

# **STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN**

## **For The KINGAMYAMBO MUSONOI TAILINGS PROJECT KATANGA PROVINCE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

**In partnership with:**

**SRK Consulting (Johannesburg, RSA)**

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## **STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN**

### **For The**

### **KINGAMYAMBO MUSONOI TAILINGS PROJECT KATANGA PROVINCE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

## **1 Introduction**

### **1.1 Background**

Kolwezi, in the Katanga province of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), is about 240km west of Lubumbashi, the provincial capital. A location map is shown in Figure 1.1, and the proposed site layout is shown in Figure 1.2. Mining of sulphide and oxide ores has been taking place in Kolwezi for over fifty years, primarily for copper and cobalt. As a result of these mining operations, over 110 million tonnes of ore have been processed and the oxide tailings deposited in two principal areas, the Kingamyambo Tailings Dam and the Musonoi River Tailings. The tailings have an average copper grade of 1.49% and 0.32% cobalt, levels at which economic recovery is possible.

Kolwezi is a town with a population around 240,000. The town is characterized by a depressed local economy and high levels of unemployment following the collapse of the state mining company Gécamines. New mining investment promises to promote economic growth in the town and region, but the full benefits will only be realized over a period of decades.

The Kingamyambo Musonoi Tailings Project (the Project) is one of the new investments. It is being developed by Kingamyambo Musonoi Tailings (KMT), a subsidiary of First Quantum Minerals (FQM). The project will reprocess the Kingamyambo and Musonoi tailings to produce copper and cobalt (see Section 1.2). A full and detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to international standards has been undertaken for the project. This was completed in 2006. The ESIA is currently being revised to incorporate technical changes. The new owners of the project, FQM, remain committed to the principles of consultation and disclosure that guided earlier ESIA interactions.

This document is the KMT Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). It reviews public consultation and disclosure undertaken in the context of the original ESIA. It supersedes several Public Consultation and Disclosure Plans (PCDPs) prepared to guide consultation and disclosure during the earlier ESIA process, and shows how KMT will manage consultation during the current ESIA update.

The SEP also looks beyond the ESIA's and outlines KMT's strategy for ongoing stakeholder engagement. This engagement will take place over the life of the mine (estimated at 23 years) and will incorporate a variety of vehicles and approaches.

The SEP has been developed by KMT, the project proponents, with the assistance of SRK Consulting (SRK) who carried out the original ESIA work. SRK is also undertaking the ESIA revision and update. All studies and associated consultation and disclosure have been undertaken in accordance with World Bank Group (WBG) policies, guidelines and procedures, and in compliance with the Equator Principles (EP). The SEP is a "living document" and will be updated further as needed as the project moves forwards to construction.

### **1.2 Project Description**

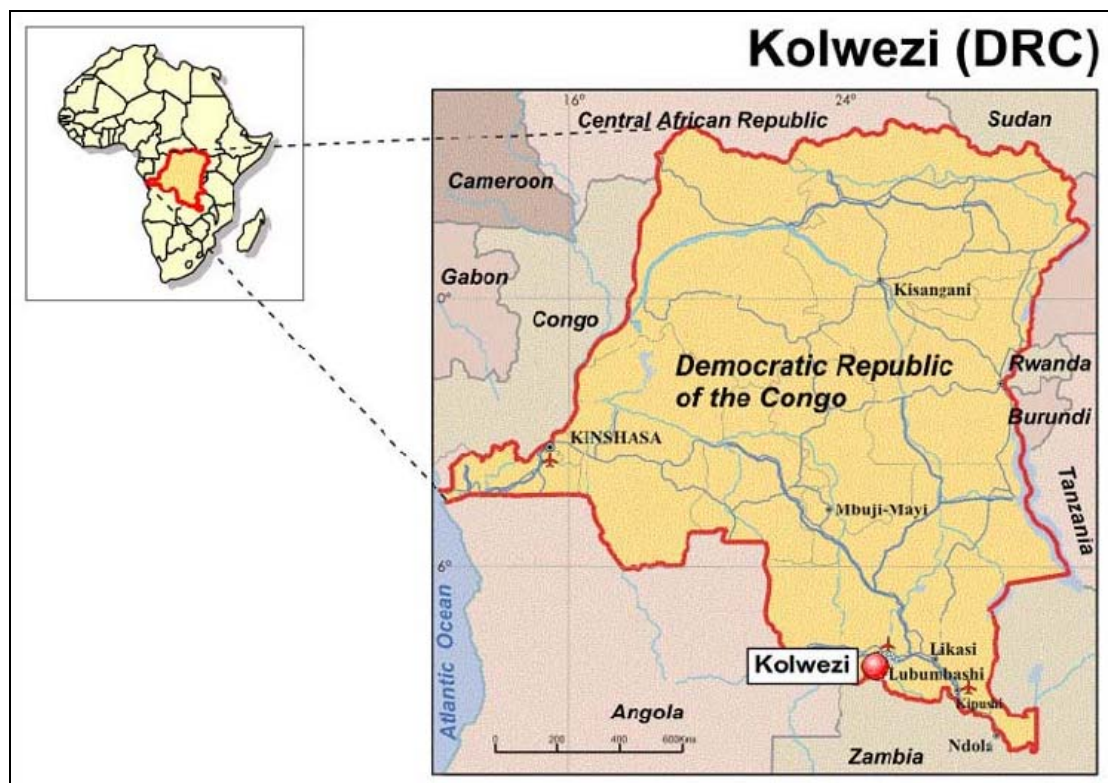
#### **1.2.1 Overview**

The Project aims to reprocess tailings generated by past Gécamines operations, currently stored in unreclaimed tailings storage facilities (TSF), in order to extract residual copper and cobalt. The current working assumption for the Project life is 23 years. The Project will include a new state-of-the-art facility to reprocess the tailings and a new TSF. Two tailings deposits will be mined simultaneously to achieve the required grade and grain size distribution. These tailings are contained in the Kingamyambo Tailings Dam and in the valley of the Musonoi River.

The Kingamyambo Tailings Dam is a conventional paddock dam, containing 42.3 million tonnes of tailings and covering an area of 3 Km<sup>2</sup>. No reclamation work has taken place on the dam surface, which is therefore exposed to wind and rain. The dam will be reclaimed using high pressure monitors operating from the top of the dam. This method provides for a safer working environment and improved control of reclaimed slimes density.

The Musonoi River Tailings have been deposited in the valley of the Musonoi River. The tailings comprise a low-lying area (through which the river still flows) of around 11 km in length and up to 2,5 km wide. At the downstream end, the tailings and the river are retained by the Kasobantu Dam, immediately upstream of which is a water body. A spillway decants high flows into the original course of the Musonoi as it flows northwards. Another spillway leads via a specially constructed channel to Nzilo Lake, some 5km to the north east.

Reclamation of the Musonoi tailings will be by two principal techniques. Initially the tailings will be recovered by dredging. When the dredgeable portion has been exhausted after approximately four years, the reclamation method will be changed to hydraulic monitoring once the water levels have been reduced. This will require three transfer stations along the west side of the dam, with monitored slurry gravitating from the dam to the stations. To enable complete recovery of the tailings, the Kasobantu dam will be partially drained and run off waters will be diverted around the operating areas.



**Figure 1: Location of project in DRC**

The tailings resulting from this process will be deposited in a new TSF engineered to modern standards, close to the proposed plant site (see Figure 1.1). The project will eventually clean up the

Musono River valley and will remove the existing Kingamyambo Tailings Dam, leaving a smaller footprint and a net environmental benefit.

Other Project infrastructure will include senior management and construction worker housing, linear infrastructure (roads, pipelines, electrical transmission lines) and water supply boreholes.

### 1.2.2 Summary Environmental and Social Baseline Conditions

The concession covers an area of 6100 hectares and extends 13.75km from north to south and up to 9km from east to west. It includes other mining facilities such as waste rock dumps, part of another tailings dam, a zinc processing plant and some small settlements.

The original habitat of the area was Miombo woodland. This is a form of dry, open gallery woodland common to central and south-central Africa, and is the dominant habitat in the southern DRC. Today, the concession area consists mostly of degraded Miombo and land used for slash and burn and shifting agriculture, criss-crossed by paths and tracks and transmission lines. There are two dambos, or seasonal wetlands, in the concession area, and two tributary streams, the larger one being the Kanamwamwa River. Large termitaria are prominent features in the regional and site landscape.

Settlement in and around the concession area comprises Kolwezi Town, several dormitory villages built to serve the mines, and a number of small traditional villages. Poverty is widespread, and many livelihood-related activities take place in the area. Among these the most important are small-scale informal agriculture and the collection of heterogenite (cobalt oxide) for sale through agents (*négociants*) to buyers (*maisons*).

## 1.3 Structure of this Document

This document has seven Sections and a series of Appendices. The Sections are as follows:

- Section 1: *Introduction*, including the background to the project and the SEP, and a brief project description.
- Section 2: *Regulatory Requirements*, providing an overview of relevant DRC legislation, international standards, and best practice principles and guidelines.
- Section 3: *Identification of Stakeholders*, outlining the process of stakeholder identification and describing the key stakeholder groupings.
- Section 4: *Review of Previous Consultation and Disclosure Activities*, describing the many phases of consultation and disclosure incorporated in the first ESIA process.
- Section 5: *Issues Raised by Stakeholders*, grouping and summarizing issues identified in major rounds of consultation, including the most recent round undertaken in April 2008.
- Section 6: *Stakeholder Engagement Framework and Programme*, outlining the contexts in which life-of-mine stakeholder engagement will take place, and the forms and methods of engagement envisaged.
- Section 7: *Resources and Responsibilities*, describing ongoing management arrangements for the SEP, and the human and financial resources committed to this function.

## 2 Regulatory Requirements

### 2.1 General

Public consultation and disclosure are integral to the ESIA process and provide an opportunity for all interested and affected parties to identify opportunities and concerns associated with the proposed development. The primary objective of public consultation is to provide a mechanism to improve decision making processes whereby the public, technical specialists, the authorities and the developer work together to produce a better project through informed decisions. In addition, public consultation affirms that all stakeholders have environmental and societal rights and responsibilities. The extensive public participation programme undertaken to date has added considerable value to the ESIA process and the links and relationships developed continue to provide a mechanism for ongoing dialogue and for the transfer of information.

### 2.2 Legislation of the DRC

The key DRC legislation pertaining to the Project and the associated ESIA is the Mining Code (Law No 007/2002 of July 11, 2002). The Code sets out in detail the way in which mining projects of any type may be undertaken. The Mining Code is supported by the Mining Regulations, which implement the provisions of the Code. Key elements of the Mining Code are:

- Chapter II: Mining Exploitation, Article 69: The Preparation of the application for the Exploitation License, and;
- Chapter II: Obligations relating to the activities relating to Mining or Quarry Titles.

Section I of Chapter II (Protection of the Environment) requires a Mining and Rehabilitation Plan (MRP) an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP). However, other than mentions of public safety (Article 208), the Mining Code makes no specific reference to the need to consult the public regarding proposed projects.

The Mining Regulations which enact the Mining Code have more detail regarding environmental matters. Article 451 provides for a programme of public consultation while the environmental studies are taking place. Annex IX deals specifically with the contents and presentation of the ESIA. *Titre VII De la consultation du public au cours de l'elaboration de l'EIE et du plan de développement durable* (Articles 126 and 127) deals with the requirement for Public Consultation. This requires an appendix to the ESIA (EIE or *Etude d'Impact Environnemental*) outlining the principles, methods and programme.

In May 2005 an 'Environmental Adjustment Plan' (EAP) which took the format of an *Etude d'Impact Environnemental* (Environmental Impact Study (EIS)) was submitted to the Department for the Protection of the Mining Environment (DPEM) for their approval. The EAP summarised the Public participation process which was undertaken in June/July 2004 and which was reported in the Public Scoping Report released in late 2004. The EAP was approved by the DPEM, and thus the government of DRC, in August 2005.

### 2.3 World Bank Group Environmental and Social Policies, Standards and Guidelines

In the absence of detailed environmental and consultation requirements in the DRC legislation, KMT has aligned the ESIA and associated stakeholder interaction with the environmental and social policies, standards and guidelines of the World Bank Group (WBG). The policies and standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) are especially pertinent in this context. KMT is also committed to compliance with the Equator Principles, which are based largely on the Performance

Standards of the IFC.

IFC Environmental and Social Assessment policy and the Equator Principles require that all projects are categorised in terms of their environmental and social impact. Categories are: 'A', 'B' and 'C'. The Kolwezi Tailings project is a Category A development, which means that a full ESIA is required. A critical part of the ESIA process is a transparent, fair and accountable public consultation programme.

The IFC's Performance Standards on Social and Environmental Sustainability and the organisation's Disclosure Policy can be seen in full at [www.ifc.org](http://www.ifc.org). There are eight Performance Standards, which are listed below in Table 2.1. PS7 and PS8 are not applicable to the Kolwezi project.

**Table 2.1: IFC Performance Standards**

PS1	Social and Environmental Assessment and Management System
PS2	Labour and Working Conditions
PS3	Pollution Prevention and Abatement
PS4	Community Health and Safety
PS5	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
PS6	Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
PS7	Indigenous People
PS8	Cultural Heritage

## 2.4 Requirements Relevant to Consultation and Disclosure

Consultation and disclosure are threads that run through many of the IFC Performance Standards. PS1 is clear on consultation and disclosure requirements in the context of social and environmental assessment. These requirements are listed in Table 2.2 below.

**Table 2.2: IFC requirements for public consultation**

Performance Standard 1: Social and Environmental Assessment and Management Systems
<p>Public consultation and disclosure should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be free of external manipulation, interference, coercion or intimidation;</li> <li>• Be inclusive of all segments of the affected communities (including women, children, the elderly, etc.);</li> <li>• Be informed by preliminary stakeholder analysis;</li> <li>• Entail both open (public) community meetings and discussions with community leaders;</li> <li>• Clearly communicate potential project-related risks and impacts;</li> <li>• Start during early scoping (especially for projects with significant impacts);</li> <li>• Be based on timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information – this requires information to be provided in the languages and methods preferred by the affected communities;</li> <li>• Inform the terms of reference (TOR) for social and environmental assessment;</li> <li>• Allow time and opportunities for collective decision-making (especially for indigenous peoples) and for contextually appropriate feedback mechanisms;</li> <li>• Entail a clear action plan based on the environmental and social management plan; and</li> <li>• Accompany all significant changes to project planning, scope and execution.</li> </ul>

## 2.5 Core Values for Public Participation

The International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) has developed core values and principles for public participation. KMT is cognisant of these principles which have been and will continue to be reflected in the way in which public participation and stakeholder engagement is carried out in

Kolwezi. The core values and principles are presented below:

### **Core Values**

- The public should have a say in decisions about actions that affect their lives.
- Public participation includes the promise that the public's contribution will influence the decision.
- The public participation process communicates the interests and meets the process needs of participants.
- The public participation process seeks out and facilitates the involvement of those potentially affected.
- The public participation process involves participants in defining how they participate.
- The public participation process provides participants with the information they need to participate in a meaningful way.
- The public participation process communicates to participants how their input affected the decision.

### **Principles**

The Principles apply to public participation and conflict and dispute resolution processes. They ensure that the views of all participants are fairly heard and considered, that the needs of participants are met and that the process is defensible.

- Consultation is inclusive (consultation takes place with all sectors of society, and affords a broad range of stakeholders the opportunity to become involved, bearing in mind that it is not practically possible to personally consult with every individual in the project area).
- The opportunity to comment is announced in various ways over a period of time (for example, by way of letters addressed to stakeholders personally, advertisements, documents left in public places, radio announcements, personal visits to previously disadvantaged communities).
- Information is sufficient to allow meaningful contributions, and is accessible (in a language that stakeholders can understand and written in a non-technical way).
- Participation according to ability and interest level (highly technical documents are presented to technically minded people; such documents are simplified for lay people).
- Information is presented in various ways (for example, by way of discussion documents, presentations at meetings and workshops, visual displays, print and broadcast media).
- Special efforts for previously disadvantaged communities and vulnerable groups.
- Enough time is allowed for comment, but time is not wasted on options that are no longer viable.
- There are various opportunities for comment, at various stages in the process.
- There are various ways for stakeholders to comment (written submissions, comment sheets, e-mail, faxing, briefing meetings, workshops, public meetings, personal contact with members of the EA team).

- Stakeholders have ample opportunity to exchange information and viewpoints (for example, at workshops and public meetings).
- Stakeholders receive ongoing feedback and acknowledgement, and the opportunity to verify that their issues have been considered, and if not receive an explanation for this.
- Transparency, honesty and integrity on the part of all involved in the process.
- Stakeholders are supplied at an early stage with information that assists them to understand their roles, rights and responsibilities in the process.

## 2.5 Stakeholder Engagement

The concept of stakeholder engagement is relatively new in the international standards and guidelines literature. It is fully elaborated in the International Finance Corporation's *Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets* (International Finance Corporation, 2007). This handbook is a key reference and guide for the SEP.

According to the IFC, *'the term stakeholder engagement is a means of describing a broader, more inclusive and continuous process between a company and those potentially impacted, that encompasses a range of activities and approaches, and spans the entire life of a project'* (International Finance Corporation, 2007). To be effective, engagement has to be integrated into the core business of a company.

Key components of good stakeholder engagement are outlined in Table 2.3 below.

**Table 2.3: Components of good stakeholder engagement (after IFC, 2007)**

Stakeholder Engagement: IFC good practice handbook
<p>The following are the key components of good stakeholder engagement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Stakeholder identification and analysis.</i> Identification and prioritization of stakeholders;</li> <li>• <i>Information disclosure.</i> Communication of meaningful and accessible information throughout the project lifecycle;</li> <li>• <i>Stakeholder consultation.</i> Planned, inclusive and documented consultation, with communicated follow-up;</li> <li>• <i>Negotiation and partnerships.</i> Good faith negotiations around complex issues, and value-adding partnerships;</li> <li>• <i>Grievance management.</i> An accessible and responsive means for stakeholders to raise concerns and grievances;</li> <li>• <i>Involvement in project monitoring.</i> Monitoring involvement by directly affected stakeholders, enhancing transparency and credibility;</li> <li>• <i>Reporting to stakeholders.</i> Reporting on environmental, social and economic performance;</li> <li>• <i>Management functions.</i> Building and maintaining sufficient company capacity to manage, track and report on stakeholder engagement.</li> </ul>

## 3 Identification of Stakeholders

### 3.1 Overview

It is important that social issues are recognised early in the project cycle and taken into account in the siting, planning and design of facilities and installations. KMT has adopted this principle, which is also a requirement of the IFC.

Against the background of this commitment, the identification and registration of stakeholders began in 2000, and has continued throughout the ESIA process. Stakeholders from a variety of sectors, geographical locations (local, provincial, national, and international) and/or interest groups have shown an interest in the Project, with particular interest among the local inhabitants.

All stakeholder details have been recorded and are regularly updated as and when information is received from interactions with stakeholders. With no postal system and a poor land-line telephone system, communication relies strongly on verbal messages and notices broadcast over local radio stations. Mobile phones are becoming an increasingly important method of contacting key people. These methods combined have been shown to be effective in distributing messages and in collecting responses.

An important way of identifying stakeholders is referral from other stakeholders. This method has been used to complement the compilation of a comprehensive stakeholder database. The method was used to good effect during the Social Scan undertaken in November 2002 and through the site visit undertaken in May/June 2004. Stakeholders have had access to all project documentation at the KMT offices in Kolwezi and at the Mayors offices and special efforts have been made to encourage attendance at meetings and public open days, including verbal and written invitations.

The main stakeholder groups are described briefly below.

### 3.2 Affected communities

Table 3.1 lists the towns, villages and communities in the project impacted area. Kolwezi proper and most of the mine villages are located in the largely urban *Communes* of Dilala and Manika. The remaining settlements fall under the largely rural/traditional *Groupement* Kazembe.

**Table 3.1: Settlements and communities in the project impacted area**

Type	Name	Administrative Area
Traditional Villages in the Project Concession Area	Kamimbi	<i>Groupement Kazembe</i>
	Kashala	<i>Groupement Kazembe</i>
	Kipepa	<i>Groupement Kazembe</i>
	Samukonga	<i>Groupement Kazembe</i>
Traditional Villages proximate to the Project Concession Area	Kanyembo	<i>Groupement Kazembe</i>
	Kisangama	<i>Groupement Kazembe</i>
	Ndanzama	<i>Groupement Kazembe</i>
	Samukinda	<i>Groupement Kazembe</i>
Informal Mine Villages proximate to the Project Concession Area	Tshala	<i>Groupement Kazembe</i>
	Tshamudende	<i>Groupement Kazembe/Commune Dilala</i>
Formal Mine Villages proximate to the Project Concession Area (population included in <i>Commune Dilala</i> )	Luilu	<i>Commune Dilala</i>
	Musonoi	<i>Commune Dilala</i>
	UZK (straddles the Concession Area Boundary)	<i>Commune Dilala</i>
Kolwezi Proper	Western portion of Greater Kolwezi, including Luilu, Musonoi and UZK Villages	<i>Commune Dilala</i>
	Eastern portion of Greater Kolwezi	<i>Commune Manika</i>

Community stakeholders fall into two broad categories; those directly impacted through loss of land, crops and other assets, and those subject to less direct impacts. The community stakeholders have been identified largely through leadership structures. Meetings with communities have taken place throughout the ESIA process, and community stakeholder engagement will remain an important objective of the SEP and other community-oriented programmes.

Stakeholders who have been and will be affected by the project through loss of land have been identified specifically and consultation has taken place through a more detailed and robust process. Land loss and compensation has been managed in the framework of a Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan (LACP), with appropriate arrangements for consultation and negotiation (see Volume 3, Annex C). The LACP has been modified to include a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) which addresses the resettlement of the small village of Samukonga.

### 3.3 Government departments including environmental authorities

The principal Government department with an interest in the KMT project is the DPEM (Directorate for the Protection of the Mining Environment), based in Kinshasa. DPEM has a very small regional office in Lubumbashi. The Head of the Provincial Mining Division and the Governor of the Province have been involved in the project studies under the requirements of the Mining Code, and meetings were set up with them to introduce the ESIA and the Public Involvement strategy. In addition, the DPEM was responsible for coordinating the review and approval of the Environmental Adjustment Plan (EAP) which was submitted in May 2005. Approval was granted in August 2005. Representatives of the DPEM were at site during the first stage of public involvement as well as at other key times during the ESIA. They are kept in regular contact with project progress and are sent copies of any documents disclosed to the public in Kolwezi.

Other government departments identified as Project stakeholders include those responsible for Labour, Employment, Education, Social Services, Communication, Health, and Community Development.

