traditionnellement présente dans le village autrefois a pratiquement disparue pour ce qui est du gros bétail. Tous les foyers possèdent des petits ruminants, mais ces derniers étant élevés au niveau même des concessions et aux abords directs du village, ils n'ont plus recours à des déplacements du bétail sur les plateaux bauxitiques, préférant les parquer au village pendant la saison agricole.

Actuellement, seul un éleveur (Mamadou Dian Barry) réside encore dans ce village. Celui-ci possède 25 bovins et une cinquantaine de petits ruminants (ovins/caprins) et dispose d'un parc à bétail au niveau du village ou les petits ruminants sont parqués de juin à novembre, pendant que les gros ruminants quittent le village vers principalement le plateau 20 durant la même période. Ce déplacement saisonnier sur le plateau 20 se fait aux abords de la zone Nord-Est du Plateau, et ceci plus particulièrement sur le secteur du bowal appelé «Youpedji» (CF. Carte n°9) (juste au-dessus de la plantation de Dougourouna) comme le nom du cours d'eau où il abreuve le troupeau. Youpedji est un pâturage localisé sur les zones foncières de Tambangourou. Les animaux sont également parfois conduits de l'autre côté du rail au lieu-dit «Daadè» (c'est une zone de Donghol) sur les terres du village de Tinguilinta. Dans ce dernier cas, ils sont abreuvés à la rivière Tinguilinta.

- **S. Madina (Hameau de Thiowaye) :**

Dans ce village localisé au nord du plateau 20, seul un éleveur (Diallo Mamadou Saidou) possédant un troupeau de 50 bovins et de 30 petits ruminants a été identifié. Il pratique un élevage de type traditionnel extensif encadré par un berger. Dès l'approche de la saison des pluies (mai-juin), il identifie une zone précise sur les terres de Thiowaye et y aménage le parc à bétail et les bergeries. Il fréquente à cette période le plateau 20 avec son troupeau et plus particulièrement une zone de Bowal à Horé Guidaly Bowal (zone identifiée comme étant localisée à l'Ouest de la Mare de Miri Moyha Thalèl) et une zone de forêt claire/savane arborée/Fourrés à Horé Thiowaye (sur les pentes est du plateau 20). Il abreuverait son troupeau au niveau de la marre Miri Moyha Thalèl quand il fréquente les pâturages de Horé Guidaly Bowal, et plutôt la rivière Pompowol quand il est sur le pâturage de Horé Thiowaye au Centre Ouest du plateau 20. Le parcage des animaux se fait au village pour garder les jeunes veaux (les femmes s'en occupe) pendant que le reste du cheptel (petits ruminants inclus) partent sur le plateau de juin à octobre ou un parc est construit également pour l'occasion (parcage de nuit).

En saison sèche, le troupeau part au niveau du lieudit de Wendou Daniri (1h de marche du village) où l'éleveur possède là aussi un parc. Cette autre zone est localisée dans une zone d'élevage au nord du village et sur l'autre rive de la rivière Tinguilinta. Il dit partir parfois en transhumance sur de plus longue distance en saison sèche.

- **Horé Wendou (Hameau de Thiowaye) :**

C'est un village Peul à forte vocation agropastorale, localisé à l'Ouest du plateau 20. Le nombre d'éleveurs de grands ruminants recensés dans ce village lors des enquêtes s'est élevé à 7 personnes, soit près d'1/4 des éleveurs enquêtés lors de la mission. Chaque famille du village possède quant à elle des petits ruminants.

Dans ce village, un accord est en vigueur avec les villages de Thiowaye et de Tambagour pour accéder à leurs terres communautaires localisées sur le Plateau 20 et y conduire ainsi les troupeaux quelle que soit la saison. La zone de Bowal de Horé Guidaly est rejointe en 3/4 heure de marche et

dispose d'une marre appelée Miri Moyha Thalèl et celle de Wondiré Tambagour en 30 minutes disposant également d'un point d'eau au niveau de la marre de Pardeguela. Deux des éleveurs (Barry Elhadj Boubacar et Diallo Elhadj Amadou Oury) affirment également se rendre occasionnellement sur le plateau 26 dans la zone du Bowal Béli Kindy (Nord-Ouest du plateau 26).