### 3.4 Local Government

The key local government institution is the Office of the Mayor of Kolwezi (*la Mairie*). This office has jurisdiction over the entire Kolwezi District. In the Project area, the *Mairie* oversees two urban *Communes* (Dilala and Manika) and two largely rural *Territoire* (Mutshatsha and Lubudi). The local activities and projects of sectoral ministries are coordinated via the *Mairie*, and priorities for development are determined.

Key stakeholders in the Office of the Mayor are the Commune *Bourgmestres*, the Territory Administrators and the departments responsible for land allocation and administration. The Mayor and his officials, the Town Council and Security Services, and departments represented in the Office of the Mayor services were contacted very early in the stakeholder identification process, and extensive consultation has taken place with them throughout the ESIA process. The Office of the Mayor will remain an important stakeholder grouping for the duration of the SEP.

### 3.5 Service Parastatals

The service parastatals REGIDESO (water) and SNEL (electricity) are important KMT stakeholders.

### 3.6 Gécamines

The state mining company Gécamines has been restructured and reduced in size. Many of its assets are now part-owned by private mining companies, under agreements where Gécamines is a minority shareholder. Despite its diminished influence, Gécamines is an important KMT stakeholder, by virtue of its share in the company, and its ongoing involvement with small-scale mining activities.

### 3.7 Commerce and Business

Commerce and business in Kolwezi is diverse, ranging from large enterprises to small informal businesses. The *Fédération des Entreprises du Congo* (FEC) is a government body linked to the economic affairs ministry. It performs some of the functions of a Chamber of Commerce, but a key role is that of guiding businesses through legal and administrative procedures.

### 3.8 Customary authorities

Customary or traditional leadership is well developed in the Kolwezi District, and operates down to village level. There are three major traditional chiefs. *Chef de Groupement* Kazembe is the major customary leader in Kolwezi and surrounds, and has jurisdiction over large rural land allocations.

*Chef Kamimbi (Chef de Terre)* and *Chef Mwilu (Chef de Terre)* preside over groups of villages. Kamimbi and Mwilu have the same level of jurisdiction, but in different areas. Mwilu presides over villages further from the concession area and his villagers will not be affected by the Project. Recently *Chef de Terre* Tshala has claimed responsibility for land allocation in some parts of the KMT concession. This conflicts with the jurisdiction recognized for *Chef Kamimbi*, and will be investigated in the course of further stakeholder engagement.

All of the traditional villages have local leaders (*Chefs de Ville*). Extensive interaction with *Chef de Ville* Samukonga is planned, related to the planned resettlement of Samukonga Village.

### 3.9 Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

Numerous Non Government Organisations operate in the project impacted area. The NGOs are both international (eg World Vision, PACT Congo) and local. There are several organizations that seek to coordinate local NGO activities, among them the CRONGD network. NGO activities are wide-ranging, including agricultural support, health care support, microcredit, family support, environmental advocacy and support to vulnerable groups (elderly, orphans and abandoned children, AIDS victims). These are detailed in Table 3.2 below.

**Table 3.2: Overview of NGOs in and Around Kolwezi**

Name	Activities	Focus Area	Size
World Vision	Nutrition Animal breeding Technical assistance to farming Support to immunization Support to health institutions Basic medicines Wellbeing of children Microcredit	DRC	Information required
World Food Programme	Emergency food supply	DRC	Information required
UNICEF	International Medical supplies Establishment schools and clinics Counselling conflict victims Polio immunisation	DRC	Information required
PACT Congo	International Capacity building local organizations Separated and abandoned children Market approaches to livelihoods	Katanga Province, including Kolwezi District	Work through a network of partner NGOs. About 10 PACT staff
	Multisectoral. Coordinating. Oversees the CRONGD network in Kolwezi. Participated in the World Bank funded Gécamines restructuring programme	Kolwezi diocese area (60 km radius)	7 staff
Eco-Dev. <i>Action Pour l'Eco-Développement</i>	Women, families and children Civic education Cleaning the environment	Kolwezi, Kazembe, Musonoi	7 staff 30 volunteers
PCI-Rayon. <i>Prise en Charge Intégrale Rayon</i>	Health care AIDS victims	Manika	Information required
ARDERI. <i>Association Régionale Pour le Développement Rural Intégré</i>	Rural development Providing water in villages	Information required	Information required
BDOM. <i>Bureau Diocésain Pour les Services Médicaux</i>	Providing medicines to parish pharmacies	Diocese of Kolwezi	Information required
<i>Maison WENGI</i>	Orphans Street children	Unknown	Information required
<i>Maison BUMI</i>	Support to children	Information required	Information required
<i>Jeunes Pour le Bien Etre Commun</i>	Youth Improving quality of life	Kasulo	30 members
ABC. <i>Associés Pour Bien Commun</i>	Food production Improving quality of life	Kolwezi	30 members
IDK. <i>Initiatives Pour le Développement</i>	Food production Improving quality of life	Kasulo	30members
COOPAGRIS. <i>Coopérative Agricole de Solidarité</i>	Agriculture Food production Improving quality of life	Kolwezi	20 members
<i>Centre des Personnes Handicapées</i>	Handicapped persons Fund raising activities	Kolwezi	45 members
<i>Association des Femmes Congolaises Pour le Développement Agricole</i>	Women in agriculture Food production Improving quality of life	Kolwezi	20 members
<i>Union des Cultivateurs de Kasulo</i>	Food production Improving quality of life	Kasulo	25 members
<i>Associations Feminines (11)</i>	Women Fund raising activities for members – savings clubs	UZK, Luilu, Tshala	Collectively – 220 members
<i>Atelier Rapide de Couture</i>	Clothing Improving quality of life	Kolwezi	10 members
<i>Association AFIA</i>	Household agricultural assistance Medicine (cough syrup) Literacy	Kolwezi, Kasulo, Katembe	18 members
AMKO (mostly former Gécamines employees)	Wood processing Rearing goats and chickens Fish farming	Kolwezi and villages	97 members

Name	Activities	Focus Area	Size
	Health services Centre for women (making clothes) Heterogenite mining		
ASEMIR. <i>Association pour la Scolarisation des Enfants au Milieu Rural</i> (former Gécamines employees)	Heterogenite mining Assistance to children affected by war	Kolwezi and surrounds	Information required
SODICOM (former Gécamines employees)	Further information required	Kolwezi and surrounds	Information required
SATA. <i>Service Agricole et Transport Association</i> (former Gécamines employees)	Further information required	Kolwezi and surrounds	Information required
SATEERA (former Gécamines employees)	Technical support (eg. motor mechanics)	Kolwezi and surrounds	Information required
URK Network. GAPAD, AMKO, MAISHA	Further information required	Kolwezi and surrounds	Information required

*Note: This table is based on contacts with NGO informants in the Kolwezi District. The list is not necessarily complete and some NGO details were not available at the time of the survey.*

### 3.10 Artisanal miners

Artisanal mining in the project impacted area takes place largely in the area around UZK village and the Kingamyambo tailings dam. Most of the miners dig for heterogenite/cobalt in waste rock dumps, cuttings, and abandoned pits. Many of the artisanal miners are reportedly working for a large cobalt trader in Kolwezi.

Two groups seek to represent the artisanal miners, *Entente des Mineurs Artisans du Katanga* (EMAK) and *Cooperative Minière du Katanga* (CMKK). Artisanal mining activities on and around the KMT concession have tended to fluctuate since 2002 largely reflecting changes in the international cobalt price. This increased from around \$6/lb in 2002 to around \$28/lb at the end of 2003. The price at the end of 2005 was around \$17/lb, and at the end of 2007 it was \$40/lb. The sustained cobalt market has attracted a variety of buyers from various parts of the world.

An important stakeholder in the artisanal mining context is SAESSCAM (*Service d'Assistance et d'Encadrement du Small Scale Mining*), which is a public service agency linked to the Ministry of Mines. It was established by presidential decree in 2003, and has been active in Kolwezi for several years. SAESSCAM activities in the DRC have focused largely on gold and diamonds. The capacity of the organisation is presently limited. The objectives of SAESSCAM are:

- To assist with the organization and development of small-scale and artisanal mining (SSAM).
- To regulate and monitor the movement of ore.
- To promote the payment of legally established duties to the state.
- To promote social development around SSAM.
- To promote safety.
- To encourage investment in economic development that will provide alternatives to artisanal mining.
- To set up a fund to support these initiatives.

SAESSCAM, EMAK and CMKK have differing but important roles in the context of artisanal mining. Whereas EMAK is a non-profit “trade union” and CMKK is a cooperative, SAESSCAM is a government structure with a legislated mandate.

### 3.11 Civil society organisations

This group includes Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) such as churches, labour and trade unions, associations, clubs and the media. Churches are very active in Kolwezi, and many are involved in development and social support activities. The community-based media network is substantial, with radio the most prominent medium. In the course of the ESIA consultations six radio stations have been contacted and used for a number of announcements regarding meetings and the progress of the project etc. The *Agence Congolaise de Presse Organe Officiel* (press agency) has also been used to assist with communication.

### 3.12 Stakeholder analysis

The KMT stakeholders have differing interests in the Project, and are able to exert varying levels of influence on it. Table 3.3 presents a guide to the classification of stakeholders along the “impact/interest” and “influence” axes. Table 3.4 shows the position of the KMT stakeholders on these axes.

**Table 3.3: Stakeholder analysis guideline.**

	‘Impact / Interest’ axis	‘Influence’ axis
High	The stakeholder will experience a high degree of impact as a result of the project (e.g. resettlement, complete loss of livelihood, etc.). OR: The project is directly related to stakeholder's institutional field of interest and/or responsibilities.	The stakeholder has decision-making powers regarding whether the project will go ahead or not and/or about the adequacy of the ESIA process.
Medium	The stakeholder will experience some degree of impact but impacts can be managed and/or mitigated. OR: The project or aspect thereof has some relevance to the stakeholder's institutional field of interest and/or responsibilities	The stakeholder can influence the scope and timing of the ESIA and/or the project's design process.
Low	The stakeholder will experience very few effects as a result of the project. OR: The project has limited relevance to stakeholder's institutional field of interest and/or responsibilities.	The stakeholder has very little control over the ESIA process or the project.

**Table 3.4: KMT stakeholder analysis**

Stakeholder Group	Impact / Interest Rating	Influence Rating
Affected Communities	HIGH / MEDIUM Most affected communities will experience some degree of impact (across many impact categories). Those subject to economic or physical displacement will be strongly impacted	LOW The affected communities have limited local influence, and little leverage on the ESIA process or the Project.
Environmental Authority (DPEM)	HIGH DPEM is the environmental regulator, and it has a direct interest in the ESIA process and the project	HIGH DPEM has the power and mandate to approve or reject the ESIA process, environmental assessments and management plans
Government Departments	MEDIUM The KMT project is relevant to the fields of interest of many departments, including mining, labour, education and health	MEDIUM Some key departments could influence planning and implementation of the Project (for example labour)
Local Government	HIGH / MEDIUM The KMT project is situated in Kolwezi District, where the Mayor and his officials have administrative authority	HIGH / MEDIUM Some key functions could influence planning and implementation of the Project (for example land administration)
Service Parastatals	MEDIUM Both REGIDESO and SNEL have an interest in the project, either as providers of services, or as recipients of assistance (for example water sources and supply)	MEDIUM The supply of energy in particular can affect project planning and implementation
Gécamines	HIGH As a KMT shareholder, Gécamines has a direct interest in the Project	MEDIUM Gécamines can and does affect project planning and implementation via its management of assets and activities under its control. The organisation has some influence over artisanal mining activities
Commerce and Business	MEDIUM / LOW Commerce and business are indirect stakeholders, and will be impacted via changes in the Kolwezi economy	LOW As a group, commerce and business have limited influence over the Project. An exception may be direct suppliers of goods and services
Customary Authorities	HIGH / MEDIUM As leaders of project impacted communities, customary authorities have considerable interest in the Project, and especially in its management of impact and benefits	MEDIUM / LOW The authorities have limited influence over the ESIA and the Project itself. A key exception is the provision of land for resettlement and for livelihoods restoration
Non Government Organisations	MEDIUM NGOs have an interest in the Project by virtue of its potential contribution to their areas of work, and because of possible involvement in Project-related development activities	MEDIUM / LOW As a group, the NGOs have limited influence over the ESIA and the Project. An exception is the international NGO community, which has the potential to bring considerable influence to bear on the Project
Artisanal Miners	MEDIUM / LOW The KMT project is not in direct conflict with artisanal miners, and impacts can be managed. The miners have an interest in possible employment	MEDIUM / LOW Artisanal miners have limited influence, but they could affect engagement and elements of project operations where they act collectively
Artisanal Mining Organisations	MEDIUM / LOW The artisanal mining organisations have an interest in the Project insofar as it assists or hinders their relationship with miners	MEDIUM / LOW Artisanal mining organisations have limited influence over the project, but they could assist with the implementation of the KMT artisanal mining strategy
Civil Society Organisations	MEDIUM As a diverse group, Civil society organisations have a variety of interests in the Project. In general, it might assist some of them through community development programmes	LOW These organisations have limited influence over the Project. The media could be influential as a communication and engagement medium

Consultation and disclosure through the ESIA process has taken the characteristics of stakeholders into account. The ongoing life-of-mine engagement will continue to do so, tailoring messages, vehicles and relationships to suit interests and influence.

## 4 Review of Previous Activities

### 4.1 Previous Public Consultation Activities

Several phases of consultation and contact have been implemented over a period of several years. These are summarized in Table 4.1 below:

**Table 4.1: Overview of ESIA-related Consultation Activities**

<b>Screening</b>		
Public Consultation Scoping	Meetings with key stakeholders in Kolwezi	Feb 2000
<b>Phase 1: Environmental Audit and Scoping</b>		
Social Scan	Meetings with key stakeholders in Kolwezi	Nov 2002
	Meetings with key stakeholders not met before	Mar 2004
	Meetings with sector representatives in Kolwezi	May 2004
<b>Phase 2: ESIA</b>		
Scoping	Meetings with stakeholders in Kinshasa, Lubumbashi and Kolwezi, including a Concession Area open day. Radio announcements.	July 2004
Scoping Feedback	Public Scoping Report	Sept 2004
Social Impact Assessment	Stakeholder interviews, focus group discussions, household survey	2004-2005
Interim Feedback	Meetings with stakeholders in Lubumbashi and Kolwezi. Radio announcements.	July 2005
Feedback	Meetings with stakeholders in Kinshasa, Lubumbashi and Kolwezi, including a Concession Area open day. Radio announcements. Action Plan disclosure.	Mar 2006
Capacity Building	Workshops in Lubumbashi and Kolwezi Establishment of Public Liaison Committee	May 2006
<b>Phase 3: ESIA Revision</b>		
Public Update	Meetings with stakeholders in Kinshasa, Lubumbashi and Kolwezi,	April 2008
Feedback (forthcoming – see Section 6)	Disclosure via the Public Liaison Committee	Ongoing
	Environmental and Social Report on World Bank InfoShop for review and comment	From early May 2008

## 4.2 Screening and Phase 1

The first contact took place between 21<sup>st</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> February 2000. The objectives of this site visit were among others to meet local authorities, police and military commanders, to discuss the consultation process, and to carry out the first phase of the socio-economic study planned at that stage. This visit involved meetings with the mayor of Kolwezi, selected local leaders and various Gécamines officials.

Minutes of these meetings, together with attendance lists, are available and are held in a Register of Meetings file. This Register records the date of the meeting, those present and a summary of the points discussed as appropriate. Copies of the register are held at KMT's office in Kolwezi and also at SRK's offices in Johannesburg.

Phase 1 of the ESIA consultation started in Kolwezi in November 2002. This included an Environmental Audit and Scoping Study, part of which was a "Social Scan" to identify key stakeholders and interest groups in Kolwezi and the villages within the concession boundary. A number of meetings were held both to introduce the Environmental and Social team and to find out more about the local administrative structure and local groups who might have had an interest in the effects of the Project. These meetings were generally productive and, despite short notice, many key individuals and representatives attended. Comments and concerns were noted. Table 4.2 below lists the Phase 1 meetings held.

In addition, and as a part of Phase 1, more meetings were held in March 2004. These included interactions with the Mayor of Kolwezi, the *Chef de Terre* Kamimbi, and the *Cadastre* Department of the Kolwezi area. IFC and Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) representatives attended some of the March 2004 meetings. A visit was also made to one of the informal cobalt markets which had sprung up as a result of higher global cobalt prices. Details of these meetings are contained in the Register of Meetings.

**Table 4.2: Phase 1 meetings held in November 2002 and March 2004**

1 Nov 2002	Mayor of Kolwezi, Mayoral offices Security Forces, office of the Mayor Adjoint Municipal Environmental Officer, municipal offices Senior Management, Gécamines, Gécamines Board Room Gécamines Director of Environment Services Departments, Gécamines
2 Nov 2002	Head of Department de la Famille, office of Mayor Adjoint Bourgmestres and civic organisations Senior Medical Staff, Gécamines hospital Traditional Leaders and Municipal Technical services
3 Nov 2002	M Mwabi, local NGO representative
4 Nov 2002	Gécamines farm representative Gécamines Health, Safety and Environment Department
1 Mar 2004	Mayor of Kolwezi, Mayoral offices Cobalt miners, Concession and KOV pit
2 Mar 2004	Chef de Terre Kamimbi Cadastre Department Cobalt Market

## 4.5 Phase 2

### 4.5.1 2004 ESIA Consultation

Prior to the main consultation exercise which took place in July 2004, a series of preparatory and planning meetings were held between key members of the consultation team and representatives of different sectors of the community. This visit also included inspecting venues, researching means of publicising events and ensuring that all sectors of the community would be reached through the various meetings planned.

The full community consultation exercise took place in July 2004 and involved three weeks of meetings which ranged from those with youth in the villages to government ministers in Kinshasa. The meetings are documented in the Public Scoping Report, which has been made available locally in Kolwezi and also in Lubumbashi and Kinshasa.

Table 4.3 lists the July 2004 meetings.

**Table 4.3: Phase 2 main consultation meetings, July 2004**

12 July 2004	DPEM
13 July 2004	Mayors Office
	Chef Kamimbi
	Chef Mwilu
14 July 2004	Local Government organisations
	Gécamines
15 July 2004	Chef Kazembe
	Artisanal mining sector – EMAK, buyers, FEC
16 July 2004	Civic organisations
	Residents of UZK Village
17 July 2004	Open Day
18 July 2004	Informal meetings: <i>negociants</i> , women, farmers, youth
19 July 2004	Residents of Tshala, Luilu, Tshamundende, and Samukinda
20 July 2004	Pre-meeting with Chef Kamimbi and advisors
	Residents of Samukonga, Diazamba, Butonga, Kiala, Ndzanzama, Kamimbi, Kanyembo, Kashala, and Kipepa
	Informal meetings with village focus groups
	Focus group meeting with World Vision
21 July 2004	Informal meetings with village focus groups
22 July 2004	EMAK, <i>negociants</i> and diggers
	President of EMAK
23 July 2004	Head of Cadastral Department
	Minister of Agriculture
	Director, REGIDESO
26 July 2004	Provincial NGOs (Lubumbashi)
	Provincial Government authorities (Lubumbashi)
30 July 2007	National Government authorities (Lubumbashi)

#### 4.5.2 Interim Feedback

It was originally anticipated that the EAP presented to the DPEM in May 2005 would be disclosed to the local communities. Due to the preparation of a more detailed and internationally compliant ESIA, the documentation was withheld. To ensure ongoing engagement, a series of interim feedback meetings was held in Lubumbashi and Kolwezi in July 2005, to inform stakeholders of progress with

the project. These meetings included the following:

1. Office of the Mayor of Kolwezi, (a new mayor recently arrived)\*
2. Meeting with Customary Chiefs\*
3. Meeting with the Compensation team
4. Meeting with the headmaster of Kazembe school\*
5. Meeting with Women's group representatives\*
6. Meeting with local NGO Diocesan Bureau for Development\*
7. Meeting with PACT Congo

The minutes of the meetings starred (\*) are included in Appendix B. A radio announcement was also made and the text of this is reproduced in Appendix A.

#### **4.5.3 Main ESIA Feedback**

The main round of ESIA feedback took place in March 2006. The meetings addressed issues flowing from the environmental and social impact assessments, and presented proposals for the management of impacts, as detailed in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The ESMP Action Plan was made available to stakeholders. The Action Plan outlined KMT's management commitments, the timing of actions associated with these commitments, and the financial resources committed to management initiatives. The meeting minutes and attendance registers for the main feedback sessions are presented in Appendices D and E.

#### **4.5.4 Capacity Building Workshops**

Multi-Stakeholder Capacity Building Workshops (MCBW's) were undertaken in Lubumbashi and Kolwezi in May 2006. The IFC's Social Responsibility Program and Adastra Minerals jointly funded these workshops. The two MCBW's built on and complemented the ESIA consultations conducted earlier.

The capacity building process and MCBW's benefited from significant IFC input, including technical assistance. The MCBW's provided participating stakeholders with an opportunity to provide further input on the project, to discuss the projects' macro economic, environmental and social impacts, and the community and local development implications. At the same time these fora afforded IFC the opportunity to communicate its position on issues relevant to the project and its stakeholders, and to listen to stakeholder concerns and suggestions.

The specific objectives of the capacity building process and the MCBW's were the following:

- To build capacity and disseminate good international practice in a country with a rapidly growing mining industry, a new Mining Code but little, if any, experience in proper management of the environmental and social impacts of mining. This objective was addressed via the workshop in Lubumbashi.
- To build the capacity of a range of local stakeholders with whom KMT will be working to implement its Community Development Program, in order to ensure that local stakeholders derive maximum benefit from the project. This objective was addressed via the workshop in Kolwezi.

- Through these workshops, to define the nature and mechanisms of ongoing consultation and collaboration between KMT and identified key stakeholders.

A major outcome of the Kolwezi Workshop was the establishment of a broad-based committee intended to lay the foundation for the formalization of the KMT Public Liaison Committee (PLC). Twenty seven representatives from nine sector groupings were nominated by a broad and inclusive stakeholder forum. One contact per sector group was identified.

Key discussion points from both sets of workshops are presented in Appendix F. The PLC nominees are listed in Appendix G.

## 4.6 Phase 3

Consultation and disclosure under Phase 3 is linked to the change of ownership of KMT, and to project modifications introduced by the new owner, FQM. In this context the ESIA completed in 2006 is undergoing a revision and an update. The first round of Phase 3 consultation took place in April 2008, and involved the major stakeholder groups involved in earlier rounds of engagement. Meeting minutes and attendance registers are contained in Appendices E and F.