Les éleveurs de Horé Wendou, malgré le nombre de têtes de bétails recensé dans le village (506 bovins et 262 petits ruminants) n'effectuent pas de grandes transhumances en saison sèche. Ils gèrent toute l'année leurs activités entre les abords du village et les zones de refuges (Bowal et Donghol pour éloigner les bêtes ces zones de cultures) sur le plateau à la recherche de pâturages et de points d'eau. Ils appliquent un système de gardiennage rapproché des animaux mobilisant des bergers et une rotation sur le plateau en fonction de la position des champs agricoles. Chacun d'entre eux possède un parc à bétail sur le principal lieu de pâturage occupé et pour les plus gros éleveurs le parcage du bétail est devenu une obligation en toute saison. On recense 3 parcs dans la zone de Petoun Pardeguela localisée sur les abords du plateau à moins de 15 minutes du village, 2 parcs à Diandoua distants de près d'une heure de marche du village, 1 parc sur le bowal Tambagour à 30 minutes de marche, ainsi qu'un parc situé à Wendou Daniri sur l'autre rive de la Tinguilinta à 4 h de marche. Concernant ce dernier, il appartient à l'éleveur appelé Touré Ismael qui contrairement aux autres éleveurs du village effectue un déplacement plus éloigné de son troupeau en saison sèche sur le même lieu que l'éleveur de S. Madina.

Durant toute la saison sèche les petits ruminants sont laissés en divagation par plusieurs éleveurs, mais les bovins sont toujours gardés et parfois conduits sur les parcelles agricoles pour consommer les résidus de cultures, mais cet accès au fourrage est désormais payant. Les montants relevés dans les enquêtes sont de l'ordre de 2 000 000 GNF par an pour un éleveur de Dogoyombé possédant 180 têtes de bétails ou seulement à 150 000 GNF par an pour un éleveur de Balahoun possédant 80 tête de bétail, paiement en nature pour d'autres avec un bœuf par an.
Enfin l'accès à l'eau étant un réel problème pour ce village en saison sèche, il est fréquent que les troupeaux de petits et gros ruminants soient amenés à traverser le plateau 20 pour aller s'abreuver à la rivière Pompowol.

- **Dogoyombé :**

Ce village est composé d'une forte communauté Peul et 8 éleveurs y ont été recensés lors des enquêtes. Disposant d'un cheptel global très important composé de 1304 bovins et 594 petits ruminants, l'activité agropastorale y est essentielle pour les familles d'éleveurs résidents. Ils pratiquent un élevage de type extensif traditionnel comme les autres éleveurs de la zone. Ils utilisent des terres de bowal au sud du village leur appartenant, mais ont également tous recours à la fréquentation des zones de pâturage du plateau 20, comme le bowal de Horé Guidaly à 2 heures de marche, ou le bowal de Thiaguibaly à 1 heure de marche et plus précisément sur les site appelés Katchéguéré (forêt claire) et Tupa (Bowal) au sud-ouest du Plateau 20 et qui appartiendraient au village de Kantambafenda.

Trois éleveurs du village effectuent avec les bovins une grande transhumance en saison sèche (Décembre à mai) vers Kamsar (3 jours de marche) et plus précisément au niveau des zones de Nafaya au bord d'une rivière et Kibola, autre site disposant d'un point d'eau.
Concernant l'accès à l'eau certains éleveurs (Bah Mamadou Saliou par exemple) se rendent à la marre de Taibata localisée dans une zone hors concession de GAC. Lors de l'exploitation de pâturage dans la zone du plateau 20, les accès privilégiés à l'eau pour les éleveurs de Dogoyombé sont la marre de Miri Moyha Thalèl et les rivières de Guidaliwol et Thiaguibaliwol qui passe d'ailleurs près du village.

- **Kantambafenda :**

Ce village possède des terres communautaires localisées au sud du plateau 20. Seuls deux éleveurs y ont été recensés. Ces derniers possèdent respectivement 20 et 70 bovins et de manière marginale 7 et 3 petits ruminants. Ils effectuent des déplacements du gros bétail sur ces terres communautaires en saison des pluies et disposeraient de parcs à bétail au lieudit Koloré (20 min du

village) sur les bords du plateau 20 entre Tambagour et Kantambafenda. En saison sèche (décembre à juin) le premier déplace son petit troupeau dans la plaine à Thiaguibaly (*Tchiaguidaly*) située à 1 heure de marche vers le Sud-Est, alors que le second est obligé, au regard du nombre de têtes de bétail (70 bovins), d'effectuer une grande transhumance de 4 jours pour rejoindre une zone de pâturage à "Kibola" (*Kitbaoula*) où il séjourne durant 6 mois (Janvier à juin). L'accès à l'eau dans la zone pour le bétail se fait au niveau des rivières Pompowol et Thiaguibaly.

- **Lopé Tambangourou :**

L'enquête de décembre a également été menées dans divers villages n'ayant pas d'activités d'élevage à grande échelle, cependant, au niveau de Lopé Tambangourou, village à majorité Landouma, les familles élèvent sur place des petits ruminants, mais il y a été fait référence à un éleveur de bovin sur place. Celui-ci n'étant pas présent, n'a pas pu être identifié, ni enquêté. Nous insistons cependant sur le fait, que le positionnement de ce village au cœur de la vallée séparant les plateaux 20 et 26, il est inévitable que celui-ci fréquente l'un ou l'autre de ces espaces avec son troupeau à la recherche de pâturage, ceci d'autant plus que Lopé Tambangourou possède une grande partie de ces terres sur les deux plateaux.

- **Béli Kindy - Dadhé Pompo**

Seul un éleveur (Sow Amadou Diouldé) Peul a été recensé dans ce village. Il possède 80 têtes de gros bétail et 58 petits ruminants. Il dispose d'un parc au village pour y sécuriser le bétail, mais déplace l'ensemble de son troupeau pour une petite transhumance sur le plateau 20 à 3 heures de marche sur une zone de bowal dîtes "Miri Moyha" (*miri ou lieu humide, moyha qui est bon)* au niveau de la source du même nom et appartenant au village de Tambagour. Il fréquente également un autre pâturage sur une zone de bowal appelée "Tchalé" (*thalèl un fruit rouge qui murit entre juillet-aout et septembre)* également à 3 heures de marche du village et qui selon lui se situerait sur le plateau 26.

Cet éleveur présente une particularité au niveau de sa conduite d'élevage par rapport aux autres éleveurs de la zone, à savoir qu'il déplace son troupeau, sous la garde d'un bouvier, conjointement avec des éleveurs d'un autre village proche de Boké (Kolaboui). Il effectue son déplacement sur les plateaux 20 et 26 dans des zones de Bowé, appartenant au village de Tambagour, les deux sites disposant d'une source pour y abreuver le bétail et d'un parc à bétail pour celui situé sur le plateau 26.
Contrairement aux éleveurs des autres villages qui rejoignent petit à petit les Bowé sur les plateaux via une divagation encadrée du bétail, celui-ci utilise des chemins qu'il appelle pistes de transhumance (mais qui ne sont pas des grandes pistes de transhumances officielles) clairement balisées pour s'y rendre (certainement du fait du regroupement du troupeau avec des éleveurs venus de l'extérieur). Au départ de Dadhé Pompo, la première est la piste de Kaudjol, la seconde celle de Béli Kindy et la troisième celle de Tambagour.
Sa principale problématique réside dans le fait qu'il n'utilise actuellement aucune autre zone de pâturage pendant la transhumance et ne sait pas de fait où il pourrait trouver une zone de refuge/repli.

- **Balahoun Hakoundè Thiandi :**

Tout comme à Bhoundou Lengué, le nombre d'éleveurs y est désormais restreint à 3 familles possédant 149 têtes de gros bétails et 62 petits ruminants. Ces 3 éleveurs conduisent leurs animaux (sous la garde de bergers) en saison des pluies vers l'Est sur une zone de pâturage en forêt claire à 15 à 30 minutes à pieds du village appelée "Gobiré" - "Gobiré Dabhoun". Ils disposent chacun d'un parc à bétail sur cette zone et abreuveraient le bétail au niveau de la rivière Dalamodou (vallée de Dalamodou).