A substantial background information document and status summary was prepared for the meetings (in French), and around 500 copies were circulated among the identified stakeholder bodies. The essence of the consultations was to provide an update on the status of the project, to outline proposed project changes, to review past consultations and the key issues raised by stakeholders, and to outline the consultation and disclosure programme ahead.

Three elements of Phase 3 remain:

- The release of a summary of the revised ESIA and ESMP for stakeholder review and comment. The ESMP Action Plan will also be disclosed.
- The posting of the full revised ESIA, ESMP and detailed management plans on the World Bank's InfoShop website.
- A further round of consultations to discuss the revised ESIA and ESMP. This will be done under the auspices of the PLC.

Details of the remaining portion of Phase 3 are presented in Section 6, below.

## 5 Issues Raised by Stakeholders

This Section provides a brief overview of issues raised and discussed during three sets of ESIA-related meetings:

- The major consultation round held in July 2004;
- The feedback meetings held in March 2006;
- The recent (April 2008) consultations linked to the ongoing ESIA revision and update.

Detailed issue sheets prepared on the basis of these interactions are presented in Appendix I.

### 5.1 Consultations July 2004

The consultations held in July 2004 were linked to the Scoping Phase of the ESIA. The meetings discussed the nature and elements of the Project, areas of environmental and social assessment requiring special attention, and the structure and purpose of the ESIA process. Discussion in the meetings ranged widely, with many issues, concerns and suggestions offered by the stakeholders. The following were the dominant themes:

- Pollution and contamination of air, water and soil as a result of Project activities. Many of the concerns expressed in this context were based on stakeholder experience in the context of past mining activities. Several stakeholders requested information on the management measures to be proposed by KMT in this context.
- Issues regarding the Project rationale, including the focus on tailings.
- The social impacts of the Project, including possible economic displacement and loss of livelihoods (farmers and artisanal miners) in Project footprint areas, employment and access to jobs, and KMT's approach to health care.
- KMT plans regarding social investment, including the nature of such investment, fair access to benefits, and possible social investment projects.

### 5.2 Consultations March 2006

The March 2006 consultations addressed ESIA findings and proposed management measures. The following themes were prominent:

- Air and water quality. Ongoing concerns about air and especially water pollution were expressed. Discussion addressed the possibility of rehabilitating the Musonoi River, and questions were asked regarding domestic use of water from the already polluted Luilu River.
- Tailings storage, including safety issues, plans for tailings management and the possible impacts of dust from the tailings storage facility on Samukonga Village.
- Employment policy and access to jobs. Many issues were raised in this context, including KMT's local recruitment policy, the implications of job losses following the construction phase, access to jobs by communities, training policies and plans, gender equality in recruitment, KMT plans with regard to employee housing, and competitive salaries for locally-recruited workers.

- Health and safety, including community access to KMT's clinic, and the provision of safety equipment to workers.
- Displacement, including the ways to ensure fair and appropriate compensation.
- Social investment and the proposed development foundation. Discussion related to the structure of the proposed development foundation, the need to ensure that projects are not confined to Kolwezi town, programmes to integrate artisanal miners into the mainstream economy, and local development priorities (including schools and clinics).
- Mine closure, including the role of the government in ensuring the sustainability of mining ventures such as KMT.

### **5.3 Consultations April 2008**

The meetings in April 2008 renewed formal consultation following a gap of almost two years. Many of the issues raised are familiar, but several new concerns emerged. Key themes from the consultations were the following:

- The reduction of the life-of-mine from 50 to 23 years, and the reasons for the change.
- The management and rehabilitation of the new tailings dam.
- Social issues, including the new proposal to resettle Samukonga Village.
- Employment emerged as a major point of discussion in most meetings. Concern was expressed over KMT's proposed use of foreign construction labour, and many stakeholders requested information on KMT's approach to local recruitment.
- The proposal to pump limited quantities of effluent into the Luilu River provoked a great deal of discussion, despite the significant reduction in salinity brought about by a new process (the Luilu option has been dropped since the April consultations).
- The use of trucks instead of rail, and the rehabilitation of the road between Kolwezi and Solwezi in Zambia were points of discussion in several meetings. Public access to the road and dust pollution from traffic were issues in this context.

## 6 Post-ESIA Engagement Framework and Programme

### 6.1 Approach to engagement

For the purpose of the SEP, stakeholder engagement is defined as *broad and inclusive life-of-mine interaction between KMT and Project stakeholders, encompassing consultation, disclosure, negotiation, formation of partnerships, resolution of grievances, participatory monitoring and reporting.*

A great deal of consultation and disclosure has already taken place, in the framework of the ESIA process. This ESIA-linked interaction will be concluded over a period of months. It is however KMT's policy to develop a long-lasting relationship with stakeholders, encompassing the construction and operation phases of the Project. A framework and plan for this life-of-mine engagement is presented in this and subsequent sections.

### 6.2 Engagement Goals and Objectives

The overarching goals of ongoing engagement are to:

- Build mutually beneficial and lasting relationships between KMT and stakeholders; and
- Ensure that stakeholders are fully aware of mine-related developments, impacts and benefits, providing informed access to redress where necessary and the opportunity to discuss and negotiate sustainable development solutions.

Against this background, stakeholder engagement aims to:

- Ensure regular, timely, accessible and appropriate dissemination of information;
- Ensure planned and transparent consultation where necessary, with appropriate notification, clear disclosure of objectives and an agreed process of interaction, recording and follow-up;
- Promote durable agreements and partnerships through the mutual identification of areas of cooperation, and the pursuit of good faith negotiation in this context;
- Provide stakeholders and especially communities with the means to address concerns and grievances with the companies, in a structured, reliable and responsive manner;
- Report regularly and in a structured manner to all stakeholders, with special attention to appropriate forms of reporting among the participating communities;
- Establish and maintain the management capacity, responsibilities and systems to ensure the effective life-of-mine implementation of the SEP.

The following principles will guide ongoing engagement. They are informed by international best practice, the circumstances and requirements of the stakeholder groupings, and FQM/KMT policies and guidelines. In this context stakeholder engagement should:

- Be continuous throughout the life of the mine and inclusive of all major stakeholder groupings and interests;
- Pursue effective engagement through a range of communication, consultation, dissemination, negotiation and relationship-building tools and approaches, promoting where possible local involvement, partnership and empowerment;
- Be pursued in all situations and transactions impacting stakeholders and especially local communities;
- Be integral to the business of KMT, as reflected in appropriate management arrangements, operational guidelines and implementation systems; and
- Be the concern of all KMT officers and staff whose functions affect stakeholders, or who interact with them.

### 6.3 Concluding Stage 3 of the ESIA/ESMP process

The extensive public participation process accompanying the social and environmental assessment for the KMT project has built a sound base for the conclusion of the ESIA/ESMP phase of public involvement, and for the commencement of a more durable long-term programme of engagement.

Apart from the various rounds of consultation and disclosure, the capacity building initiative undertaken in May 2006 ensured that regulators and other institutional stakeholders have a sound understanding of principles and best practice regarding the ESIA process and, importantly, the undertakings and responsibilities that flow from it. The capacity building initiative also contributed to stakeholder engagement around the proposed KMT Community Development Plan (CDP) and the KMT Foundation.

The following activities will be undertaken to ensure that Stage 3 of the ESIA / ESMP process is achieved successfully:

- An ESIA / ESMP Summary Report in French will be prepared for disclosure. The Summary Report will be a non-technical abridged version of the full ESIA, with emphasis on findings, conclusions and recommendations. The report and the ESIA Action Plan will be widely distributed to stakeholders, via the PLC.
- The full ESIA documentation will be disclosed on the World Bank's Info Shop for comments from a wider international audience.
- A final round of ESIA consultation will be undertaken, under the auspices of the PLC at site level and via FQM / KMT environmental management at Government Ministry level. Sector discussions will be convened at local level, corresponding with the stakeholder groups represented on the PLC. The meetings will be externally facilitated if required. These meetings will serve to enhance the profile of the PLC.

### 6.4 Ongoing Stakeholder Engagement

Life-of-mine stakeholder engagement will take place in a variety of contexts, and using a range of vehicles. Against this background, engagement will include consultation, joint planning, capacity building, partnerships, community-based monitoring, grievance resolution and reporting. Table 6.1 presents the scope and duration of existing and planned stakeholder engagement initiatives. Many of

these initiatives are more fully described in Volume 3 – ESMP, and in the associated management plans.

**Table 6.1: Stakeholder engagement initiatives**

<b>Engagement Vehicle</b>	<b>Stakeholders Involved</b>	<b>Engagement Tools</b>	<b>Duration of Initiative</b>
Public Liaison Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All stakeholder sectors in the project impacted area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interaction between KMT and mandated sector representatives</li> <li>Interaction between the PLC and the wider stakeholder community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life of mine</li> </ul>
Framework Resettlement Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders subject to mine-induced displacement impacts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mandated Compensation Committee</li> <li>Negotiation in the context of a clearly defined process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning and early construction</li> </ul>
Community Development Plan and KMT Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities in the project impacted area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KMT Social Fund</li> <li>KMT Foundation, including a representative management structure and an inclusive General Assembly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life of mine</li> </ul>
Community Health and Safety Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities in the project impacted area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>APELL-based interactive planning process</li> <li>Health and safety initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life of mine</li> </ul>
Artisanal Mining Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Artisanal miners on the KMT concession</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information sharing with other Kolwezi-based mining companies</li> <li>Planned interaction with artisanal miners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Duration of artisanal mining activities</li> </ul>
Corporate Communication Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular KMT newsletter</li> <li>Occasional radio slots</li> <li>Regular information sessions with the Office of the Mayor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life of mine</li> </ul>
Workplace training and capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local employees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training and capacity building programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life of mine</li> </ul>
Community health programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities in the project impacted area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malaria prevention and management programme</li> <li>Other community health initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life of mine</li> </ul>
Inter-mine cooperation on issues of mutual interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other mining companies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information sharing agreement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life of mine</li> </ul>
Monitoring Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders in the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community-based monitoring opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life of mine</li> </ul>

Engagement Vehicle	Stakeholders Involved	Engagement Tools	Duration of Initiative
	impacted area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reporting on ESIA-based monitoring programmes</li> </ul>	
Grievance Management Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders in the project impacted area</li> <li>Directly affected households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grievance management procedure and associated management system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life of mine</li> </ul>

## 7 Timetable

The ESIA process will be completed over a period of months. The following are the key milestones:

- Completion of the draft revised ESIA – early May 2008.
- Disclosure on World Bank Info Shop – From early May 2008.
- Completion of draft French summary ESIA – end May 2008.
- Local consultation and disclosure – Ongoing.

The timetable for ongoing engagement initiatives is as follows:

- PLC consolidation and full mobilization – June 2008.
- Samukonga Resettlement Action Plan – June to September 2008. Implementation to follow.

Other initiatives – commencing as appropriate during the construction phase or early in the operations phase.

## 8 Resources and Responsibilities

The final phase of ESIA consultation will be guided by SRK Consulting, in cooperation with the KMT Community Liaison Officer. The FQM Environment Manager and the KMT General Manager will provide corporate oversight for the remaining period of the ESIA process.

The ongoing elements of the SEP will be the responsibility of the Kolwezi-based Environmental Manager (to be appointed). The various initiatives will fall under appropriate line managers. A Social Superintendent will report to the Environmental Manager. The team managed by the Social Superintendent will support the implementation of the SEP.

The Public Liaison Committee will play an important role in the ongoing SEP. Among other functions it will be responsible for:

- Addressing stakeholder issues that cannot be settled by KMT directly;
- Developing policy guidelines relevant to public relations and engagement;
- Mediating disputes with stakeholders that cannot be resolved through the grievance mechanism and assisting in their resolution;
- Monitoring community participation and public involvement;
- Providing input to the establishment of the KMT Foundation for sustainable development in nearby communities

## 9 Grievance Mechanism

A Grievance Management Mechanism has been established to ensure that grievances are recorded and considered fairly and appropriately. The elements of the mechanism include:

- A register of grievances held at the KMT Community Liaison Officer's office;

- Receipt of grievances to be acknowledged as soon as possible, by letter or verbal means;
- Grievances to be reviewed by the KMT management (or Public Liaison Committee if appropriate) and action taken or implemented;
- The PLC to produce a report of grievances received, actions taken and outstanding issues on a regular basis;
- Relevant details of grievances, with outcomes, to be made available to the public.

A separate grievance mechanism has been developed, along similar lines, which covers any land or resettlement issues that may arise during or after the participation process. This is part of the Framework Resettlement Action Plan (FRAP).

## 10 Reporting

Local reporting relevant to the SEP will be undertaken under the Corporate Communication Programme, as indicated in Table 6.1. At a corporate level, stakeholder engagement will be reported in Annual Reports and in other relevant corporate documentation.

Management reporting on the SEP will take place through the KMT Environmental Manager. The General Manager will receive a monthly report on engagement activities.

## Appendix A

### Radio Announcement by KMT re Project Progress, August 2005

**“The Kingamyambo Musonoi Tailings Project near Kolwezi is making steady progress, reports mining company KMT**

Kingamyambo Musonoi Tailings (KMT) would like to report on progress in the development of their project close to Kolwezi. Many listeners were involved in the community meetings and social studies which took place last year. These meetings and studies are an important step for the project, and KMT would like to thank you for your assistance and co-operation.

An important report has now been prepared by KMT’s consultants, SRK, and it has been submitted to the Department for the Protection of the Mining Environment (DPEM). The report covers many environmental, social and community issues. DPEM have indicated that they are very pleased with the report and that they will give KMT the approval that they need to proceed with the project. This is very good news for the project and for people who may benefit from it.

However, the full environmental, social and community studies are not yet complete as work is still continuing on the technical feasibility study. The feasibility study will ensure that the project has a sound technical base, and that it will be successful.

Once the feasibility study is complete the environmental assessment can be finalised. KMT will then return for a further series of meetings with people and organisations in and around Kolwezi. These meetings will explain the effects of the project on the community and the environment, and will invite your comments. The dates for the meetings are dependant on the results of the Feasibility study, but it is expected that they will take place early next year.

KMT would like to thank you all for your continuing interest and patience and assure you of their sincere commitment to the project and its associated development. If you have any questions about the environmental and social aspects of the project, please address these in the first instance to M Bernard Mwape at KMT’s offices at 617 Avenue Lumumba, Zone Manika, Kolwezi.”

## **Appendix B**

### **Meeting notes from visit to Kolwezi, July 2005**

## Meeting Notes

**Date:** 26 July 2005  
**Venue:** New Mayor's temporary residence  
**Present:** Mayor: District Kolwezi  
 Deputy Mayor: District Kolwezi  
 Stephane Jadin: KMT  
 Clement Mpambu: KMT  
 Sylvain Spagnut: KMT  
 Bernard Mwape: KMT  
 Kate Harcourt: CMD  
 Tim Hart: SRK

**Objective:** To brief the new Mayor on progress to date, including the Environmental Adjustment Plan, the consultation process, the feasibility study, and plans around the Community Development Programme and Foundation

- 1 SJ introduced CMD / KMT / SRK team.
- 2 Mayor welcomed the team.
- 3 KH outlined progress in various areas.
- 4 SJ / SS elaborated where necessary.
- 5 Mayor:
  - Asked about the extent of the concession area.
  - Emphasised the importance of social issues – felt that the establishment of the Foundation should be undertaken before other activities proceed.
  - Requested clarification on the routing of the proposed railway line and road.
- 6 Team:
  - Responded to specific questions.
  - Will provide copies of documents which have already been produced so the mayor is fully informed of KMT's activities
  - Noted that several activities are proceeding simultaneously. In this context activities leading to the establishment of the Foundation will take place over the next several months, while other projects are initiated or are in progress.
- 7 Mayor:
  - Thanked the team for the meeting.

## Meeting Notes

**Date:** 27 July 2005  
**Venue:** KMT offices, Kolwezi  
**Present:** Chef de Groupement Kazembe  
 Kanike Maluila – Representative of Chef de Terre Kamimbi  
 Bundalala Mwape - Representative of Chef de Terre Kamimbi  
 Mwanza Kisala – Assistant to Chef de Terre Kamimbi  
 Clement Mpambu – KMT  
 Kate Harcourt – CMD  
 Tim Hart - SRK

**Objective:** To brief the Chiefs on progress to date, and to discuss the compensation process related to land clearance for the proposed road and railway serving the plant site.

Discussion points:

- 1 Progress
 

Assistance requested in spreading the word to communities in the area. Other meetings highlighted and also radio broadcast.
- 2 Issues relating to compensation
  - Proposed rail and road routes
  - KMT discussions on the management of the compensation process
  - Discussion of replacement land. Assurance from Chef de Groupement Kazembe and representatives of Chef de Terre Kamimbi that replacement land will be made available, including sufficient land for fallow cycles.
- Issues relating to PLC and Foundation
  - Public Liaison Committee and Foundation discussed, particularly the make-up of the PLC. Function of PLC both as a channel of communication for day to day issues and the proposal of ideas for development and Foundation support. Their advice sought, along the guidelines that the PLC must be truly representative of the communities and should include women, youth and other groups. The role of churches was discussed.
  - Chef Kazembe suggested that we put together a list of participants, either individuals or groups to be represented, and the chiefs will review the list and make suggestions for changes. He was reminded that there should be a certain proportion of women on the Committee
  - Foundation and the types of projects that it would support discussed – primarily for villages on the concession. Kamimbi representatives expressed a wish to develop Kamimbi into a better regional centre with a health centre, a better school and other facilities.
- Kamimbi School
  - Uniform assistance discussed, plus possible equipment. Kamimbi representatives reiterated their hopes of the development of the village.
  - Possible repairs to school funded by CMD

## Meeting Notes

**Date:** 27 July 2005  
**Venue:** KMT offices, Kolwezi  
**Present:** Mwaz Kawel Mbaz: Headmaster: Kazembe and Kamimbi Schools  
Kate Harcourt  
Tim Hart

**Objective:** To brief the Headmaster on proposed support to Kamimbi School, including the donation of uniforms from Osbaston Infants and juniors in the United Kingdom.

- Closure of UK schools explained and that CMD have agreed to fund getting the uniforms to the school in Kolwezi. Examples of uniform inspected. Congolese uniform is white shirts and blue skirts/shorts but many of the children have no uniforms but attend anyway.
- School numbers, teachers etc discussed. The children are on holiday at the moment but start back on 5<sup>th</sup> September – the same day that the new school in UK opens. We will arrange to exchange photos via e-mail on that day.
- M Kawel is headmaster of Kazembe School as well as Kamimbi and lives near Kazembe village.
- Other equipment that would be of use discussed – such as chalk, small blackboards, pencils and paper. The blackboards (less fragile than slate) could be made locally if blackboard paint can be obtained or shipped in from Johannesburg.
- Possible renovation of roof discussed
- M Kawel is delighted and very grateful for any assistance that can be provided.

(KH will put together a small brochure of photos of the Kolwezi school which can be distributed to the pupils, parents and teachers of the new school. This is sure to generate further monetary support from the combined PTA)

In discussion later TH suggested buying some paint and involving the children in painting some colourful murals on the walls. KH is considering undertaking a sponsored event such as a 10k or half marathon to provide further funds for the project.

## Meeting Notes

**Date:** 28 July 2005  
**Venue:** Offices of the Bureau Diocésain pour le Développement (BDD)  
**Present:** Victor Kaleng-a-Mbumb: Director BDD  
 Sylvain Spagnut: KMT  
 Kate Harcourt: CMD  
 Tim Hart: SRK

**Objective:** To brief BDD on progress to date, and to discuss ways to involve NGOs in the activities of the proposed Foundation and Public Liaison Committee.

- 1 KH outlined the purpose of the meeting and described progress to date.
- 2 TH outlined current thinking regarding the Foundation and the Public Liaison Committee (PLC), and requested BDD comment on the following:
  - The appropriate involvement of NGOs in the PLC and the activities of the Foundation.
  - The role of international NGOs and the nature and extent of cooperation between these and the local organizations.
  - The contribution of local NGOs to possible development initiatives under the Foundation (eg in fields of agriculture, health, education), and the need for training of service providers in these and other areas.
- 3 VK made the following points in response:
  - BDD is willing to cooperate with the Foundation and PLC as described.
  - The organization is well placed to coordinate NGOs and churches. BDD works with all denominations.
  - BDD has good relationships with international NGOs working in and around Kolwezi. These include Worldvision, PACT Congo and UNICEF. UNICEF is not in Kolwezi, but has worked with doctors in Lualaba.
  - BDD is presently collaborating with PACT on a women's project (WORTH).
  - Red Cross is present in Kolwezi, staffed entirely by local people.
  - BDD works with government departments where appropriate. It has a programme for widows, and churches are supporting an orphanage and a home for deaf and dumb people.
  - Kolwezi-based NGOs would benefit from training in various community support areas, including water supply, nutrition, appropriate technology, agriculture (including use of organic fertilizer) and tree planting.
- 4 TH asked whether BDD is involved in aspects of micro-finance. VK replied that they are not involved in such initiatives. Earlier initiatives in this context had failed. BDD and PACT will be working on a micro-finance project in future.
- 5 VK thanked KMT for the visit. He said his door is open, and BDD is ready to assist.

## Meeting Notes

**Date:** 28 July 2005  
**Venue:** KMT offices  
**Present:** Mme Mwange Kungwa: CONDIFFA  
 Mme Betty Kabwit: Réconforet  
 Mme Jolie Kazal-a-Mutomb: Syndicat des Femmes  
 Mme Immaculee Mwangalalo: Syndicat des Femmes  
 Bernard Mwape: KMT  
 Kate Harcourt: CMD  
 Tim Hart: SRK

**Objective:** To brief participants on progress to date, and on future developments.

- 1 KH summarized project progress, and outlined future initiatives including the proposed road and railway line serving the plant site and the establishment of the Public Liaison Committee.
- 2 TH elaborated on the structure and role of the PLC.
- 3 The following issues were discussed:
  - Women: Which areas of community development will be addressed?
  - KH: The communities themselves will develop many development initiatives. Adastra has committed to some activities, including child immunization, health education and a variety of mitigation measures flowing from the impact studies.
  - TH: The proposed Foundation will be responsive to the needs and priorities of the communities.
  - Women: Is support only for people in the Concession Area?
  - KH: Some of the tax paid by KMT should be used for development in Kolwezi. The focus will thus be on villages in the Concession Area.
  - TH: There will probably be support for capacity building among organizations active in development in Kolwezi and the Concession Area.
  - Women: How many will be employed?
  - KH: Around 2000 during construction and some 700 during operations. There will be opportunities outside formal employment, for example providing goods and services to the mine. The Foundation could play a role in identifying and developing these opportunities.
  - Women: Will women be represented in the Foundation and in other development initiatives?
  - TH: Yes they will. The Public Liaison Committee will be structured to include women, and all village delegations will have to have representatives of the women and youth. Some positions in the PLC and the Foundation will be rotated, giving women access to them.
  - Women: How long will construction last?
  - KH: Construction will take place over a period of several years. The life of the mine is estimated to be 50 years.
  - Women: Who will set up the PLC?
  - TH: KMT will facilitate the establishment, but stakeholders will play a leading role. Ultimately KMT will have a small representation on the PLC.
  - Women: Can we convey information about KMT to the population?
  - KH: Yes, please do so. Have already spoken to the chiefs, who will also spread the word. Radio broadcasts are also planned.
  - Women: Is the planned road new, or is it an upgrade?