En saison sèche, les deux éleveurs ayant les plus grands troupeaux de bovins (80 et 40) les déplacent au nord derrière le rail, mais également vers le bowal wendou Balahoun à une 30ène de minutes au sud du village (mais au pied du plateau 26). Ils séjourneraient longtemps sur cette zone appartenant au village et disposant d'un point d'eau au niveau de la marre de Wendou Bala.

- **Bhounna :**

Ce village est localisé au fonds d'une vallée entre les plateaux 26, 24, 27 et 32. L'activité d'élevage y est assez répandue puisque 7 éleveurs bovins y ont été recensés et enquêtés. Près de 230 têtes de gros bétail y ont été comptabilisées, le nombre d'animaux par troupeaux variant de 13 à 90 bêtes. Ils pratiquent tous en parallèle l'élevage de petits ruminants, mais seuls deux d'entre eux ont des troupeaux conséquents de 50 et 40 têtes sur les 132 petits ruminants identifiés à leur niveau.
Ils ont tous recours à l'utilisation de pâturages sur le plateau 26. Les plus gros éleveurs se rendent avec les bêtes sur les pâturages de Bhounna (Bowal proche du village et un lieu plus éloigné appelé "Bouli Bhounna") sur le plateaux 26, les plus petits rejoignant des pâturages de "Fétoré" sur le plateau 26, (à 1h30 de marche au sud) qui appartiennent au village de Fétoré Landouma, ainsi qu'un autre lieu de pâturage appelé "Tandassara" (zone de Donghol à30 à 60 min de marche), mais pas localisé sur le plateau 26. Chaque éleveur dispose par ailleurs d'un parc à bétail situé au niveau de la zone de pâturage utilisée afin d'éviter le vagabondage des bêtes durant la nuit et limiter les risques de vol de bétail. Le gardiennage des animaux en saison des pluies est systématique pour éviter les conflits avec les agriculteurs et le parcage nocturne également.

En saison sèche, les animaux sont laissés en divagation avec un gardiennage moins strict et un parcage qui varie en fonction des éleveurs. La majorité d'entre eux continue d'exploiter les zones du plateau 26, et l'un d'entre eux déplace son bétail vers le village de Hakoundè Thiandi (Balahoun) à quelques kilomètres au nord. L'éleveur possédant le plus grand troupeau (90 têtes de bovins) se trouve dans l'obligation de migrer avec le bétail dans la plaine de Bintimodia (Zone de Kamsar) à près de 4 jours de marche, ne disposant pas de zones de pâturage suffisante pour un tel troupeau en saison sèche. Il y séjourne 5 à 6 mois de janvier à juin.

Concernant l'accès à l'eau, la majorité des éleveurs du village amènent les troupeaux à la rivière Bhounnawol qui longe le plateau 26 au fond de la vallée. Les deux éleveurs déplaçant leurs bêtes à Tandassara disent également abreuver les animaux au niveau de la rivière du même nom ("Rivière Tandassara"), ceux déplaçant les troupeaux vers les pâturages de Fétoré Landouma abreuvent également les animaux à la rivière (Fétorewol).

- **Tinguilinta**

Deux éleveurs fréquentant les plateaux 20 et 26 ont été identifiés comme relevant de Tinguilinta. Il s'agit d'éleveurs bovins possédant respectivement des troupeaux de 140 et 129 têtes de bétail. L'un d'entre eux possède également une douzaine de petits ruminants ce qui en fait une activité d'élevage marginale et gérée au niveau du village ou ces derniers sont parqués en saison agricole. Outre la gestion de leur troupeau respectif, ils gardent également les animaux de deux propriétaires de bétail de Conakry, messieurs Bah Mamadou Djouhé (50 tête de bétail) et Bah Ibrahima (30 tête de bétail). Concernant la gestion des bovins, ces deux éleveurs disent utiliser en saison des pluies une zone pastorale localisée à Mohbi (2 heures de marche au Nord du Camp de GAC). Ils disposent chacun sur place d'un parc à bétail. Ils séjournent environ 7 mois sur la zone (juillet à décembre). En saison sèche ils effectuent une grande transhumance vers Boffa dans les zones dites de Kolon et Manchon qui appartiendraient au village de Tougnifily. Au regard de leur gestion annuelle des parcours pastoraux, ils utilisent les plateaux 20 et 26 de manière très temporaire et pas tous les ans. Leur utilisation des ressources des plateaux affectés est très marginale.

Annexe 6 : Liste des personnes affectées par le projet

Terre d'acquisition	Partie prenante	Localisation	No. de réf.	Superficie parcelles (ha)
Plateau 20	Abdoulaye Sodjoré Diallo (I-10561)	Bhoundou Lengué	II-02611	1,66825
Plateau 20	Adama Hawa Diallo (I-10570)	Bhoundou Lengué	II-02620	0,919707
Plateau 20	Alia Kasseny Coumbassa (I-10572)	Béli Kindy Cité	II-02635	0,274146
Plateau 20	Almamy Samba Diallo (I-03379)	Béli Kindy Cité	II-02606	0,23
Plateau 20	Amadou Saïkou Diallo (I-03409)	Béli Kindy Cité	II-02634	0,12
Plateau 20	Boubacar Dramé (I-09800)	Bhoundou Lengué	II-02608	1,16
Plateau 20	Fanta Mady Kakoro (I-10562)	Bhoundou Lengué	II-02613	0,51
Plateau 20	Hadja Nene Oumou (BNO) Barry (I-10563)	Bhoundou Lengué	II-02615	0,13
Plateau 20	Ibrahima Salidjon BAH (I-10571)	Béli Kindy Cité	II-02633	1,16
Plateau 20	Mamadou Aliou Dramé (I-09816)	Bhoundou Lengué	II-02610	2,72
Plateau 20	Mamadou Kaba (I-04686)	Bhoundou Lengué	II-02612	1,01
Plateau 20	Thierno Amadou Drame (I-09756)	Bhoundou Lengué	II-02609	1,87
Plateau 20	Thierno Laho Bah (I-04186)	Bhoundou Lengué	II-02614	1,16
Plateau 26	Abdoulaye Bah (I-04147)	Béli Kindy Cité	II-02149	0,16
Plateau 26	Alseny Bah (I-04184)	Béli Kindy Cité	II-02637	0,91
Plateau 26	Amadou Oury 2 Diallo (I-03854)	Béli Kindy Cité	II-02142	0,01
Plateau 26	Amadou Sadjo Bah (I-04070)	Béli Kindy Cité	II-02144	0,24
Plateau 26	Boubacar Diallo (I-10195)	Béli Kindy Cité	II-02138	0,87
Plateau 26	Djenaba Nebby Bah (I-10204)	Béli Kindy Cité	II-02150	0,09
Plateau 26	Harouna Diallo (I-03711)	Béli Kindy Cité	II-02636	0,25
Plateau 26	Ibrahima (Libanais) Bah (I-10196)	Béli Kindy Cité	II-02141	0,07
Plateau 26	Ibrahima Diallo (I-03769)	Béli Kindy Cité	II-02619	0,87
Plateau 26	Kadiatou Diallo (I-04150)	Béli Kindy Cité	II-02148	0,48
Plateau 26	Karimata Bah (I-10245)	Béli Kindy Cité	II-02179	1,01
Plateau 26	Mamadou Bhoye Kanté (I-05274)	Béli Kindy Cité	II-02147	0,39
Plateau 26	Mamadou Diallo (I-10200)	Béli Kindy Cité	II-02146	0,56
Plateau 26	Mamadou Lamarana Bah (I-04073)	Béli Kindy Cité	II-02145	0,53
Plateau 26	Seydou Touré (I-04158)	Béli Kindy Cité	II-02638	0,05

Éleveurs

Village/hameaux	Nom et prénoms de l'éleveur	Point GPS en X	Point GPS en Y	Nombre de bovins	Nombre de petits ruminants
Kantambafenda	Diallo Younoussa	Néant*	Néant	20	7
Kantambafenda	Diop Sète	Néant	Néant	70	3
Bhounna	Camara Yero	1058942	1408915	30	8
Bhounna	Diallo Ibrahima Sory	1058941	1408916	15	40
Bhounna	Bah Mamadou Moustapha	1101403	1404255	25	3
Bhounna	Mane Mamadou Lamarana	1101395	1404259	14	7
Bhounna	Diallo Chérif			90	12
Bhounna	Keita Boubacar	Néant	Néant	40	12
Bhounna	Sidibe Alpha Oumar	Néant	Néant	13	50
Balahoun Hakoundè Thiandi	Diallo Hamidou	Néant	Néant	80	13
Balahoun Hakoundè Thiandi	Toure Mamadou Aliou	Néant	Néant	40	31