- KH: It is new, as is the railway line.
- Women: Will those involved in development be trained?
- TH: Yes, particularly under the Foundation. It is important to build local capacity to ensure sustainability. The extent and nature of the training will be determined by development needs and priorities.
- Women: Should people start applying for jobs now?
- KH: No. The community will be informed when the recruitment process begins.
- Women: Should NGOs submit their constitutions to KMT?
- TH: The office will keep a file for submissions. This is for information only at this stage. It is not possible to say which NGOs will be involved at present.
- Women: Will KMT build and / or rent houses?
- KH: Options are being studied at the moment, so no details are available.
- Women: Thank you for the meeting. We will share the information you have given us, and will collect information that might be useful to the Foundation.

## **Appendix C**

### **Minutes of feedback meetings, March 2006**

## PROJET POUR LES REJETS DE KOLWEZI

PREMIÈRE RÉUNION AVEC LES AUTORITÉS GOUVERNEMENTALES  
28 Février 2006, 9h00

**Lieu de Rencontre: Mairie.**

**Langue: Français**

**Objectifs de la réunion: Faire la restitution aux groupes d'intérêt et permettre un feedback.**

**Date: 28 Février 2006**

### Équipe:

Tim Hart - SRK (TH), Maia Matshikiza - SRK (MM), Mr Muhindo – DPEM (MHN), Jean-Pierre Moabi Traducteur (JPM), Bernard Mwape (BM)

### Introduction:

BM a donné une introduction du projet et a présenté l'équipe. JPM a parlé des objectifs de la réunion.

### Présentation des Posters

#### IMPACTS SUR LA QUALITE DE L'EAU

**Q :** Est-ce que les gens utilisent l'eau de la Luilu ?

**TH :** Nous avons fait une étude bien détaillée sur l'attitude des gens vis-à-vis de l'utilisation de l'eau de la Luilu. Cette étude a montré que les gens n'utilisent pas l'eau de la rivière, mais plutôt celle de ses affluents. S'il arrivait que la qualité de l'eau soit affectée par les activités du projet, on cherchera des sources alternatives pour les habitants affectés, soit dans d'autres rivières ou soit en forant des puits.

**Bourgmestre de Manika :** Si vous savez qu'il risque d'y avoir des problèmes causés par le projet compte tenu de la qualité de l'eau, il faudrait donc prendre des dispositions maintenant au lieu d'attendre que les gens boivent les eaux polluées et par la suite tombent malade.

**TH :** Le projet a plan de gestion très détaillée qui garantis que la population ne devrait pas être affectée par toute eau contaminée.

**Q :** Je constate que les eaux de Luilu et de KOV sont déjà polluées. Est-ce que le projet va polluer les eaux de plus belle ? Qu'est-ce que le projet va faire pour réhabiliter ces eaux.

**TH :** Dans un premier temps, l'eau traitée de l'usine sera déversée dans la Luilu par pipeline. Ceci n'est qu'une solution temporaire. À long terme, on cherchera d'autres possibilités. La meilleure façon de réhabiliter l'eau de la Luilu, serait de collaborer avec d'autres entreprises minières afin de trouver un plan de gestion pour la Luilu. KMT a déjà essayer de prendre contact avec certaines entreprises afin d'établir des relations de coopération. L'aspect gestion de l'eau est très important dans le projet de KMT.

**Bourgmestre :** Est-ce que des contacts avec les autres entreprises ont déjà pu être établie ? Y a-t-il eu des réticences ?

**TH :** La plupart de ces sociétés sont encore nouvelles. Beaucoup sont d'accord pour établir des relations. Nous sommes optimistes.

#### IMPACTS SUR L'AIR

**Bourgmestre :** Pendant le fonctionnement de l'usine, il y aura des gaz. Nous avons besoin de connaître la hauteur de la cheminée et la puissance des exhausteurs de l'usine que KMT va construire. Ces aspects sont très importants car nous voudrions nous rassurer que les gaz seront émis le plus loin possible de la population de Kolwezi.

*(Beaucoup de gens ont réagit sur ce sujet)*

**TH :** L'usine sera construite selon les exigences internationales et locales. Une étude de faisabilité a déjà été faite et le rapport de cette étude sera mis à la disposition du public en Avril 2006.

**Bourgmestre :** Les données sur la toxicité des gaz qui seront émis doivent être connues par la population. Nous ne pouvons pas permettre que le projet commence ses activités si nous n'avons pas ces données. Nous ne voulons pas qu'on nous reproche un jour de ne pas avoir pris conscience des possibilités des dangers que

pose le projet sur la population.

**TH** : Nous nous arrangerons afin que ces données soient mises à votre disposition.

**MHN** : Je me vois dans l'obligation d'expliquer le rôle de la DPEM. La Banque Mondiale nous a demandé de ne plus donner des droits d'exploration et d'exploitation à des compagnies qui n'ont pas formulé de plan de réhabilitation de l'environnement. Nous avons travaillé avec la Banque Mondiale pendant plus de 4ans. Aujourd'hui, les entreprises minières doivent montrer un degré de préoccupation envers les communautés qui risquent d'être affectées par leur projet. Toutes les directives sont données dans le code minier et le règlement minier. Toute entreprise doit présenter un plan de réhabilitation social et environnemental afin d'obtenir un permis d'exploitation. SRK a fait un bon travail en faisant des études bien détaillées qui ont permis de comprendre l'environnement et la situation sociale actuelle de Kolwezi.

## IMPACTS SOCIAUX

**Q** : Comment est-ce que les travailleurs seront répartis ?

**TH** : On voudrait qu'il y ait un certain nombre de congolais au niveau du comité de gestion de l'entreprise. Ce nombre pourra grandir avec le temps. La procédure de recrutement sera très stricte et transparente.

**Bourgmestre** : Les actions sociales du Code minier 209 et 290 parlent de l'obligation d'une compagnie envers la scolarité des enfants, et l'encadrement des travailleurs. KMT envisage-t-elle une politique concernant l'éducation des enfants et des travailleurs ?

**TH** : Les travailleurs de KMT auront un certain nombre de bénéfices y compris des indemnités pour le logement et pour l'éducation.

**Bourgmestre** : Nous voudrions voir le projet construire des écoles, des hôpitaux, plutôt que de payer des indemnités pour payer les écoles actuelles et les centres médicaux actuels.

**MHN** : L'entreprise payera des taxes à l'État afin que celui-ci soit en mesure de répondre aux besoins des communautés. L'entreprise ne peut pas se substituer à l'État. Les projets communautaires ne pourront se faire que dans le cadre de la Fondation de Kolwezi. Les parties affectées y prendront part pour faire état de leurs besoins. Le cas de la Gécamines est un exemple à ne plus répéter. Ils ont tout construits pour les communautés, mais quand la compagnie a fait faillite, les infrastructures sont parties avec.

**Q** : Quelle est l'échelle des salaires dans la société KMT.

**TH** : Nous n'avons pas les données en ce moment. Mais, ceux-ci ont été soigneusement calculés, pour faire ressortir le coût de la vie actuelle et aussi pour inciter les gens à venir travailler pour KMT.

**Q** : Et à propos de la parité entre femmes et hommes ?

**TH** : Il n'y aura pas de discrimination entre femmes et hommes.

**Q** : Qu'est-ce que KMT compte faire au cas où pendant les activités du projet on trouve des tombes dans les rejets qui n'ont jusqu'ici n'ont pas été identifiées pendant l'étude environnementale ?

**TH** : Le projet n'aura pas d'impact sur les cimetières qui ont été identifiés pendant l'étude environnementale. Mais nous avons appris qu'il y a des gens qui ont été enterrés dans les rejets de la Musonoi. Au cas où des dépouilles soient retrouvées on consultera la population afin de connaître la meilleure façon de gérer cette situation.

## PROJET POUR LES REJETS DE KOLWEZI

### DEUXIÈME RÉUNION AVEC LES AUTORITÉS GOUVERNEMENTALES

28 Février 2006, 11h00

**Lieu de Rencontre:** Mairie.

**Langue:** Français

**Objectifs de la réunion:** Faire la restitution aux groupes d'intérêt et permettre un feedback.

**Date:** 28 Février 2006

**Équipe:** Tim Hart - SRK (TH), Maia Matshikiza - SRK (MM), Mr Muhindo – DPEM (MHN), Jean-Pierre Moabi – Traducteur (JPM)

**Introduction:** JPM a donné une introduction du projet et a présenté l'équipe. JPM a aussi parlé des objectifs de la réunion.

## Présentation des Posters

### QUESTIONS CONCERNANT LA POLITIQUE DU GOUVERNEMENT

Mr Muhindo a donné une idée de l'histoire des mines dans la région.

#### MHN :

- Une agence a fait une évaluation de la situation environnementale du Katanga, les résultats ont montrés un dégât désastreux de l'environnement du aux activités minières d'antant.
- La Banque Mondiale a sollicité le gouvernement de la RDC de promulguer le Règlement et le Code Minier.
- Désormais, aucune entreprise minière ne peut exploiter les minerais congolais sans présenter au Cadastre une Etude d'Impacts Environnementaux, et des plans de gestion environnementaux.
- Le Cadastre transmet ce document à la DPEM qui a un comité permanent d'évaluation qui comprend les ministères de la Santé, de l'Environnement, des affaires sociales etc.
- KMT a soumis leur proposition pour re-traiter les rejets de Kolwezi en utilisant une nouvelle technologie. Cette proposition inclus un plan de re-habilitation de l'environnement à la fin du projet.
- Des études ont été faites par plusieurs experts sur la pollution de l'eau, de l'air, les impacts sur la faune et la flore. Ces études ont été remises à la DPEM qui a ensuite approuvé la proposition de KMT.

### IMPACTS SUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT

**Q :** KMT semble avoir des mesures pour éviter toute pollution causée par leur projet selon les directives du Code Minier. Il y a des sociétés qui ont déjà commencé leurs activités et qui sont déjà en train de polluer l'environnement. Pourquoi est-ce que le ministère ne fait rien pour sanctionner ces sociétés là.

**MHN :** Nous sommes en contact avec toutes les entreprises qui viennent s'installer dans la RDC. Nous sommes bien au courant des problèmes que certaines d'entre elles sont en train de poser. Un certain nombre de ces sociétés ont commencé à faire des études environnementales.

**Q :** Je suis heureux que KMT ait des mesures de prévention de pollution. Nous souhaiterions que les autres sociétés, suspendent leurs travaux et qu'elles fassent leurs études. Pourquoi le gouvernement est-il plus exigeant avec KMT qu'il ne l'est avec les autres entreprises ?

**MHN :** Nous ne sommes pas exigeant envers KMT seulement. L'étude environnementale est une exigence de la loi. Toute entreprise est requise par la loi de faire des études environnementales. Les entreprises qui ne font pas cela, courent le risque de perdre leurs droits d'exploration et d'exploitation. Les sociétés ont des problèmes à ce niveau parce que ces études sont difficiles à faire. Jusqu'ici, la plupart des études ont été rejetées par le Cadastre et cela est du principalement au fait qu'il n'y a pas assez d'experts dans la RDC pour faire ces études de manière satisfaisante.

**Q :** Ces entreprises vont faire appel à des étrangers pour venir faire leurs études. Et ces étrangers approuveront leurs projets sans pour autant que les nationaux congolais n'aient un mot à dire. Ne trouvez vous pas que ces études, en fin de compte ne sont que des formalités ?

**MHN :** Les études sont faites par des étrangers, mais ne sont pas approuvées par des étrangers.

**Q :** La couche arable sera enlevée pour le projet et ensuite utilisée pour des cultures de réhabilitation après la clôture de l'usine. Pour cela, elle sera stockée pendant 53ans. Cette couche là sera exposée à un certain micro-climat qui causera une contamination de cette couche par des espèces végétales qui pourraient avoir un impact sur la biodiversité locale. Ne serait t-il pas mieux de faire attention au changement de la faune et de la flore au lieu de retirer une couche de terre et la mettre à part ?

**TH :** Mais les terres prises et stockées pourraient être utilisées pour la réhabilitation des terres autour de la Musonoi au fur et à mesure que le projet se déroulera.

**Q :** La superficie de la concession du projet est assez grande. Il risque d'y avoir in problème d'accès aux eaux potables pour les populations affectées.

**TH :** Nous avons un plan pour la distribution d'eau dans le cadre du projet. S'il se trouve que le projet affectera les sources d'eau de la population, le projet s'engage à trouver des alternatives d'approvisionnement pour cette population là. La fondation donnera des opportunités à la population pour faire état de ses problèmes.

## IMPACTS SOCIAUX

**Q :** Les autres entreprises utilisent les jeunes dans leurs carrières sans prévoir des équipements appropriés pour la protection des travailleurs. Est-ce que KMT a prévu des équipements pour leurs travailleurs.

**MHN :** KMT a déjà conçu un plan comprenant tous les dispositifs de santé et de protection des travailleurs.

**Q :** Quelles sont les dispositions qui ont été prises par KMT pour assurer la vie des jeunes gens de moins de 18ans ? KMT peut-elle s'engager à garder les machines d'exploitation en bon état ?

**TH :** En terme de recrutement des jeunes gens, nous nous tenons aux lois du gouvernement. Ces lois spécifient l'âge légal d'emploi. Tous les travaux dangereux durant l'opération du projet ont été identifiés [par exemple, les gens qui travaillent dans les espaces chauds, ou ceux qui travaillent avec l'acide]. Mais nous avons un plan de préparation en cas d'urgence qui nous permettra de savoir quoi faire en cas d'accident.

**Q :** Une de nos inquiétudes est que les entreprises minières ne viennent ici dans le seul souci de se faire de l'argent, et qu'elles abandonneraient l'aspect social de leurs projets au cas où les questions sociales deviennent trop coûteuses.

**TH :** L'une des choses que KMT a faites en consultation avec la Banque Mondiale et le gouvernement congolais a été de développer un plan d'action avec des engagements. La création de la fondation est un engagement par exemple. Evidement nous ne pouvons pas prédire ce qui se passera dans 50 ans mais nous pouvons au moins espérer que les choses se dérouleront comme le souhaite la population.

## DIVERS

**Q :** Où est-ce que l'extraction des métaux sera faite ? À Kolwezi ou ailleurs ?

**TH :** Le projet de KMT n'est pas une mine. Ce ne sont que les rejets qu'on va retraiter. Toute extraction sera faite sur place (c'est-à-dire à Kolwezi).

**Q :** Pourquoi est-ce que KMT ne fait que repousser date de démarrage du projet ?

**TH :** KMT n'a aucun problème pour le démarrage du projet. En fait le projet a fait succès dans l'obtention du financement et nous sommes entièrement engagé à commencer le projet. En terme de la date exacte du démarrage, nous avons l'intention de commencer les travaux routiers d'ici quelques semaines. Nous pensons aussi que l'aménagement du site pour la construction pourra commencer vers Août – Septembre. La construction prendra 2 ans à peu près, après lesquels la phase d'exploitation pourra commencer (c'est-à-dire en 2008).

**Q :** Vous avez montré votre intention de collaborer avec d'autres entreprises. Nous savons que ces entreprises refusent de se conformer à la loi en ce qui concerne la protection de l'environnement. Quelle méthode utiliserez vous pour collaborer avec eux.

**TH :** C'est vrai que nous ne pouvons pas obliger les autres sociétés à communiquer avec nous, mais c'est quelque chose que nous encouragerions. Des entretiens ont déjà eu lieu et nous espérons que cela évoluera. Nous sommes sûr que le gouvernement va appuyer cette initiative, mais on ne peut rien promettre pour l'instant.

**MHN :** La plupart des sociétés qui opèrent ici, on signé un contrat avec la Gécamines. Donc KMT a déjà commencé à parler avec la Gécamines.

<b>PROJET POUR LES REJETS DE KOLWEZI</b>
RÉUNION À LA GÉCAMINES 28 Février 2006, 14h00
<b>Lieu de Rencontre: Gécamines.</b>
<b>Langue: Français</b>
<b>Objectifs de la réunion: Faire la restitution aux groupes d'intérêt et permettre un feedback.</b>
<b>Date: 28 Février 2006</b>
<b>Équipe:</b> Tim Hart - SRK (TH), Maia Matshikiza - SRK (MM), Mr Muhindo – DPEM (MHN), Jean-Pierre Moabi – Traducteur (JPM)
<b>Introduction:</b> JPM a donné les objectifs de la réunion.
<b>Présentation des Posters</b>
<b>IMPACTS SUR LA QUALITE DE L'EAU</b> Le projet devra prendre compte du fait que les gens risquent de perdre accès aux eaux potables dû à la diminution de la nappe phréatique pendant la durée du projet. Ces gens devront être compensés non seulement en terme monétaire mais aussi en eau. Des sources alternatives devront être trouvées pour les populations affectées.
<b>IMPACTS SUR L'AIR</b> Vous devrez arroser les sols afin d'éviter des niveaux élevés de poussière pendant les phases de construction et d'opération du projet.  Il y a quatre sources de pollution de l'air : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L'usine de Zinc pendant la saison des pluies.</li> <li>• Les rejets de la Musonoi</li> <li>• Les rejets de Kingamyambo</li> <li>• L'usine de Sulfate de Zinc près du nouveau remblai de rejets portera aussi un risque de pollution.</li> </ul>
<b>IMPACTS DU BRUIT</b> Le bruit aura un impact insignifiant sur les communautés.
<b>IMPACTS SOCIAUX</b> <b>Directeur :</b> L'impact du projet sur les artisans miniers sera insignifiant puisque ces derniers ont déjà été avertis qu'ils devront quitter la concession une fois que le projet est prêt à commencer. Les membres de Gécamines pourront se charger de la situation avec les artisans miniers. Mais il faudra quand même leur trouver des endroits alternatifs d'exploitation.  <b>Commentaire :</b> La cité de Luilu a un grand problème d'approvisionnement en eau potable. Il faudrait trouver des sites où on pourra forer des puits pour la population. <b>Commentaire :</b> Ceci est d'une grande priorité et le projet devrait songer à l'approvisionnement de communautés avec de l'eau potable avant même de commencer avec leur programme.  <b>MHN :</b> <i>(Explique le but et les objectifs de la fondation de Kolwezi)</i> La société ne devra pas se substituer à l'Etat. La société payera des redevances pour permettre à l'Etat de jouer son rôle au sein de la communauté de Kolwezi.  <b>Q :</b> Le financement de la fondation sera-t-il remboursable ? <b>TH :</b> Non. Pour le moment, ce financement ne sera pas remboursable.  <b>Q :</b> Il y aura-t-il des garde-fous à l'égard de ces financements ? Nous avons des exemples où des ONG ont commencé des services qui ont coûté beaucoup trop cher à la population. <b>TH :</b> Le financement mis à la disposition de la fondation sera soigneusement contrôlé.

**Q** : Connaissez-vous des exemples de réussite des fondations de ce genre de part le monde ?

**TH** : Zambie, Mali.

**Commentaire** : Le Mali est un mauvais exemple parce qu'ils sont très pauvres comparés à la RDC. Il serait mieux de regarder l'exemple de la Zambie.

**TH** : Nous travaillons de très près avec l'IFC afin de modeler cette fondation avec les meilleurs exemples.

**Q** : La Gécamines a 100 ans mais il n'y a pas eu de reconversion professionnelle. Quelle sera la reconversion pour la population après la clôture du projet.

**TH** : Le plan de clôture que le projet a développé stipule que le licenciement des travailleurs sera fait selon les lois internationales et congolaises.

**Q** : Dans votre rapport de synthèse, dans le paragraphe sur l'emploi, que voulez vous dire par «les emplois seront offerts aux résidents de bonne foi »

**TH** : Ce que nous voulons dire par là c'est que la procédure de recrutement sera très rigoureuse et que toute corruption sera sanctionnée.

**Q** : Dans votre rapport, vous ne faites pas mention de la Médecine du Travail.

**TH** : Nous avons mis en place une politique de la Santé du travail.

#### DIVERS

**Q** : Quels seront les suites du projet une fois que le projet sera achevé ?

**TH** : Les minerais du sous-sol pourraient aussi être exploités

**MHN** : Quelle est la situation avec le concentrateur ?

**Gécamines** : La Gécamines va concevoir un projet de traitement des rejets qu'ils soient jetés dans la rivière.

#### PROJET POUR LES REJETS DE KOLWEZI

RÉUNION AVEC LE GRAND CHEF DE TERRE KAMIMBI

1<sup>er</sup> Mars 2006, 9h00

**Lieu de Rencontre:** Bureau de KMT.

**Langue:** Swahili

**Objectifs de la réunion:** Faire la restitution aux groupes d'intérêt et permettre un feedback.

**Date:** 1<sup>er</sup> Mars 2006

**Équipe:** Tim Hart - SRK (TH), Maia Matshikiza - SRK (MM), Mr Muhindo – DPEM (MHN), Jean-Pierre Moabi – Traducteur (JPM), Bernard Mwapé (BW)

**Introduction:** BW a fait les présentations et a donné les objectifs de la réunion.

#### Présentation des Posters

##### IMPACTS SUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT

**Chef Kamimbi** : Est-ce que le nouveau remblai de rejets sera clôturé ?

**TH** : Oui. Les opérations dans les rejets pourraient être dangereuses, mais la population en sera informée.

**Chef Kamimbi** : Et qu'en sera-t-il de l'usine ?

**TH** : Toute substance toxique sera contenue dans l'usine et la population en sera aussi informée.

**Chef Kamimbi** : Quand les rejets de la Musonoi seront enlevés, le niveau d'eau des affluents va baisser. En ce moment les communautés dépendent de ces affluents pour leurs cultures potagères. Que comptez vous faire pour prévenir cela ?

**TH** : Le niveau d'eau ne baissera pas immédiatement. C'est un processus qui prendra au moins 50 ans. Mais nous mettrons un place un système de surveillance du niveau d'eau.

## IMPACTS SOCIAUX

**MHN** : Est-ce que la fondation aura une base légale approuvée par le Ministère de la Justice ?

**TH** : La structure qui sera mise en place est la suivante : Une comité exécutif, une assemblée générale, et un système de vérification. La constitution de la fondation sera développée selon les exigences de la loi congolaise.

**Chef Kamimbi** : C'est une très bonne chose que la fondation puisse s'occuper de programmes de développement pour nos communautés. Beaucoup de gens y feront recours. Kamimbi devrait bénéficier de la majorité des avantages accordés par la fondation

**TH** : Le but principale de la Fondation est de permettre le développement de toutes les communautés affectées par le projet, mais pas d'une seule communauté en particulier.

**MHN** : *(Apporte des explications sur le but et les objectifs de la fondation)*

**Chef Kamimbi** : Je m'inquiète du fait que la fondation pourrait prioriser des projets de développement qui seront hors de la portée de Kamimbi. Je ne voudrais pas que ma communauté me reproche de ne pas avoir tout fait pour rétablir notre école, nos cliniques, etc.

**TH** : La fondation prendra compte des priorités spécifiques à chaque communauté. Ces priorités pourront être discutées dans un forum. Il serait donc très improbable que les communautés affectées par le projet soient négligées par la fondation.

**Chef Kamimbi** : Le gouvernement donne un montant fixe pour la compensation des récoltes des villageois. Mais cette décision devrait revenir aux membres des communautés parce que dans certain cas, des paysans auraient des cultures mûres tandis que d'autres auraient encore des pousses. Un montant fixe serait avantageux pour les uns mais pas pour les autres. Comment, donc, le gouvernement peut-il décider de cela ?

**TH** : Les montants donnés par le gouvernement ne sont que des instructions générales. Il est évident que nous devons négocier avec chaque agriculteur individuellement.

**Chef Kamimbi** : Les chefs sont nourris par les agriculteurs et donc il faut que les chefs soient présents lorsque ces négociations se feront.

**TH** : Nous ne forcerons jamais les agriculteurs à accepter les montants que nous leurs offrirons. Les négociations devront continuer jusqu'à ce que les paysans soient satisfaits.

**Chef Kamimbi** : Vous devrez nous donner des garanties, parce que par le passé nous avons reçu de telles promesses de la part de la Gécamines mais ces promesses n'ont jamais été tenues.

**TH** : Nous avons un plan bien détaillé de compensation. C'est un processus auquel nous nous sommes déjà engagé.

**Prince Notable du Chef** : Où seront logés les travailleurs de KMT ?

**TH** : Nous avons l'intention de recruter les travailleurs localement. Ce qui veut dire que les travailleurs auront en fait déjà un endroit où se loger. Mais KMT construira un certain nombre de maisons pour les expatriés. Par contre, les travailleurs recevront des indemnités qui leur permettront d'améliorer leur condition d'habitat.

**Prince Notable du Chef** : Le niveau de vie actuel est tellement bas que les gens pourraient utiliser l'argent des indemnités pour des besoins autres que ceux d'améliorer leurs maisons. KMT devrait donc penser à un programme de développement pour la personne et pas seulement pour les communautés.

**TH** : KMT va considérer cette suggestion.

## DIVERS

**TH** : Est-ce que le chef peut nous aider à sensibiliser les agriculteurs afin qu'ils ne commencent pas de nouvelles cultures dans les zones de la concession du projet qui ont déjà été délimitées pour la construction des infrastructures du projet ?

**Chef Kamimbi** : Est-ce que les agriculteurs qui cultivent leurs champs loin des routes du projet doivent aussi se déplacer ?

**TH** : Vu que les premières activités du projet seront des activités de construction, il ne sera pas nécessaire que ces agriculteurs se déplacent. KMT a pu obtenir des droits d'exploration des minerais dans la couche souterraine de la concession, mais cela ne devrait pas causer d'impacts sur les agriculteurs pour l'instant. Mais nous voudrions demander au chef de nous aider à contrôler toute nouvelle culture.

**Chef Kamimbi :** KMT devrait en tout temps prendre en compte les droits traditionnels du Chef de Terre.  
**TH :** KMT s'engage à maintenir des relations avec le Chef de Terre. Un comité de liaison public sera établi pour permettre qu'il y ait communication entre la compagnie et les autorités traditionnelles.  
**Chef Kamimbi :** Je voudrais insister sur le fait qu'il devrait y avoir un respect mutuel entre KMT et le Chef de Terre.

## PROJET POUR LES REJETS DE KOLWEZI

### RÉUNION AVEC LE CHEF DE TERRE KAZEMBE

1<sup>er</sup> Mars 2006, 11h00

**Lieu de Rencontre:** Bureau de KMT.

**Langue:** Swahili

**Objectifs de la réunion:** Faire la restitution aux groupes d'intérêt et permettre un feedback.

**Date:** 1<sup>er</sup> Mars 2006

**Équipe:** Tim Hart - SRK (TH), Maia Matshikiza - SRK (MM), Mr Muhindo – DPEM (MHN), Jean-Pierre Moabi – Traducteur (JPM)

**Introduction:** JPM a fait les présentations et a donné les objectifs de la réunion.

### Présentation des Posters

#### IMPACTS SOCIAUX

**TH :** Le chef nous a déjà parlé du fait que nous devons négocier avec les paysans qui seront déplacés et ceux qui perdront leurs terres.

**Chef Kazembe :** Il faudrait trouver des terres alternatives pour les paysans.

**TH :** Nous pensons que le chef va jouer un rôle très important dans ces négociations.

**Chef Kazembe :** Trouver des terres pour la population affectée ne serait pas un problème. Il y a beaucoup de terres qui sont disponibles.

**Chef Kazembe :** Certaines cultures prennent 3 – 4 mois tandis que d'autres peuvent prendre jusqu'à 3ans avant les récoltes. Que pensez vous faire dans ces cas là ?

**TH :** Les agriculteurs pourront récolter leurs récoltes dans la mesure du possible, mais ils seront compensés pour toutes récoltes perdues.

**Chef Kazembe :** Je serais en mesure d'aider ceux qui ont besoin de nouvelles terres.

**Chef Kazembe :** Est-ce que les artisans miniers pourront être employés par KMT ?

**TH :** Certains pourront l'être, mais pas tous. Mais nous collaborerons avec les programmes régionaux qui ont pour but de les aider.

**Chef Kazembe :** Je suis heureux du fait que nous pourrions travailler avec des ONG. Les projets de développement nécessiteront beaucoup d'argent, et cet argent sera mieux géré par les ONG.

**Secrétaire du Chef :** Quel est l'avenir de Samukonga vu tous les impacts que vous avez mentionné ?

**TH :** Nous proposons plusieurs plans de gestion bien détaillés qui permettront de contrôler ces impacts.

**Chef Kazembe :** Est-ce que le village va devoir se déplacer ?

**TH :** On va surveiller la situation de Samukonga. Mais dans un premier temps, nous ne prévoyons pas de déplacer le village.

<b>PROJET POUR LES REJETS DE KOLWEZI</b>
RÉUNION AVEC LA SOCIÉTÉ CIVILE ET LES ONG 1 <sup>er</sup> Mars 2006, 14h00
<b>Lieu de Rencontre: Forum.</b>
<b>Langue: Français/Swahili</b>
<b>Objectifs de la réunion: Faire la restitution aux groupes d'intérêt et permettre un feedback.</b>
<b>Date: 1<sup>er</sup> Mars 2006</b>
<b>Équipe:</b> Tim Hart - SRK (TH), Maia Matshikiza - SRK (MM), Mr Muhindo – DPEM (MHN), Jean-Pierre Moabi – Traducteur (JPM)
<b>Introduction:</b> JPM a fait les présentations et a donné les objectifs de la réunion. TH a donné une explication relativement détaillée du projet car certains représentants des ONG n'avaient pas encore entendu parler du projet.
<b>Présentation des Posters</b>
<p><b>IMPACTS SUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT</b></p> <p><b>Q :</b> vous avez mentionné la pollution de l'air par la poussière. Est-ce que les engins et machines utilisés par le projet n'auront pas aussi un impact sur la qualité de l'air ?</p> <p><b>TH :</b> L'usine a été conçue de telle sorte qu'il y aura des machines qui seront en mesure de reprendre les gaz toxiques pour réduire les risques de pollution de l'air. Elle sera aussi munie de machines qui vont mesurer la qualité de l'air. Dans l'éventualité que les niveaux de gaz toxiques dans l'air soient trop élevés, l'usine sera arrêtée.</p>
<p><b>IMPACTS SOCIAUX</b></p> <p><b>Chef de service de la FEC :</b> Quelle est la main-d'œuvre et quels sont les entrepreneurs dont le projet aura besoin ? D'où prendrez vous votre main d'œuvre ?</p> <p><b>TH :</b> Le projet aura besoin de 2000 travailleurs pendant la phase de construction et 750 personnes pendant la phase d'opération. Le projet a l'intention de trouver plus de main-d'œuvre locale, et ce, même au niveau de la gestion. Il y aura des expatriés qui occuperont un nombre limité de postes de gestion. En général, le projet aura besoin d'ingénieurs pour le traitement même des minerais, des compétences et des qualifications dans la gestion du remblai de rejet, des gens qui pourront établir et maintenir une relation avec la communauté, des gens pour travailler dans la gestion des ressources humaines, etc. Nous espérons pouvoir trouver la plupart de ces compétences au sein de Kolwezi.</p> <p><b>Q :</b> Pouvez-vous nous donner votre adresse afin que nous puissions vous envoyer des propositions de projets.</p> <p><b>TH :</b> La fondation n'a pas encore commencé ses activités. Il y a d'abord besoin d'une structure bien assise, avant de commencer l'examen des projets.</p> <p><b>Q :</b> La clinique ne concernera t-elle que les travailleurs ou bien sera-t-elle aussi destinée aux communautés environnantes ?</p> <p><b>TH :</b> Le projet construira une clinique sur le site de l'usine pour survenir aux besoins des travailleurs en cas de maladies (en particulier, maladie du travail). Mais la société établira des relations entre la clinique et les autres dispensaires/centres médicaux du district.</p> <p><b>Q :</b> Les ingénieurs et techniciens actuels sont d'un âge avancé. Si ces gens meurent d'où viendront les remplaçants ? Le projet devrait penser à former les travailleurs qui seront employés par KMT afin que ceux-ci puissent permettre la continuité du projet.</p> <p><b>TH :</b> KMT ne va pas construire des écoles. Dans le passé la Gécamines donna tout à la communauté ; c'est-à-dire eau, électricité, écoles, hôpitaux. Mais ces projets n'ont pas été durables parce que, comme on le constate, quand la mine a fermé tout s'est arrêté. Nous pensons que la meilleure façon d'encourager la communauté serait de donner des fonds à des projets de développement durable. Mais, pour ce qui est de la formation des travailleurs, KMT a prévu un programme détaillé de formation. On ne va non seulement recruter les travailleurs, mais on va aussi les former pour développer leurs compétences.</p> <p><b>Q :</b> Ne pensez vous pas qu'il serait important pour les travailleurs venant de l'extérieur de passer des tests médicaux ?</p>

**TH :** Cela se fera parce que c'est une exigence de la loi.

**Q :** On devrait essayer de décourager les artisans miniers et de les aider à s'intégrer dans l'agro-pastoral car leur qualité de vie ne s'est jusqu'ici pas améliorée.

**TH :** Le plan que nous espérons mettre sur pied en collaboration avec d'autres organisations consistera à réfléchir sur des alternatives pour les gens qui n'ont pas un bon niveau de vie en ce moment. Mais il est important que toutes les sociétés minières s'y mettent ensemble afin d'atteindre ce but.

#### **DIVERS**

**Q :** Vous n'avez pas mentionné les autres minerais qui se trouvent dans les rejets. Qu'avez-vous l'intention de faire avec ces minerais ?

**TH :** Le projet n'a, en ce moment, pas de programme d'extraction de minerais autre que le Cuivre et le Cobalt.

**Q :** Nous savons qu'il y a de l'or dans la Musonoi. Lors de votre projet de retraitement des rejets vous constaterez la présence de cet. Qu'est-ce que vous en ferez à ce moment là ?

**TH :** Les quantités d'or dans les rejets sont tellement faibles qu'elles ne sont pas exploitables.

**Q :** Quelle sera la forme finale du Cuivre ou de Cobalt ? Est-ce que c'est le brut qui sera transporté hors du pays ou bien ça sera le métal pur ?

**TH :** C'est le métal pur qui sera transporté.

**Q :** Nous savons que certaines zones du district ont un problème de radioactivité dû des contaminations d'Uranium. Le projet va-t-il essayer de résoudre ce problème ?

**TH :** Dans nos études environnementales on a pu identifier certains sites qui contiennent des polluants radioactifs. KMT mettra des panneaux dans ces sites là pour prévenir la population de ce danger.

**Q :** Aucune compagnie n'a jusqu'ici donné un exposé d'études environnementales aussi approfondies. Jusqu'ici les propositions d'autres compagnies n'ont montré rien de différent aux activités des artisans miniers.

**TH :** Le Congo a un Code Minier et des règlements miniers. Les lois qui y sont stipulées sont parmi les meilleures au monde. KMT n'a qu'en fait obéit aux exigences de la loi congolaise. Les sociétés d'antan n'étaient pas contraintes de s'y soumettre, mais actuellement, beaucoup sont en train de faire des études semblables à celles de KMT.

**Q :** Il serait mieux d'associer la presse pour assurer une bonne diffusion des informations que vous venez de nous donner. À la longue, vous devriez appeler les journalistes afin de permettre une meilleure vulgarisation du message. Essayez aussi d'inviter les autres sociétés minières afin de partager vos expériences pour qu'ils apprennent eux aussi à s'occuper de la population et de l'environnement.

**TH :** KMT est en train de mettre sur pied un plan de communication qui inclura diffuser des informations à la population. Présentement, nous avons déjà essayé d'entrer en contact avec d'autres entreprises et nous espérons que nous pourrions collaborer ensemble pour l'amélioration de l'environnement et des conditions de vie de la population.

#### **PROJET POUR LES REJETS DE KOLWEZI**

RÉUNION AVEC LA SOCIÉTÉ CIVILE, LES ONG ET LE PUBLIC DE KOLWEZI  
2 Mars 2006, 9h00

**Lieu de Rencontre:** Forum.

**Langue:** Français/Swahili

**Objectifs de la réunion:** Faire la restitution aux groupes d'intérêt et permettre un feedback.

**Date:** 2 Mars 2006

**Équipe:** Tim Hart - SRK (TH), Maia Matshikiza - SRK (MM), Jean-Pierre Moabi – Traducteur (JPM)

**Introduction:** JPM a fait les présentations et a donné les objectifs de la réunion.  
TH a donné une explication relativement détaillée du projet.

## Présentation des Posters

### IMPACTS SUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT

- Q** Comment la société va-t-elle s'occuper du nouveau remblai de rejets afin de ne pas affecter l'environnement.
- Nous avons des plans de gestion de l'environnement qui ont été mis sur pied, y compris un plan pour le nouveau remblai. Il y a aussi un plan pour gérer et contenir, au sein de l'usine, toute eau qui ne serait pas propre à la consommation.
  - Nous avons aussi conçu un programme de gestion de l'air, qui permettra de limiter la quantité de poussière causée par le projet.
  - Et enfin, la conception de l'usine est telle que l'émission de gaz toxiques sera contenue.
  - Avant toute construction, nous avons l'intention de récupérer la couche arable du sol et la stocker afin de pouvoir l'utiliser dans des projets de réhabilitation de certaines terres une fois que le projet aura terminé.
- Q** Vous avez mentionné que la Musonoi sera nettoyée pendant la durée du projet. Est-ce que cela veut dire que KZC va arrêter de pomper leurs rejets dans la rivière ?
- KMT ne peut rien garantir sur le comportement des autres entreprises minières. Mais nous espérons que toute société saura se conformer aux règlements donnés par le gouvernement en vu de protéger l'environnement.
- Q** Vous venez de dire que la population de Samukonga sera affectée par la poussière. Vous avez aussi parlé des plans de santé que vous avez conçu pour les travailleurs mais pas pour les gens de Samukonga bien que vous sachiez qu'ils pourraient être victimes de problèmes médicaux liés à cette poussière.
- Samukonga est en effet le village le plus proche du nouveau site des rejets. Il est vrai que cela donne lieu à des préoccupations, mais des mesures seront prises. Une chose à noter est que le remblai des rejets ne grandira que très lentement au fil des années. Au fur et à mesure que ce remblai va s'accroître des mesure seront prises pour contenir la poussière.
  - Durant notre étude, nous avons pu établir que la qualité de l'eau souterraine est bonne dans la majeure partie de la concession mais ceci n'est pas le cas pour les eaux de surface. Des techniques seront utilisées pour s'assurer que les sels contenus dans les eaux des rejets soient enlevés afin que l'eau qui va jusqu'à la nappe phréatique soit de bonne qualité. Le projet va forer des puits afin de surveiller et contrôler la qualité de l'eau afin que la population de Samukonga ne soit jamais mise en danger.
  - Le projet prévoit de sensibiliser la population sur des situations de risque qui pourraient être liés aux rejets. À travers la fondation, le projet sera aussi en mesure de s'engager dans un programme sanitaire.
- Q** Est-ce que l'usine qui sera construite par le projet sera une usine-pilote, ou bien y a-t-il des exemples concrets ailleurs auxquels on pourrait se référer pour connaître leurs effets sur l'environnement ?
- L'usine, ainsi que le processus de re-traitement des rejets, a déjà été testé internationalement. Les équipements de l'usine seront ultra moderne, ce qui fera de l'usine un très grand investissements ; et on espère que KMT pour trouver d'autres opportunité pour utiliser cette technologie dans d'autres lieu au sein de la RDC.
- Q** KMT est-elle une compagnie indépendante ou bien cherchera t-elle des opportunités de coopération avec d'autres compagnies non seulement dans le cadre de la recherche mais aussi pour partager son expertise ?
- KMT payera des frais de service à la SNEL pour obtenir de l'électricité, mais aura sa propre ressource d'eau à travers des puits. SNEL pourvoira probablement aussi des équipements électriques.
  - Des recherches seront faites durant la vie du projet ; KMT aurait donc l'occasion de partager son expertise avec d'autres entreprises à ces moments là.
- Q** Est-ce que des rapports contre-expertise ont été fait pour vos études ?
- L'Etude d'Impacts Environnementaux et Sociaux a été faite en même temps que L'Etude de faisabilité. L'EIES est déjà passée en revue par la Banque Mondiale, mais sera aussi passée en revue par une recherche indépendante.

## IMPACTS SOCIAUX

- Q** En tant que membres de la société civile nous voudrions savoir ce que vous envisagez faire en terme de mesures de sécurité pour la population, vu que la construction des routes entraînera au passage de plusieurs véhicules et camions. Il y a des communautés qui vivront près de ces routes.
- Nous avons identifié le problème de la sécurité de la population comme l'un des impacts socio négatifs, et nous avons mis en place des plans de réponse à ce genre de risque. Nous proposons d'informer la population de toutes les activités qui vont se produire durant la phase de construction et d'opération. Des signaux d'avertissements seront mis dans les locations dangereuses afin que la population soit sensibilisée sur les dangers.
  - Il y aura un risque de problème de poussière autour des sites de construction et des routes, mais cela sera prévenu par des régimes d'arrosage. Le projet s'assurera aussi que les véhicules soient maintenus en bon état.
  - Il y aura un code de bonne conduite que les travailleurs devront signer et qui déterminera les règles des relations entre les travailleurs et la communauté. On se focalisera aussi sur les aspects de maladies dont les travailleurs pourraient être vecteurs. Tout travailleur recruté par KMT sera contraint de passer des tests médicaux et la population sera sensibilisée sur les risques de maladies.
  - Mais le projet envisage de recruter autant de main-d'œuvre locale que possible afin de limiter la propagation de 'nouvelles' maladies au sein de la population.
- Q** Vous dites que le personnel ne sera pas recruté à l'extérieur à cause des possibilités de maladies. Si vous ne prenez des travailleurs que localement, on se demande si les salaires payés ne seront pas conséquents. Est-ce que ce n'est pas plutôt une échappatoire ? Nous voudrions quand même voir que les gens employés par KMT recevront de bons salaires.
- Nous voudrions offrir le plus de possibilités possibles à la population locale. Nous avons une structure bien détaillée sur les rémunérations des travailleurs. Les salaires ont été déterminés selon la loi congolaise, de manière à donner des salaires acceptables afin que les travailleurs s'intéressent à travailler pour KMT, et qu'ensuite ils soient satisfaits de leurs salaires.
- Q** Ce qui se passe généralement c'est que la Gécamines pourvoie les meilleures travailleurs/techniciens à d'autres sociétés minières, mais ces sociétés là payent les travailleurs/techniciens à travers la Gécamines. Le résultat est que because de travailleurs aujourd'hui sont très mal payé par la Gécamines. Est ce que KMT va payer ses employés à travers la Gécamines ?
- Nous savons qu'il y a beaucoup des gens qui ont des expertises dans leurs matières. Nous avons développé un plan de recrutement très claire et transparent, qui permettra la participation de tous.
  - Le payement des salaires ne passera pas par le Gécamines. Il sera fait directement par KMT.
- Q** Je n'ai pas vu de politique salariale dans le rapport de synthèse. Le Congo est très riche mais les gens sont très pauvres. KMT va-t-elle exploiter ses travailleurs comme elle va exploiter les rejets.
- Notre politique salariale est conforme aux règlements congolais et internationaux. Bien qu'il soit clair que l'exploitation minière de KMT est mène à un gain d'argent pour la société, en aucun cas n'a l'entreprise l'intention d'exploiter ses travailleurs.
  - Les salaires ne sont pas les seuls bénéfices que le projet va apporter à la population. Selon la nouvelle constitution. le projet payera des taxes à l'Etat congolais, et 40% de ces taxes devront revenir au district de Kolwezi. Il est estimé que le montant totale de cet argent reviendra à US\$ 802 millions durant toute la durée du projet. Mais, KMT ne peut se substituer au gouvernement. Il revient donc à la Société civile et au gouvernement de s'assurer que cet argent soit utilisé pour le bien de la population de Kolwezi.
  - KMT établira une fondation. Celle-ci aura pour but de financer des projets de priorité émanant de la base. Environ US\$ 20millions de dollars sont prévu pour le financement de ces projets pendant la durée du projet. Conformément à la loi Congolaise, la fondation devra impliquer la Société Civile.
- Q** Il y aura-t-il une structure de suivie qui prendra compte du fait que l'argent des taxes devra être utilisé pour le développement de Kolwezi ?
- La mine ne peut pas créer cette structure parce que nous ne sommes pas le gouvernement, mais nous voudrions bien discuter avec le gouvernement local sur le mode d'emploi de cet argent. Ceci n'est pas notre mandat, mais plutôt celui du gouvernement local.