Balahoun Hakoundè Thiandi	Camara Malan	1101396	1404257	29	18
Horé Wendou	Barry Elhadj Mamadou Alpha	1101395	1404256	100	50
Horé Wendou	Barry Mamadou Lamarana	1101396	1404254	40	30
Horé Wendou	Diallo Elhadj Amadou Oury	1102827	1409192	111	52
Horé Wendou	Barry Elhadj Boubacar	1102807	1409187	30	40
Horé Wendou	Barry Thierno Mamadou Aliou	1102814	140918	150	20
Horé Wendou	Toure Ismael	110286	1409191	25	20
Horé Wendou	Barry Mamadou Alpha	1102810	1409196	50	50
S. Madina	Diallo Elhadj Mamadou Saidou	1102810	1409188	50	30
Bhoundou Lengué	Barry Mamadou Dian	1102806	1409189	25	55
Dogoyombé	Toure Ibrahima Sory	1104321	1409068	250	98
Dogoyombé	Diop Abdoul Karim	1102951	1405820	34	53
Dogoyombé	Bah Mamadou Saliou	1102106	1410601	200	21
Dogoyombé	Barry Elhadj Ibrahima Sory	1102105	1410598	240	100
Dogoyombé	Sall Mamadou	1102101	1410598	100	60
Dogoyombé	Souleymane Barry	1102103	1419599	180	80
Dogoyombé	Younoussa Barry	1102103	1410600	120	120
Dogoyombé	Mamoudou Barry	Néant	Néant	180	62
Béli Kindy - Dadhé Pompo	Sow Ahmadou Diouldé	Néant	Néant	80	58
Tinguilinta	Thierno Baillo Bah	Néant	Néant	129	12
Tinguilinta	Bah Mamadou Yaya	Néant	Néant	150	0

Terres communautaires

	Surface	Montant de la compensation des terres communautaires (USD)	Montant de la compensation des terres communautaires (GNF)
Kantambafenda	100,5 ha	150 750	1 361 272 500
Thiowaye	249,3 ha	373 950	3 376 768 500
Lopé Tambangourou	446,1 ha	669 150	6 042 424 500
Bhoundou Lengué	1,34 ha	2 010	18 150 300

Annexe 7 : détail des montants à compenser pour les cultures pérennes (par espèce et maturité)

Espèces	Plantule		Jeune non productif		Jeune productif		Mature		Total	
	Nombre d'arbres	Montant (GNF)	Nombre d'arbres	Montant (GNF)	Nombre d'arbres	Montant (GNF)	Nombre d'arbres	Montant (GNF)	Nombre d'arbres	Montant (GNF)
Anacardiers	4631	69 465 000	1037	93 330 000	3980	1 970 100 000	83	46 563 000	9731	2 179 458 000
Ananas	0	-	180	3 960 000	14	543 662	0	-	194	4 503 662
Bananiers	22	154 000	22	1 804 000	8	2 156 000	0	-	52	4 114 000
Citronniers	4	48 000	14	1 367 996	10	8 745 000	0	-	28	10 160 996
Goyaviers	2	24 000	6	522 000	0	-	0	-	8	546 000
Manguiers non greffés	34	408 000	15	1 305 000	2	999 000	0	-	51	2 712 000
Mokhé/tamarinier noir	103	1 236 000	0	-	3	921 000	0	-	106	2 157 000
Néré	99	1 188 000	24	288 000	9	12 865 500	10	20 370 000	142	34 711 500
Palmiers naturels	0	-	1	64 500	0	-	0	-	1	64 500
Palmiers sélectionnés	2	40 000	0	-	1	410 000	0	-	3	450 000
Total	4897	72 563 000	1299	102 641 496	4027	1 996 740 162	93	66 933 000	**10316**	2 238 877 658