- Q** Des 2000 personnes que vous allez employer pendant la phase de construction vous n'en garderez que 750. Nous croyions que vous veniez à Kolwezi pour résoudre le problème de chômage.
- La phase de construction du projet aura besoin d'une main d'œuvre intensive, alors que la phase d'opérations relève de compétences beaucoup plus techniques. On ne saurait justifier pourquoi garder les travailleurs de la phase de construction pour la phase d'opérations.
- Q** Est-ce que le nombre 750 va changer avec le temps ?
- Ce nombre restera stable à moins que de nouvelles activités soient ajoutées au projet.
- Q** En ce qui concerne l'emploi, les autorités ont tendance à se mettre à l'avant. C'est la loi du plus fort qui est en place. Quelle est la politique de recrutement de KMT ? Cette politique permet-elle même aux plus faibles d'obtenir du travail ?
- La politique de KMT est claire sur la manière dont les travailleurs seront sélectionnés. Le principe central de la politique est qu'il n'y aura pas de discrimination. La seule préférence sera accordée à la population locale.
- Q** Nous savons que les problèmes de logement se posent à Kolwezi. Est-ce que KMT a l'intention de construire des maisons.
- KMT va construire quelques maisons pour les gens qui n'ont pas de logement à Kolwezi. Mais puisque nous espérons recruter le plus de main d'œuvre possible parmi les habitants du district, le problème de logement ne devrait donc pas se poser.
  - Les travailleurs recevront une indemnité de salaire qui leur permettra de disposer d'un habitat décent.
- Q** Vu que KMT est disposée à travailler avec les artisans miniers, quelles sont les mesures d'encadrement qui sont prises pour éviter les piétinements entre l'entreprise et les artisans miniers ?
- On devra voir comment les relations entre les creuseurs et l'entreprise vont se développer.

## DIVERS

- Q** Merci beaucoup à KMT pour leur souci envers la communauté. Qu'est-ce que KMT a l'intention de faire après la clôture du projet ?
- Le site pourrait être utilisé pour une exploitation minière à l'avenir, mais cela devra être confirmé.
  - À Musonoi, les rejets seront enlevés, et peut-être qu'il y aura moyen de restaurer l'agriculture le long de la rivière et peut-être aussi la pêche. Mais cela prendra du temps.
- Q** Le PDC (Plan du Développement Communautaire) semble s'occuper des problèmes de la communauté. Quelle est la différence entre le PDC et la Fondation ?
- Le PDC est une politique de la société. Quant à la fondation, elle est un instrument utilisé pour véhiculer cette politique. Le projet a l'intention de mettre sur pied un comité de liaison avec le public qui servira également de canal de communication avec les groupes de Kolwezi.
- Q** Quelles sont les garanties du gouvernement qui permettraient à KMT d'opérer à Kolwezi pendant toute la durée du projet qui est de 53 ans ? La population a vu beaucoup d'entreprises plier bagages et en a été découragée.
- La première garantie est que le gouvernement congolais a accordé à KMT un permis d'exploitation des rejets et un permis d'exploration des minerais souterrains. Ce sont des termes contenus dans les accords signés. L'étude a aussi été acceptée par le gouvernement.
  - La deuxième garantie de la part de KMT est que la société s'est engagée à faire réussir le projet. Le projet n'est pas une petite opération, et beaucoup d'argent sera investi à Kolwezi. Mais il est évident que la durabilité du projet dépendra des relations entre le gouvernement et l'entreprise.
- Q** Y a-t-il déjà des demandes d'emploi ? Jusque là les gens qui ont déjà envoyé leurs lettres de demande n'ont pas encore reçu de réponses. Est-ce qu'il faudra ré-écrire ces lettres ?
- Nous n'étions pas au courant que des lettres de demande avaient été écrites. Le processus de recrutement n'a pas encore commencé. Mais, la population sera mise au courant sur ce processus.

**PROJET POUR LES REJETS DE KOLWEZI****RÉUNION AVEC LES HABITANTS DU VILLAGE D'UZK**

2 Mars 2006, 14h00

**Lieu de Rencontre: Village d'UZK.****Langue: Swahili****Objectifs de la réunion: Faire la restitution aux groupes d'intérêt et permettre un feedback.****Date: 2 Mars 2006****Équipe:** Tim Hart - SRK (TH), Maia Matshikiza - SRK (MM), Jean-Pierre Moabi – Traducteur (JPM)

**Introduction:** JPM a fait les présentations et a donné les objectifs de la réunion.  
TH a donné une explication relativement détaillée du projet.

**Présentation des Posters****IMPACTS SUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT**

- Q:** Durant votre projet, vous travaillerez sur les rejets de Kingamyambo surtout pendant la saison sèche. Cela causera des problèmes de poussière à UZK, et les gens auront des problèmes pour respirer.
- a. Les rejets ne seront pas re-traités à sec, mais plutôt des pompes à haute pressions pomperont de grandes quantités d'eau pour traiter les rejets. La quantité d'eau utilisée prévient toute formation de poussière.
- Q:** Qu'est-ce qu'il en sera du problème de bruit?
- b. La population sera informée de la circulation des véhicules, et ceux-ci seront maintenus en bon état afin de limiter tout problème de bruit.
  - c. L'usine a été conçue de telle sorte qu'elle puisse contenir les bruits venant des sources principales de bruit et les limite selon les valeurs spécifiées dans le règlement minier.

**IMPACTS SOCIAUX**

- Q:** Vous recruterez 2000 personnes pendant la phase de construction du projet, mais vous ne garderez que 750 pour la phase d'exploitation. Que feront les 1250 personnes qui auront perdu leur travail? En ce moment, nombreuses sont les entreprises ont besoin de main d'œuvre. Ne trouvez pas que les travailleurs perdront toute chance d'obtenir des contrats permanents avec ces entreprises s'ils décident de travailler pour KMT ?
- d. Les travailleurs seront mis au courant des implications de leur contrat car les termes contractuels seront donnés de manière à n'induire personne en erreur. Certains travailleurs auront probablement des compétences qui pourront être utilisées pendant la phase d'opérations, tandis que d'autres auront besoin de trouver d'autres opportunités d'emploi. KMT devra peut-être penser à aviser ces travailleurs sur ces autres opportunités.
  - e. KMT a une politique de formation pour ses travailleurs. Ceci permettra que certains travailleurs puissent être formés pour la phase d'opération.
- Q:** Quels critères seront utilisés pour employer les travailleurs? Nous avons beaucoup de gens qui sont des techniciens mais qui sont toujours sans emploi.
- f. Une description d'emploi sera développée pour chaque poste de travail, et cette description stipulera les critères du travailleur.
- Q:** Les conditions d'emploi sont très mauvaises dans les autres entreprises. Beaucoup de gens souffrent dans ces entreprises comme si on était encore en temps colonial. Nous espérons que vous saurez tenir les promesses que vous faites aujourd'hui. Vous devez adhérer au Code du Travail.
- g. Les lois du travail spécifient bien comment les contrats devraient être gérés et nous nous engageons à nous y soumettre.
  - h. Nous avons aussi conçu une politique de santé et de sécurité qui permettra aux travailleurs d'être sensibilisés sur les dangers qui pourront survenir dans l'environnement du travail. Des équipements spéciaux devront être utilisés sur le terrain. Les travailleurs seront aussi avisés sur les maladies du travail.

- Q: [Chef de Quartier]** Vous devrez mettre sur pied une bonne politique salariale afin de permettre aux travailleurs d'avoir un meilleur niveau de vie.
- i. La politique salariale de KMT a été développée en prenant compte des exigences internationales, de exigences de la loi congolaise, et aussi en tenant compte des besoins de tous les travailleurs.
- Q:** Au sein de nos jeunes gens il y a des compétences très variées. Vous avez parlé de construction. Quand est-ce que les travaux vont commencer car en ce moment beaucoup trop de gens sont sans emploi.
- j. La phase de construction va commencer dans les prochaines semaines. Les opportunités de travail seront annoncées et les gens seront mis au courant sur la procédure de demande d'emploi.
- Q:** Il y aura un grand nombre de personnes qui viendront d'ailleurs pour venir chercher du travail ici.
- k. Notre politique stipule bien que préférence sera donnée à la main-d'œuvre locale. Ceci s'applique à la phase de construction et à la phase d'opérations.
- Q:** Nous nous inquiétons des problèmes de corruption.
- l. Une personne de bonne foi sera mise en charge des ressources humaines. Aucune pratique de corruption ne sera permise.
- Q:** Comment les travailleurs seront-ils transportés sur le terrain ? certaines entreprises actuelles transportent leurs travailleurs comme s'il étaient du bétail.
- m. Le projet prendra compte des problèmes des travailleurs concernant le transport. Mais ceci ne pourra être planifié que lorsque la force ouvrière sera déjà là.
- Q:** Qu'en sera t-il des cultivateurs qui possèdent des champs là où vous construirez vos routes et vos pipelines.
- n. Certain cultivateurs perdront leurs terres et leurs récoltes là où l'usine, les routes et les chemins de fer seront construits. Pour répondre à cela nous avons développé un plan de compensation bien détaillé. Nous travaillerons avec les chefs de terre, le service d'agriculture, le Cadastre minier et les communautés afin d'identifier les personnes qui ont des champs dans ces localités.
  - o. Nous compenserons les gens qui perdront leurs récoltes en espèces, nous leur trouverons des terres alternatives et nous les assisterons dans leurs déplacements vers ces nouvelles terres.

## DIVERS

- Q:** En tant que cultivateur j'aimerais savoir quel genre de culture je serai permis de cultiver dans votre concession.
- p. Vous pourrez planter n'importe quelle culture.
- Q:** Vous parlez plus de minerais que d'autre chose. Pourquoi ne parlez vous pas plutôt de récoltes. La plupart des gens ici sont des cultivateurs, et parler de minerais ne porte pas beaucoup de valeur pour la majorité d'entre nous.
- q. Tout d'abord, nous sommes une entreprise minière, et donc il est évident que nous parlions plus de minerais. La fondation permettra que des projets de développement soient financés pour les besoins de la population.

## PROJET POUR LES REJETS DE KOLWEZI

RÉUNION AVEC LES HABITANTS DU VILLAGE DE KAMIMBI  
3 Mars 2006, 9h00

**Lieu de Rencontre:** Village de Kamimbi.

**Langue:** Swahili

**Objectifs de la réunion:** Faire la restitution aux groupes d'intérêt et permettre un feedback.

**Date:** 3 Mars 2006

**Équipe:** Tim Hart - SRK (TH), Maia Matshikiza - SRK (MM), Jean-Pierre Moabi – Traducteur (JPM)

**Introduction:** JPM a fait les présentations et a donné les objectifs de la réunion.  
TH a donné une explication relativement détaillée du projet.

## Présentation des Posters

### IMPACTS SUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT

**Q:** Dans le passé, les entreprises n'ont pas consulté la population avant de jeter leurs rejets dans la Musonoi. Aujourd'hui nous n'avons plus de poissons dans cette rivière et nous mourrons de faim. KMT s'engage t-elle à réhabiliter la rivière?

- a. La Gécamines ayant diverse ses rejets dans la Musonoi, a causé des dégâts très importants. KMT enlèvera les rejets de la rivière et au fil du temps on espère que la rivière reviendra à son état naturel, mais cela prendra près de 45ans. En attendant, nous espérons pouvoir travailler avec des ONG et autres organismes qui pourraient aider la population au niveau de l'agriculture. Mais pour cela, nous aurons besoin que les communautés fassent état de leurs besoins

**Q: [Chef Kamimbi]** Les entreprises avaient l'habitude de donner de l'argent aux chefs mais cela ne profitait jamais à la population. Nous aussi, comme chefs, devons tirer des leçons de cela et changer d'attitude. Dans le passé nous avons beaucoup d'animaux et de poissons que nous pouvions manger. Nous avons aussi de l'eau de bonne qualité. Mais aujourd'hui l'eau de bonne qualité nous fait défaut. Nous avons vu des membres de votre équipe forer des puits pendant leurs études. Peut-être que vous pourrez nous aider avec de l'approvisionnement en eau potable. Nous ne pouvons plus compter sur Kolwezi pour nous aider parce qu'ils ont eux même des problèmes d'eau et d'électricité. Nous ne savons vraiment pas si les taxes de l'état viendront jusqu'ici.

- b. Le seul moyen de résoudre ce problème serait d'entamer une collaboration entre les entreprises minières et le gouvernement. Nous savons par exemple que le concentrateur de la Gécamines continue de déverser des rejets dans la rivière. Le Ministère des mines devrait essayer de gérer cette situation. La réhabilitation de la rivière prendra beaucoup de temps.

**Q:** Ne pensez vous pas que les gaz émis par l'usine causeront des problèmes de santé à la population?

- c. Les véhicules utilisés pendant le projet et le nouveau remblai de rejets produiront de la poussière. Pour répondre à cela, KMT arrosera toutes les routes d'accès afin de limiter le problème de poussière.
- d. L'usine a été conçue de telle sorte qu'elle limiter la toxicité et l'émission des gaz.

### IMPACTS SOCIAUX

**Q:** Les contrats de KMT ne seront-ils que des contrats à court terme?

- e. Les contrats à cours terme seront pour la phase de construction. Pendant la phase d'opération ce il y aura des contrats à long terme

**Q:** Quelle sera la politique de recrutement de KMT? Il y a t-il des mesures bien spécifiques qui permettront à ce que les habitants de Kamimbi soient recrutés? Combien de gens de Kamimbi seront-ils employés ?

- f. Nous recruterons le plus que possible de main-d'oeuvre locale; cela inclus évidemment les villageois. Aucune discrimination ne sera faite, ce qui veut dire qu'aucune préférence ne sera donnée au gens de Kolwezi ou de la Gécamines, au dessus de ceux de Kamimbi. La population sera informée sur la procédure de demande d'emploi une fois que les postes de travail seront annoncés.
- g. Notre politique d'emploi est très claire. Celle-ci sera gérée par des experts en ressources humaines car nous voudrions éviter toute pratique de corruption.
- h. Pour ceux qui n'ont pas de qualifications, il sera possible de trouver du travail avec KMT pendant la phase de construction et pendant les opérations. La compagnie établira un programme de formation pour les travailleurs qui ont besoin d'acquérir de nouvelles aptitudes.

**Q: [Chef Kamimbi]** Nous ne voudrions pas être des perdants dans les programmes que la fondation va établir. Je m'inquiète du fait que l'argent de la fondation risque d'être utilisé pour des projets plus grand que la communauté de Kamimbi. Regardez nos bancs d'école, nos cliniques... KMT devrait vraiment faire un effort pour aider la communauté de Kamimbi parce que nous sommes au centre des ressources minières que toutes les compagnies viennent s'approprier. L'argent de la fondation devrait être utilisé ici parce que nous serons les premiers à subir l'impact des activités du projet dans la Musonoi.

- i. Nous comprenons que la communauté a historiquement été négligée en rapport avec des projets de développement. La fondation est basée fondamentalement sur les besoins de la population. KMT payera des taxes au gouvernement et on espère que cet argent sera utilisé pour répondre aux besoins de la communauté.

- j. A propos du problème de manque d'investissement au sein de Kamimbi, la fondation est encore à ses débuts de planification, mais nous pourrions consulter le chef pour savoir quels sont les problèmes les plus urgents auxquels la communauté de Kamimbi fait face.

**Q: [Chef Kamimbi]** KMT devrait déjà commencer à s'occuper du problème d'approvisionnement en eau pour la communauté de Kamimbi.

- k. Nous avons promis, qu'à travers la fondation, nous mettrons de l'argent à part pour les projets de développement durable, et cette promesse sera tenue.

**Q:** Nous savons que notre gouvernement est très corrompu, et à cause de cela nous ne faisons même pas confiance à cette fondation. Nous préférons que l'argent de la fondation soit géré directement par KMT.

- l. La fondation ne sera pas gérée directement par le gouvernement; elle sera plutôt contrôlée par KMT avec la participation, au niveau du projet, des représentants des différentes communautés comme les chefs. La communauté elle-même devra identifier les projets de développement d'importance.

**Q:** Si un cultivateur perd ses terres, qui déterminera la valeur de sa compensation?

- m. Le gouvernement a déjà donné des instructions sur le montant qui doit être payé. Mais ces montants seront négociés avec les cultivateurs et les chefs.

**Q:** Le plan de compensation ne marchera que pour les cultivateurs qui ont déjà des récoltes. Ceux qui n'en ont pas encore seront perdants.

- n. Le plan de compensation prendra tout cela en considération.

#### **DIVERS**

**Q:** Les entreprises minières avaient l'habitude de venir chercher le chef, et les villageois pensaient à ce moment là que le chef était probablement en train de vendre des terres à l'insu de la population. Mais maintenant nous savons qu'aucune des terres n'étaient jamais vendues. Mais les rumeurs étaient très nuisibles à la réputation du chef. Nous devons respecter nos chefs. Et donc merci à KMT d'avoir fait l'effort de venir informer toute la population sur leur projet. Nous espérons que des relations continuent tout le long de la durée du projet.

- o. Nous comprenons la nécessité de garder des relations avec la communauté.

**Q:** Peut-être que le projet devrait aussi penser à répondre aux besoins des femmes dans notre communauté.

- p. Nous avons parlé à un groupe de femmes en 2004 et c'est là que nous avons réalisé qu'il est important d'incorporer dans notre plan de développement communautaires, des programmes spécifiques à la femme.

#### **SAMUKONGA**

**Q: [Chef de Samukonga]** Le projet devrait employer les gens de Samukonga pour travailler sur le nouveau remblai de rejets.

**[TH]** Nous notons cela. A ce stade le projet n'a pas l'intention de déplacer le village de Samukonga. Mais nous surveillerons la situation du village

**[Chef de Samukonga]** Nous tiendrons KMT au courant s'il y a des problèmes de santé au sein de la communauté dus aux activités du projet.

**PROJET POUR LES REJETS DE KOLWEZI**

RÉUNION AVEC LES HABITANTS DU VILLAGE DE LUILU

4 Mars 2006, 9h00

**Lieu de Rencontre: Village de Luilu.**

**Langue: Swahili**

**Objectifs de la réunion: Faire la restitution aux groupes d'intérêt et permettre un feedback.**

**Date: 4 Mars 2006**

**Équipe:** Tim Hart - SRK (TH), Maia Matshikiza - SRK (MM), Jean-Pierre Moabi – Traducteur (JPM)

**Introduction:** JPM a fait les présentations et a donné les objectifs de la réunion.

TH a donné une explication relativement détaillée du projet. Très peu de gens connaissaient les détails du projet.

**Présentation des Posters****IMPACTS SUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT**

**Q:** La population est en train de porter plainte contre la Gécamines à cause des dégâts qu'elle a causé à l'environnement. KMT devrait faire attention à ce que leurs activités minières ne polluent pas l'environnement de plus belle sinon on portera plainte contre eux aussi.

- a. Il est important que toutes les compagnies minières se mettent ensemble pour planifier correctement l'usage des eaux de Kolwezi. Car il ne servirait à rien qu'une seule compagnie essaye de résoudre un certain problème si les autres compagnies continuent à polluer l'environnement.

**Q:** Votre projet affectera la biodiversité de notre environnement. Votre plan de compensation devrait inclure les dommages causés par le projet sur les plantes médicinales.

- b. L'environnement de Kolwezi a été sérieusement dégradé à cause des activités minières du passé, et la biodiversité a été très affectée, mais nous allons considérer la situation des plantes médicinales. L'une des possibilités pour conserver ces plantes serait de les cultiver dans des pépinières et ensuite les utiliser dans des projets de réhabilitation.

**Q:** Serait-il possible de construire une usine pour retraiter l'eau pour réduire les niveaux d'Uranium ?

- c. Cela sortirait du cadre du projet, mais KMT mettra des panneaux d'avertissement pour la population afin qu'elle sensibilisée des dangers de radiation contenus dans certaines zones.

**IMPACTS SOCIAUX**

**Q:** Est-ce que les 2000 travailleurs que vous allez employer pendant la phase de construction vont rester pendant la phase d'opération, ou bien recruterez vous une toute nouvelle main d'oeuvre pour cette deuxième phase?

- d. La nature du travail entre la phase de construction et la phase d'opération sera différente. Si, pendant la phase de construction, il y a des gens qui ont des compétences pour travailler dans la phase d'exploitation dans ce cas ils pourront continuer à travailler pour KMT.

**Q:** Que ferez vous des travailleurs de construction une fois que leur contrat soit expiré. Ne trouvez vous pas que vous mettrez votre entreprise en danger en remplaçant recrutant une toute nouvelle main-d'œuvre pendant la phase d'opération car ces nouveaux travailleurs ne connaîtront pas l'usine aussi bien que les travailleurs de la phase de construction.

- e. Notre politique d'emploi est bien définie. Il n'y aura pas de discrimination en ce qui concerne les possibilité d'emploi pour les populations locales. Les gens qui vont travailler dans la construction auront des contrats qui stipuleront clairement la durée du contrat. Les contrats pendant la phase de construction ne garantissent pas l'emploi à long terme, mais les travailleurs possédant un contrat de construction seraient tout à fait en mesure de faire des demandes pour des travaux d'opération.

**Q:** Le tribalisme est un grand problème ici. On constate souvent qu'il y a des gens qui obtiennent des postes grâce à leurs tribus d'origine bien qu'ils n'aient pour autant pas de qualification. KMT devrait recruter les gens selon leurs compétence et connaissance, et non selon leurs tribus.

- f. Nous aurons des experts qui seront chargés des ressources humaines et nous avons des politiques très claires qui préviendront tout problème de tribalisme.

**Q:** Je proposerais un programme de formation pour permettre aux travailleurs de construction de continuer dans la phase d'exploitation.

- g. Nous aurons besoin de former les travailleurs pour la phase de construction, et certaines compétences acquises pendant cette formation pourront aussi être utilisées pendant la phase d'opération. Mais nous aurons aussi des formations pendant la phase d'opération.

**Q:** Le changement dans le nombre de travailleurs est assez inquiétant.

- h. Il est certain que KMT ne recrutera pas autant de gens que la Gécamines, mais tenons compte du fait qu'à travers ses taxes l'entreprise remmènera au district de Kolwezi près de \$802 millions. Et donc au fur et à mesure que le district se développera, il y aura de plus en plus d'opportunités d'emploi pour la population.

**Q:** Quelles compétences seront demandées des travailleurs?

- i. Nous n'avons pas les descriptions de travail en main mais elles ont été données dans notre rapport. En général nous aurions besoin de gens pour travailler dans les domaines de surveillance environnementale, relations publiques, administration. Nous aurons besoin d'ingénieurs, d'artisans, de travailleurs semi - qualifiés, de superviseurs etc.

**Q:** Il ne faudrait pas que vos contrats soient écrits en anglais.

- j. Il est évident que les contrats devront être écrits en Français et parfois même en Swahili. Notre expert chargé des ressources humaines devra être conversant en Français et en Swahili.

**Q:** La plupart des entreprises veulent recruter les gens qui ont déjà une expérience professionnelle. Beaucoup de jeunes ici viennent juste de terminer leurs études et n'ont pas encore eu l'occasion de travailler.

- k. Nous recruterons les travailleurs selon les exigences du travail. Mais nous avons une politique de formation qui permettra aux travailleurs d'acquérir certaines compétences.

**Q:** Qu'en sera t-il des gens qui ne sont pas allés à l'école? Donnez vous des préférences à ceux qui ont des diplômes même si leur travail ne nécessite pas un travail intellectuel ?

- l. Il sera plus important pour nous d'égaliser les travailleurs avec la nature de leurs travaux. Aucune discrimination ne sera faite envers les gens qui n'ont pas de diplômes.

**Q:** Où est-ce que les 750 travailleurs de la phase d'opération vont habiter ?

- m. Comme la plupart des travailleurs recrutés seront de Kolwezi, nous n'aurons pas besoin de construire des maisons pour eux. Nous construirons quelques maisons les travailleurs qui viendront d'autres coins du Congo et pour les expatriés. Les autres travailleurs recevront des indemnités pour leur logement.

**Q:** Est-ce que KMT pourvoira aux besoins médicaux des travailleurs?

- n. La politique de KMT est de pourvoir des soins médicaux aux travailleurs et à leur famille immédiate. Il y aura une clinique sur le terrain et nous avons pour plan de parler aux communautés sur des sujets de médecine préventive.
- o. Pour les travailleurs sur terrain, nous avons développé un plan de santé et de sécurité qui nous permettra d'identifier les risques du travail. Nous donnerons des équipements appropriés aux travailleurs et nous traiterons les problèmes de santé liés au travail, en particulier les accidents.

**Q:** Les salaires médiocres sont la cause de la pauvreté en ce moment. KMT devra donner de bons salaires à ses travailleurs.

- p. La politique salariale de KMT est très claire et prend compte des exigences internationales. Les salaires sont déterminés en fonction de la situation réelle des travailleurs.

**Q:** Ne pensez vous pas qu'il y aura une plus grande demande de main-d'oeuvre pendant la phase d'opérations et qu'en recrutant plus de travailleurs vous pourrez augmenter la production de l'usine ?

- q. En de moment nous estimons que nous n'aurons besoin que de 750 personnes pour opérer l'usine.

**Q:** Et si la production de l'usine augmente, n'augmenterez vous pas le nombre de travailleurs?

- r. Le nombre des travailleurs a été calculé en fonction du volume du travail. Il est possible que ce

nombre augmente un peu, mais il est impossible de prédire le nombre exact des travailleurs pour les 53 ans de la durée du projet.

**Q:** Il y aura-t-il beaucoup d'automatisation dans votre usine, ou bien utilisez vous plus la main d'œuvre ?

- s. L'usine aura un certain degré d'automatisation mais on aura toujours besoin de travailleurs pour opérer les machines.

**Q:** Que feront les gens avec toute cette automatisation? Il n'y aura plus de travail...

- t. N'étant pas un ingénieur je ne saurais vous dire quel sera le niveau d'automatisation de l'usine, mais il y a des avantages à la technologie avancée de l'usine. Par exemple, l'usine sera en mesure de contenir les eaux contaminées et les gaz toxiques afin de limiter toute pollution de l'environnement.

**Q:** Parlant de la Fondation, qu'entendez vous par comité représentant les parties intéressées? Qui fera partie de ce comité ?

- u. Le Code Minier donne des spécifications sur la composition de la Fondation. Il y aura un comité de gestion et une assemblée générale qui donnera un forum pour les gens qui voudront faire part de leurs problèmes. Les communautés participeraient donc à l'assemblée générale, tandis que les représentants des communautés participeraient au comité de gestion. KMT gérera l'argent qui sera mis dans la Fondation.

**Q:** Nous nous demandons si tous les bénéfices de la fondation ne vont pas aller à Kamimbi et à Samukonga. Et pourtant les gens de Luilu seront aussi affectés par le projet. Voyez il n'y pas d'hôpitaux et d'écoles ici non plus.

- v. Le but de la fondation est celui d'aider toutes les communautés qui seront affectées par le projet, et cela inclus Luilu. Une grande partie des taxes données à l'état devra être utilisé pour améliorer les conditions de vie de la population. Mais ceci n'est pas la responsabilité de l'entreprise.

**Q:** Comment est-ce que les gens seront dédommagés? Est-ce qu'il y aura une seule formule ?

- w. Il y a une formule qui a été déterminé par le département de l'agriculture; mais au delà de cette formule, nous devons négocier avec les cultivateurs individuellement et leur chef de terre afin que la compensation soient satisfaisantes. Le principe de la compensation n'est pas que les gens soit plus malheureux qu'avant, mais plutôt qu'ils soient plus satisfaits qu'avant. Le processus de compensation va impliquer le Cadastre, le département d'agriculture, le chef de groupement, le chef de terre pour s'assurer que les gens soient traités équitablement.

**Q:** En ce moment la zone du nouveau remblai de rejets est utilisée pour l'agriculture. Qu'en deviendra t-il des cultivateurs ?

- x. Nous avons une politique de compensation pour les gens qui perdront leurs champs. Les cultivateurs compensés en espèces pour leurs récoltes et ceux qui perdront leurs terres seront compensés en terres. Pour cela, nous négocierons avec les chefs de terre pour trouver des terres alternatives pour les cultivateurs.

**Q:** Le projet devrait essayer de lutter contre la pauvreté dans ce district.

- y. C'est pour cela que nous encourageons des projets de développement durable que la fondation pourra financer. Ceci serait la meilleure façon soulager le problème de la pauvreté.

**Q:** Cette fondation devrait avoir beaucoup de blancs parce que nous n'avons pas confiance en nos propres gens.

- z. JPM : rappelez vous que la fondation devra incorporer la communauté y compris les églises et les ONG.

## DIVERS

**Q:** L'approvisionnement en eau est un grand problème dans notre quartier. Est-ce que KMT ne peut pas nous aider de ce côté? Cela fait maintenant huit ans que nous n'avons pas eu d'eau.

- aa. Nous aurions préféré que le problème d'eau soit réglé à travers la fondation, mais vu l'urgence de ce problème nous pourrions essayer de regarder ce problème de plus près.

**Q:** Notre problème est celui d'emmener l'eau de l'usine jusqu'ici. Le château d'eau est sur le point de se casser. Les infrastructures pour transporter l'eau sont déjà là mais nous avons besoin d'équipements. Nous avons déjà une équipe de 30 hommes qui sont prêts à travailler pour arranger la situation mais on a juste besoin de financement.

bb. Nous prendrons compte de ce problème.

**Q:** Votre étude a-t-elle pris en compte les besoins de divertissement des travailleurs.

cc. Nous voudrions répondre aux besoins de la communauté et des travailleurs, et ces projets pourraient être adressés au niveau de la fondation.

**Q:** Est-ce que KMT pourrait financer une équipe locale de football?

dd. Nous ne pouvons pas répondre à cette question maintenant, mais c'est un projet qui pourrait être considéré dans le cadre de la fondation.

ee. Nous devons faire attention à ne pas utiliser les ressources de la fondation pour ne bénéficier qu'à une seule communauté.

30) Est-ce que vous ne pouvez pas faire disparaître les rejets complètement au lieu de les stocker encore dans un nouveau site?

a. Malheureusement les remblais de rejets sont l'une des dures réalités des mines. Ces rejets seront toujours là.

## PROJET POUR LES REJETS DE KOLWEZI

RÉUNION AVEC LES ONG ET LES AUTORITÉS GOUVERNEMENTALES ET LES ONG

6 Mars 2006, 14h00

**Lieu de Rencontre:** Hôtel Karavia à Lubumbashi.

**Langue:** Français/Anglais

**Objectifs de la réunion:** Faire la restitution aux groupes d'intérêt et permettre un feedback.

**Date:** 6 Mars 2006

**Équipe:** Tim Hart - SRK (TH), Maia Matshikiza - SRK (MM), François Colette (FC)

**Introduction:** TH a fait les présentations et a donné les objectifs de la réunion.

### Présentation des Posters

#### IMPACTS SUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT

**Q :** Existe-t-il une solution permanente pour que la Lualaba ne soit pas polluée ?

**Rép:** L'impact à long terme = le nettoyage de la Luilu.

Durant la vie du projet, la Musonoi devrait être réhabilitée.

**Q :** Pourquoi KMT fait-elle un plan de gestion et pourquoi les autres compagnies minières ne le font-elles pas ? Cela devrait inclure les grandes et les petites entreprises, y compris les entreprises informelles.

**Rép :** En ce qui nous concerne, nous suivons le Code Minier à la lettre.

**Q :** Les fondations ne devraient-elles pas se regrouper ?

**Rép :** Nous avons effectivement appris que d'autres fondations sont en projet.

En ce qui nous concerne, nous devons remplir nos engagements contractuels. Notre fondation doit rester bien identifiée de façon à ce que le Gouvernement ne puisse rien nous reprocher.

**FC :** COLLABORATION entre fondations : OUI

INTEGRATION : NON.

**Q :** Combien de personnes travailleront sur le site

a) pendant la phase de construction qui durera 2 ans

b) pendant la phase d'opération.

**Rép :** a) pendant la phase de construction nous emploierons environ 2000 personnes en période de pointe. La phase de construction durera environ deux ans.

b) pendant la phase d'opération : +/- 750 personnes seront directement employées.

**Q :** Quel sera le nombre d'expatriés employé par rapport au nombre de Congolais ?

**Rép :** le nombre minimum autorisé par le Code Minier. Au départ il y aura une formation à faire, et donc un nombre d'expatriés plus important. Ce nombre se réduira avec le temps. Après la période de mise au point de l'usine, nous emploierons environ 20 expatriés, nombre largement en-dessous de ce qui est autorisé par le Code Minier.

**Q :** En ce qui concerne la main-d'œuvre locale, comment recruterez-vous et où cela en particulier ?

**Rép :** Nous recruterons un maximum de Congolais, plus particulièrement à Kolwezi et ses environs directs.

**Q :** Comment comptez-vous indemniser les personnes qui devront être délogées/délocalisées ? Les compensations se feront-elles directement ou via le Gouvernement ?

**Rép :** Un Comité spécial sera créé à cet effet. Ce Comité aura la responsabilité de gérer le processus des compensations. En ce qui concerne les montants des compensations, nous prendrons conseil auprès des autorités compétentes. Nous nous sommes assurés que le montant des compensations sera « juste ».

Nous avons déjà commencé à tracer des routes et le processus de compensation a débuté. Jusqu'ici cela fonctionne bien.

Il y a deux points importants en ce qui concerne le système de compensation :

1. pour les récoltes perdues
2. pour les terres perdues.

Nous supporterons également ceux qui devront se déplacer pour aller sur d'autres terres.  
Nous suivons la Loi Congolaise.

## **Appendix D**

### **Meeting attendance registers, March 2006**

28/02/06  
BUREAU DU MAIRE (1). qh00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE
NARCISSE KIBANDA wita UNISA	Journaliste Radio Nalukia	9347, Av. Nord Katanga
NATHAN KIBANGE NUMBA	INFORMATION	MARIÉ
Micelard KITUYA KAINDA	ANALYSTE Bureau Etudes/ANP	
Deschaux Jean Bosco NURMA	Nagistrat Sub. Sud. Milam	Auditorat Militaire de Gen K24
DANIEL IBRAHIM TSHIBAMBA	BOUREMESTRE DU LALA	59 Av. ms-ulo
Charlotte Cime Jingu	Bourguemestre de Pointa	131, Av. Sandora.

BUREAU DU MAIRE 28/02/06  
9h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE
1) FLORENCE MATANGA NZAZ	Secrétaire, CHOCOLATIER D.C.	138 AV. BUSANGA
2) KASOKWE EUSTACHE	CHEF de Poste PRINCIPAL ANR	218, AV. LUFIRA CDILALA
3) Jeanine Muyumba	Comd PNC / Dist	4, AV TAZEMBE
4) PAPPY Ntshuwa	Comd 653 de Inf	Camp Q C
5) Deschoux Jean Bosco NUNUA	Magistrat, sub. jud. / 507	Auditorat judiciaire de 6507 Kohwesi
6) JUVENIAL ISAZU TSHIBAMBA	BONALMESTRE DU LALA	57 AV. MPOLO

Bureau du Maire (1) 28/02/06 11h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE
DIPLEX NGULU	AGRICULTURE INSPECTEUR URBAIN	AV. KAHUMBA N° 929-0070-004 AV. MARIENGE N° 15770 TEL 09972-76758
MWIZ KAPENDJIL-MOM	NOTARIAT / NOTAIRE	TEL N° 087 406 MAIRIE 7686
CHRISTOPHE MUKAZ-A-MBUMA	URBANISME ET HABITAT CHIEF DE SERVICE	AV. LUMBAMBA / DJUGU 09972 75940
DR. MAANDA LEMU	INSPECTION MEDICALE	0997128958
André HATUMUK KALAU	INSPECTEUR DES ILLES (A C.P.)	0814088377 135, avenue 30 Juin
CRISPIN KIBAMBE	AGENCE CONGOLAISE DE PROTEGE	081063 41627 AV. DES PINS C/ANALALA
TERRY KAHORI NABUNDA	Standa leifund chef de famille	0997201640
MA YOMBO-N'PENGGA BUNNO	Recherches photographiques nouveau journal la vérité (photo-discographie)	Attendent l'attente 022-00000000 0814080089

Bureau du Maire (2) 28/02/06  
11h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE
KAMUELE KYABU STANISLAS	Chef de Service Urbanisme FPA	0992143353 Avenue Sologno, Bâtonnet 771 Trocen, PAR. HPLO. n° 93
MATEB JIPANG GENV FERDINAND	CHEF DE SERVICE URBAIN / CLÉMENTINE	AV. DU 30 JUIN QUARTIER INDUSTRIEL N° 251
Alain MPUMB CHANYAM	Chef de Service Transport et Communautés	0814052519 251 av du 30 JUIN G/M.
KIDEMBA Kabang Sylvestre	est receveur de la défense nationale	AV. Sologno 65 Bde infanterie B+5

Gécamines (1) 28/02/06  
14h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE du Bureau No Téléphone, Email
KAMUCIZA RUTSHAKA HELENE	DSA/AGDIR	AN. KASANUBU 21296 0997108339
DR Ngoye Pebe	DEBFOIR au	21.500. 0997115211.
MAKUNGU MWALE	SKM/DIR	28516 - 0997111310 makungu@stinet.cd
HZENGA RUBUZ	KTC/DIR	28.231 0997115287
KAHOZI NDUBULA	DTG/DIR	21679 0997115288 0810110765
YAKUNGU KISHIMBA	ECD/DIR	27.214 - 24490. 0997043121

Cécamives (2) 28/02/06  
14h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE du Bureau No Téléphone, Email
MIKORBE YE KATHO RANGEL	DSALO/ENS : DIRECTEUR/DIV.	23.243, 0997115283
KIBONDO BENBE Fautin	HST/O	09.971.20110, tabondobembe@yahoo.fr
KABEMBA KIBOMBO	KTO/DIR	0816044896; 28201
MONCA RWALA	AO/DIR	0814531787
ILUNGA BOTTA	DXO/A/MINE	0997109424
ILUNGA MUNKINKWE	DXO/DIR	0997023977
MVULA NENE BIRANUNGU	DTG/O/DIR	0997108051.
KAYUMBA SUMBWE	KCO/DIR	0997135195

01/03/06  
 Chef KAMIMBI 9h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE du Bureau No. Téléphone, Email
Grand Chef Kamimbi Kayeye	Chef de terre	081 400 1443 / kamimbi
Notable Banzou Grey	Notable prince	— / kuyupa 2B cite heiler
Notable Kamike Edouard	Notable prince	0812669378 / cite enileu

Chef ~~KAZEMBE~~ 01/03/06  
 11h 00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE, du Bureau No Téléphone, Email
CHEF KAZEMBE KIBELA	CHEF DE GROUPEMENT	09978 14 135
HANFUA NARONGA	SECRÉTAIRE	—

# Organisations & ONGs (1st/03/06) 14.00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE du Bureau No Téléphone & Email
Dr. Kabane-Misulwe	Opérateur pour l'ordre et l'enseignement	0810626323 / 0810316008
Dr. I. Solo George	MAISON FARAHA/ONG/Secrétaire	MA FARAHA @ yahoo.fr AV. OKI 10 88 TEL. 0811857562
Dr. WIVINE KIPILU	Joint. Work. Protection.	0814580683
Dr. Esther Ngangula	EMA	0819043080
Dr. Eddy MUKAZA NUNUBA	EPHAPATA/SOUDS (Directeur)	TEL: 0810316008 E-mail: Eddyngangula@yahoo.fr
Dr. VAN KAREZA SIMON	Conseiller CONAGROP	0813854185 B.P. M. Kamira @ Indukid.
KHILU MUYUMBA	Président FEC	
Faustin Jila Kapusa	Chef de service KZI-WA FEC	
Mande Banze	Président Barman/Hotel	

Mandataire FEC

O MOMBOTshomba Daniel

Commerçant

Organisations & NGOs 01/03/06  
(2) 14h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE du Bureau No, Téléphone & Email
Kalasa Bape Makula	Permanent-UNITES/K2i	BLD Bureau UNITC.
HANGA NALU	C.P.P : Directrice	KAMINA
Wetchi Johari	Centre Eujenge	Hamanyola. solusabe n°11
Gr Mangaga Manguerille	Centre Eujende	Av du Ehoake GCM K2i
Mogambe Manguerille	Maison FARADJA	AV O Kito 88 Cite MAMAKA
Kaj Bernadette	Maison FARADJA	88 av obito e/Minika
DANIEL KAPANA	FMK	AV KASA-VV3 UN° 63
Raymond BLOKAM	Indépendance Indépendance	AV. LUBEMBO N°13 081453
Sylvain KAPORAN	Indépendance	144 AV Bunkaya 0987431147
FAUSTIN JINA KAPUSAS	DE SERVICE F.E.C K21-UA	468, AV BA0BAB 081028283

Organisations & NGOs  
(3) 01/03/06  
14h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE du Bureau No Téléphone & Email
TACHIK CECILE	TUJEXGE / SECRETAIRE	EGLISE CATHOLIQUE PAROISSE CHRIST-SAUVEUR
BANZA VIVIANE	ENSEIGNANTE	ONG EDELFAV 1616 boulevard Kabila
VICKY MANKAND	DIRECTRICE	ONG EDELFAV 1616 B.L.D.K
Ethor Kwepu	membre LAFA	Qu du Sojaia Solp
DELTRONIE NGDIE	EDUCATRICE / BERGER DE L'HOPITAL N°10	FUMATK + syndicat
THAS MAFU TSHIHINGA	Directeur de discipline	23324 hippob@yahoofr
Hippolyte Kabayo	Président ONG GAPAT	
Jacques RUBAS ZADA	Membre de l'ONG YOUTH WORK PROTECTOR	101, IKUKU / KATANYOLA
Godeline Kwekwe	Membre de l'ONG Reconfort	N°58 Avenue G.M. KIZI

Organisations & NGOs  
(4) 01/03/06  
14h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE du Bureau No. Téléphone & Email
Jean-Haude Bange K.	Président & gérant	1289, Av. Ntshelweni Q. Ind 099722 04390
Josephine Tshaka Mtshali	Membre du conseil d'administration	56A AV. BAZEMBA GCM/KZI
Kaguy Kanda	ONG. ATIA	59 Avenue Botswana P.O. Box 0813503948
NUMBI PASCALINE	ONG. RECONFORT	3B PLATINE GCM/KZI 0812649350
Mouange K. GOND	CHEF DE SERVICE URBAIN	AV. WAKABA, CITE MANIKA N°24 0997112621
OMOMBO-TSHOMBA JANIÉL	Commerçant	
SIMONARD JAHIMWANZA	ADM. ONG. MASON WENZI	0810346283 / 2491 Av. Salongo
Richard K. ALUMBA	Comptable ONG. Dawson	0997149871 / 6997149871
TSHITIKA MANHASE ALAIN	ENSEIGNANT	N° 05 AV KENYA I

KOLWEZI PUBLIC (I) 02/03/06  
9h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE du Bureau N° Téléphone e Email
Mutinda ngaji	EBACO avenue	lomami KASUBW36
Mac HAZI-PPALA	eglise methodiste	nommer Dujinga 1049
Mwamba Elise	eglise Methodiste	Mama Mutunga 2
KASOSA MURABA		MUTOSHI cile 20 Haut-Ganga
HANANA KARUMA	MAMAN CATHOLIQUE	MANIKA NO 11 COMBINA
Thumaonga	Enseignante	Avenue Sunda n°324

KOLWEZI PUBLIC (2) 02/03/06  
qkoo

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE du Bureau No Téléphone & Email
JUMA - Pili MURHWALI BIN NYRA	LIBERAL ANCIEN MINIER G.C.M. KTO	318 BUTENBO @ MUTOSHI 0814531099 0997219069
AWAZI BIN AMURI	CULTIVATEUR	C/ MANIKA, AV. LUSAMBO N° 44
ILWANGAMBUU DONATIEN	LIBERAL EX - CHEF DU PAYSANAT G.C.M. KTO	1217, av. I KUKU
LUKUNGO KITOMBOLE DONATIEN	PASTEUR	1800 du 30 Juin - Q. MUTOSHI 0814901430
JEAN WILLY EWALEA	PASTEUR	42 AV. DILOLO / MANIKA 0817126119
Fortune MUKEBE	Cultivateur	23 AV KENDA (MANIKA)
NANWETI RUMIS	Cultivateur	<del>32</del> AV KOLWEZI K56
CRISPIN KIBAMBE	JOURNALISTE AGENCE CONGOLAISE PRESSE	135, av du 30 juin 0810634627
KASONGO LUMANISHA	R.PASTEUR EUISEC	1677 AV 30 juin 0814037162
Kamama ulala	Président F.B.A.C.A.V. Nammo Kasulo	N° 15

KOLWEZI PUBLIC (3) 02/03/06  
9h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE du Bureau No téléphone, Email
TWITE KADJELE	PPRD	c/o MUPASHI LAMPALE
Masuka Sompō	PPRD	" " Kopal' B
Kilambo Bundun	PPRD	" " Sanhuri 20
HABAKUN KASONIGO	REPRESENTANT PASTORAL EGLISE DE JESU DE LA GRACE CATHOLIQUE	CITE MUSONDI 544 0814058324
N'KANIBRO LONGWA	Agent Gerandouzi membre du Cercle familial Forum	201. AV Kamwenge Commune de Kisilala 0814083500
KAFWENBE MONIQUE	ISTM	555 AV GAZUMBU 0997408586
KABINDA SONYI	EGLISE DE MISSION. CHIRE TIENNE DU CONGO	203 AV INDUSTRIEL 0814083022
CHAL MBAT - A - NULANG	EGLISE METHODISTE UNIE DISTRICT DE JOURDAIN/KBI	258, AV ATEMIN PUBLIC 2, CATIP EXTENSION N'WANGI 0814091365
LEON - MWENZU	Notaire et Conciliateur	Mairie 08140346038
KILONDA - SAMANUEL	REPRESENTANT LEGAL EGLISE EVANGELIQUE ISRAEL	24, AV. MAMANI MUPINGA 0997032278

KOLWEZI PUBLIC (4) 02/03/06  
9h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE du Bureau N° Téléphone & Email
RATADANI - PAKOK	M.D.E. MEMBRE	0810511614, MOSQUEE
RAMADHAN MUTER	M.I.D.E. - MEMBRE	0997203370 - MOSQUEE
NASRU MIJI	MIDÉ MEMBRE	56 AV. SOKELE / KAMANYOLA
KALENGA GEORGES	EGLISE CATHOLIQUE / CHANCELIER	0997014594 EVECHE / K21
MWANAUT MWAMB	Eglise 8° CEPAC / Pasteur	- MEDECINE DU TRAVAIL 9 CH / GUMBI - 207 AV. DU COLLEGE 0810730850
KITWA A. GERARD	CERCLE FORUM	630, AV. LUKALA
Mme Arose SALUMU	E.C.D. DEN Membre	325, AV. KAPANGA 0810671198
WOMBA VICTORINA	KIMWAIA	
NORMA MUJINGA	KIMWALA	

1

KOLWEZI PUBLIC 02/03/06  
(5) 9h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE du bureau No. de Téléphone & Email
Hélène Moulougo	A. F. M. Présidente	0977167806
MARIE-CLARE FATUMBA	Sec. Service union Famille	081 022 1902
Charlotte Hkulu	Sec. Adg. CETA (ONG)	57 AV. HUKUMI Q.M.
Kutshaul Tshikoumbi	Inspectrice Economie Nat.	0997112833

KOLWEZI PUBLIC (6) 02/03/06  
9h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE du Bureau No. Téléphone et Email
MUWIKIE KAVIA ASSUMER		LULUA 18 B
KALONBET ALUFISIN		LULUA 32 A

UZK VILLAGE (1) 02/03/06  
14h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE de Service No. de Téléphone et Email
KAJI MUKABA PATRICK	CRESEUR ARTISANAL	AV LUALABA, CITE GCM UZK
KALLO - MWILA	CRESEUR	AV LUALABA CITE GCM UZK
MULEMBA - KAMOSHA	CHAUFFEUR	AV LAKANDO CITE GCM UZK
KALOSA - KYAMUKOKWA	ASSISTANT SOCIALE	AV MOERO CITE GCM UZK N° 97B
LOUIS TSHILWILI MUKABA	CHAUFFEUR MEC	AV LUALABA UZK 17A
KABOLE N'GOLE		AV TANGANIKA N° 38.
EDWARD MUKUMBI	GARDE	AV MOERO N° 50 AB

UZK VILLAGE (2) 02/03/06  
14h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE
MASENGO - MUWALISA	CREUSAGE ARTISANAL	CARRIERE KIXANGAOT
BAKALANKA MATEO	' ' ' '	' ' ' '
KABADI MUWAMBA	' ' ' -	TEL: 099 7708 378
MASENGO - MAJEBA	' ' ' ' ' '	' ' ' ' ' '
SABWE MUWAMBA	' ' ' ' ' '	' ' ' ' ' '
MUWAMBA KAJOMBO	' ' ' ' ' '	' ' ' ' ' '
MASENGO - KATUMBA	' ' ' ' ' '	' ' ' ' ' '
MUSUMBA NGONGOLO	' ' ' ' ' '	' ' ' ' ' '
NDOLO MASENGO	' ' ' ' ' '	' ' ' ' ' '
NDENSA NGOIE	' ' ' ' ' '	' ' ' ' ' '

UZK VILLAGE (3) 02/03/06  
14h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE de Service No. de Téléphone & Email
NGOIE KULUWE	(GT-) Garde Individuele	
NGOIE WAMBWA	Négociant client	0945234663 (cc 44A)
NGOIE ISHIKALA	Maçon	0810635494 (cc 49)
MPAYO BONDU	CHUQUISSE	
MUKAZA MUKOJI	ELECTRICIEN	
MUPIRYEKATEMO	ELECTRICIEN	
KALENGA - MANENGO	ELECTRICIEN	
MALIMBA SAKISA	MAÇON	098766643
KIBWANGA MWINDA	ETUDIANT	LUFIRA
NTAMBA KABILA	GARDE	TANGANIKA 56

UZK VILLAGE (4) 02/03/06  
14h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	CITE UZK ADRESSE de Service No de téléphone et Email
CHUNGU - LUHEMBWE	GARDE KMT	AV. LAKADO N° 25A
KITAMBA - MWAMBA	GARDI KMT	AV. LUGPULA N° 36B
KAYA - KATUMBWE	CREUSEUR	AV. DILALA N° 18B
TWITE - KASONGO	CREUSEUR	AV. LUBILANZHI N° 14B
LUJAMBWE LUWEMBWE	CREUSEUR	AV. DILALA N° 14AB
MONGA YOLAMA	CREUSEUR	AV. LUBILANZHI N° 8
MALU - KABASHI	ETUDIANT	AV. DU CENTRE URBAIN 39276
MBA YONHA MPANGI	CHAUFER KATZKOR B.	AV. MOIRO 30B
MWAMBA NYOKA	GARDE	AV. MOIRO 32A
TSHIMWANGA - ENOSA	GARDE BIEN DE FORME	AV. LWALABANA N° 20A

UZK VILLAGE (5) 02/03/06  
14h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE de Service No. de téléphone, e-mail
TWITE-MULONGO CHAMBUZI	Sans-emploi: MECANICIEN AUTOMOBILE	AV-LUALABA N° 258 C/O GCMUZE 910 YAVUZY 0811612947
TSHIKWETI KARWESWE SEVERAIN	DANS EMPLOI MECANICIEN	AV LALALA N° 116
KISIMBA NYOMBO	Sans-emploi Soudeur	AV LAKANDO N° 11
Lusul-Tshipeng	Sans-emploi electricien	AV Lualamba n° 8A
MUSA bin IBRAHIM	Electricien	centra - ISLAMA - Lubu
OTOKO - SHIKO	Pasteur	AV LUFUTA N° 14B
KASUMBA BWALID	REPARATION DE PNEUS (PRIVEE)	LUPUPA N° 2A
PONDA - TSHIKU	GARDE	LUBILACHI N° 11B
KAUMBA - KAWANGU	AGANT DE SECURITE	LUALABA N° 40 B

UZK VILLAGE (6) 02/03/06  
/4h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE de Service No. de téléphone & Email
MWAMB - WA - NAJOMBE	ETUDIANT	UZK. AV. MOEROLOB 087850664
KASONDO - ILUNGA	CHOMER	UZKA AV. MOEROLOB 28A
KIKWIANZA - KAZADI	ETUDIANT	MUSONOI AV. AJUSIEUR 24B
KALUMBE NGWELE	ETUDIANT	MUSONOI AV. ZING 82A
KABANDA MWIMBE	CHOMER	MUSONOI AV. COUVRE 29A
MUSALI - KARAMBA	CHOMER	MUSONOI AV. COUVRE 22A
KAWANGU - KANGASE	ETUDIANT ET ELECTRICIEN	UZK AV. LUBILANSI 11A
MBAHITU KAHUHA	ex-agent G.C.R.	UZKA AV. Lubila 30AB
MBAJO - KASONDO	CHOMER	UZK. Cuorloba 124

UZK VILLAGE (7)

02/03/06  
14h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE de Service No. de téléphone, e-mail
MIKOMBE MPESH	T.T	32 AB AV LUAPULA 17K
BANZA BIEBO	IGENI FELON	MOERO 45AB
SHINDANI YAVA	PHOTOGRAPHE	LUALABA 18A
TSHINDOTI MITANDA	T.T	LUALABA N° 40A
KAVA TSHIYAZI	T.T	DONALDA N° 15A
MWEZEBE - KISALA	PSYCOLOGUE	GAOUD 15AB
KINDOZI MUZINGA	T. T.	LUALABA 23.A
BANZA-NAKULU	T.T	MOERO 25B
TSHANDENDA - NGUZA	T.T	MOERO 32B
NPELELEWA LUXIFEZI	T. T	LUBILAMBHI 11A

UZK VILLAGE (8) 02/03/06  
1400

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE de Service No de Téléphone & Email
KAZAH FRANÇOIS	AN EMPLOI	0998236725
KAZAH ALAN	" "	" "
KAZAH LAUREN	" "	" "
TSAH WE WE SANHMO	" "	0997166643
KATONGA NIKHABANGU	" "	" "
NKODIE WPI TSK	AGENT GCM	" "
IUNGA UNGBA	AN EMPLOI	" "
UMBA KAZAH	" "	0998236725
JENGA KAHAKUJA	" "	0998236725
TSAH NGAHBA MUYEYE	" "	" "

62/03/06  
14h00

OK

10

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11

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VILLAGE  
KAMIMBI

3/3/2006

LISTE DES PRESENCES A LA  
REUNION DE RESTITUTION

1. Grand Chef de terre Kamimbi
2. Chef Kanzenabo
3. Mpanza Thunga
4. KAZADI - BANZA
5. KASHALA - KIMBOTA BONIFACE
6. Mbulasa Kulamoni
7. Emile Kalembo
8. Papa Nda
9. Gédéon Tekanya
10. Mufinga Lukaga
11. Mambue
12. Thunga Nwef
13. Rutshiana Kazovu
14. Katumba Yamba
15. Boni Mpanza
16. Mutela Mutela
17. Kazombo Mpanza
18. Kasong Kandal Nguz
19. Muhosayi OBE
20. NGOIE KUMUNA
21. MBAVU - KOTI
22. LUBONGO - KASONGO
23. CUITA KALEGA
24. KALALUKA KUTSHAMA
25. GEMINATIBA - KAMUKANA
26. NDUMISA LUKU
27. KABINGWE WAKU MATIMA JÉRÔME
28. Kasongo - Valentin
29. Mambue wa Tizambe

- 30 M Gombe Kabwit
- 31 Kamir Mufingo
- 32 Pego Muechemu
- 33 M Dumba Mosenzo
- 34 Mutunda Célestin
- 35 Nathalie
- 36 Adée
- 37 Jingo Kagadi
- 38 Kalunga
- 39 Mpanza Kasongo
- 40 Pego Fatuma
- 41 Mbuza Mijiki
- 42 Eliza Lumbue
- 43 Pego Kamueya
- 44 Kamwengo Mushiidi
- 45 Julienne Mwanza
- 46 Paulina Kyembe
- 47 Eshihura Eshilemba
- 48 Eshahwile Léontine
- 49 Muepe Kishimba
- 50 Tunda Eshilombo
- 51 Eshisola Mufuka
- 52 Pange Lukonda
- 53 Armande Boani
- 54 Muile Katende
- 55 Luka Danyama
- 56 M Guewa Lumbue Astride
- 57 Katha Kalumba
- 58 Simon Ilunga Naweji
- 59 Kamba Lenga
- 60 Yokolo
- 61 Kashala
- 62 Mulenga

63 Eshinoka	96 Ojiga
64 Yamba Fiston	97 Abenda
65 Samukanga	98 Margela Kawanga
66 Kalunda Paul	99 Marie Makogo
67 Omba Mbujinga	100 Kibwiga Mukosha
68 Kasongo Mbumba	101 Masumba
69 Kapanga Mwanza	102 Kapia Kalanga
70 Mbujinga Omba	103 Luangu Kabulo
71 Kalama Jolie	104 Ndala Kasumba
72 Eshikomba Eshikoka	105 Munsamba Muenabute
73 Munga Maloba	106 Margerite
74 Kalumbu Kalanga	107 Paatrice Makanda
75 Sompio Sampasa	108 Justine Kasongo
76 Kasongo	109 Remy Kawanga
77 Kalumbu Munga	110 Salima
78 Matemba Muke	
79 Kabamba Walala	
80 Kasanga Manana	
81 Eshiga Luangu	
82 Mutunda Kamboji	
83 Stanis Mutunda	
84 Ngoie Mkuhi	
85 Muteba Kayombo	
86 Deli	
87 Kayombo	
88 Miji	
89 Munga Makesa	
90 Kakouga	
91 Mwanza Kasanga	
92 Soupi Muecheni	
93 Kamulima Muke	
94 Cardoso	
95 Bahitukuta Lamsé	

LUILU VILLAGE (1) 04/03/06  
9h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE de Service N° de Téléphone et Email
KANWAMJA KASENPA	FONDEUR MSK	LUILU 27244
ILUNGA MUZANLA	PISCICOLE	099522 9758
ILUNGA KETA NDAYI	AGRICULTEUR	099522 9758
TSALUUNGILA KALENGA	AGRICULTEUR	081712003
KATSHUNGU YAV	GI BAZANO	SECTEUR MUSONDI.
MIJI NAWETI	CREUSSEUR	099523 0854
MULAJ A MULAJ	INGENIEUR STATIST.	0997110391
TSANWISA KAYONBO	ETUDIANT ECON.	-
MWAKU KABWIT	NEGOCIANT BAZANO	0995231207

LULU VILLAGE (2) 04/03/06  
9600

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE de Service No. de téléphone, e Email
MWAMBA-KAZA01	RECEPTEUR AGO/CC/UGR	29208 - 29109
ICALAMBA UFITA TSHUKUWA	SECRETAIRE AGO/CC/UGR	29208 - 0997608514
SATHEINEVA ISOLO	CHEF QUARTIER A1	
ICATWALA WATUBANGU	CHEF DE QUARTIER A1007	
NDZIBO KUTUNGUWA	ELECTRICIEN	AV. KOTURO N° 144
MPORO MIBOUDO	CHIMISTRE	AV. TANGANYIKA N° 444
TAMUNAGULA ICALAMBA	DETACHÉ	AV. TANGANYIKA N° 144
AKULU TANWA	ELECTRICIEN	AV. TANGANYIKA EST
LUTAMBWE LUHEMBWE	ELECTRICIEN	AV. DILALA 144A

LULU VILLAGE (3) 04/03/06  
9h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE de Service No Téléphone et Email
MASOJI KAYOBO EDUMBA	ASSISTANT SOCIAL/LULU DSALO/SAS	0997172563 SAS/OLBAS LULU
MWERU KYAYO THEOPHIL	Sans emploi (o.su.)	HA, Chaux LULU
KAKUNDI-MURAMBE-EMMANUEL	Conducteur Bonnes ELECTRICIEN A4 TUYAULT	SKM MTN/RES (GCM) 211339, 211651.
SKANISAL MUTUNDA MUKAZI	DOCTEUR EN MEDECINE VETE- RINAIRE/AGRONOME TECHNICIEN A4	Tel: 0997174635 ASSISTANT A TEMPS PARTIEL-CUK- LULU.
TUNKWE KIBENGE	AT. MECANIQUE US-LULU Soudeur Arc	USINES - LULU 07691 - 0997220310 0812145854
MBUYA KILEMARE	CHAUDRONNIER - MONTEUR	AO/FAB/CHS 21.872 0997709668
JAMPIANA LUBATSHI	CHAUDRONNIER - MONTEUR de nouveau A3	AO/FAB/CHS 21.272 0997231239
Kofeube Vokouga	Electricien Monteur A4 O.D.V.	Avenue Inyanga N24A cité Odomines Lulua.
TAMBEWE MUTAMBA	MECANICIEN D'ENTRETIEN A4.	ATELIER MECANIQUE GCM/LULU 2726127299, 0810218900
SUMBU KADIMANGA	de Diplômé bachelier général	CITE / LULU 0810655828

LWILU VILLAGE (4) 04/03/06  
9h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE
Mbowu Mushidi Laurent	Fonction : Ingenieur Electricien (en chomage)	50A, AV Kanzenze CITE G.C.M LWILU
KATSHIRA, TSHELOLA	COSELECTRO technicien N°TEL: 22 256 COBAT	RUE DIBAZA HESSE LWILU
MUKANDI KAPEND	AGENT S.N.E.L ELECTRICIEN COUPEUR-RETABLEUR	58 AV CORDONNIERS CITE GOM LWILU
SEASELE-MWANA-BUTE	AGEN TRAMODO AJUSTEUR	RUEK ALEMIE N°21B CITE G.C.M. LWILU
KONIA - LUNDA	femme ménagère	3A. RUE MOANDA LWILU
Manga Kapoya	Femme ménagère	10 c Kabanda mufuwa Bolo
MOISE YAMBA MALOBA	AGEN' CHAUMEUR	CITE G.C.M LWILU RU LIKASI N°5B N°TEL 099709937
KIWALA MBUYA LOURDEAU	CHAUMEUR	2A, AV KAMBOVE CITE G.C.M LWILU
MULOLWA KESINA	LIBERALE	1A, AV TERRASSIER, P2, GOM LWILU N°TEL: 081242 0298

LULU VILLAGE (5) 04/03/06  
9h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE
KAFILE MPANSA	Police / LULU	POLICE LULU
NALUBA KASANDA	NOM. SERVICE	ZITE TSHAMUNDANDA TEL. 0811894030
ALPHONSE NAGULA	ACTIVISTE DE DROIT DE L'HOMME	1A, NEHUISIERS
KAMBEZIYI TSHAMUNDJI	ELECTRICIEN SAM METALU	3B, CHASSEURS P2 LULU
TSHIPENE A FAY	Agent FEM <del>Opérateur et technicien</del>	4B, Ngandajika
MUTEBA NGORIE	METALU	DU COMMERCE A-
KACENAR KEBWIT	SANS FONCTION	KAPANSA N-44
NGIOY- KALOMBO	Mecanicien Generaliste	8B, RUE BUTA
KAYEMBE	ENSEIGNANT	31, ANKAREMBE
MWENZE - KASONGIO	Mecanicien automobile	1B, RUE BUTA

LULU VILLAGE (6) 04/03/06  
9400

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE de Service No Téléphone et Email
MTE MBA- KABAMBA	FONCTION: INSPECTEUR ENVIRONNEMENT Agent planning	081189083 RUE KALE MIEN 1B
MOTOHIBO KABWITA	GCN / SKN / Conducteur Benne	RUE KISANGA N° 28
DELPHIN KAMBA OBA	GCN / SKN / KOV	TEL: 28415-397 CITE LULU
MAUMBA - KASONGO JEAN	FONCTION: CHAUFFEUR-ESTER	AV LOMAMI 7C CITE LULU
LUBAMBA - KABAMBA	FONCTION: SUDDEUR	TEL 0812183031 P2. AV CHAUFFEUR 3B CITE LULU
MUZALA-MBAYA	GCN - GARDE-INDUSTRIELLE	M KAZEMBA N° 31
KASONGO - YA U	Agent planning (code postal, rue, petite, belle) GCN / SKN / EXHIBITEUR	5C RUE DIKULWE 8C7/LULU 0992018234 7A RUE ELOCE 28 402
TAMBWE - ILUNGA	PLOMBIE INDUSTRIELLE (SUDDEUR A PLOMB) LULU / SEM GCN	5B RUE MAYOMBE (LULU)
OLINGA - FENEAMBWE	DIPLOME Soma Emplois	P2 AV CHAUFFEUR HB CITE LULU
S'ALUKUNGA - NDOLLO	GCN-LULU OPERATEUR-HYDRO	RUE TEL 28406 LIX-DEC GRANDDANSIRO N° 6A

LUILO VILLAGE (7) 04/03/06  
9400

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE de Service No Téléphone et Email
BAUZE WA KIMBAZI	NOU SERVICE	RUE TERRASIER 2A
KALIMBA WA KALIMBA	NON SERVICE	RUE FORRUR N°10. B2 081350 26.98 LUILO
KINPINDI KAPELA	NON SERVICE	RUE FORREUR N°1 B2
URITE BIBITO	NON SERVICE	0814078090. LUILO
DESMOND NIKENZI	GRADUÉ EN PSYCHOLOGIE NON SERVICE	AV. BUSANGA 55 LUILO
THIERRY LONGO BANZA	NON SERVICE	RUE BAKWANGA 6 B LUILO
Mujinga - Mukuma	EX. Agent GCM / O.D.V. Electricien / Contrôleur	Rue Terrasier P2 Luiilo 1.10 5A
CLIFFE NGOIE WA KITOBO	CHAUSSEUR-TRACTEUR G.C.M.	AO / FAB / CHAUDRO 24 879 46B, AV. BALUBA LUILO
ROBERT NGUYEN SAH	NICAMACIAN GCM / AO / FAB / MON	AV. MOA MOA N°8C LUILO 21432 21867

LULU VILLAGE (8) 04/03/06  
9h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE
UPUNGU DIBWE GARCIA	NO SERVICE	1A RUE TERRASSIER B
KIIXWENU MULLA FRENAY	NON SERVICE	0811689077. 7B RUE FLOMBIER B
NGELEKA MALUNGO	NON SOUDER	51A RUE KAZEMBE
KABWE KASUKA	INGENIEUR INFORMATION AU CHAUMAGE	TEL: 08116892390 1A RUE TERRASSIER B
KATANGA MOFATI	NON SERVICE	RUE FORREUR N°23
KASWIEKA WASUMBA	NON SERVICE	RUE FORREUR N°55

LUBUMBASHI (1) 06/03/06  
14h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE de Service N° de Téléphone et Email
MULLER CHIBANG MUTENT	DIVISION EPSP KATANGA CONSEILLER PROVED	0997170048
Dr Nwisasa Cilibuk	World Vision APC	0814005010 gultent_mwsara@wvi.org
MUTAMBA-NUMBA VUWA	Directeur HST GENIENS	081 815 0550.
MUFANKOLO KANGWE	ENAK	0813501811
John KATWALA	ENAK / Secrétaire Général	0814070156
Bolisiomi D Ekengo-MBAKU	World Vision	+243 (0) 814005011
Ghislaini Krengé Byashi	Cabinet du Gouverneur	dkreng@yahoofr
Honoré Mitonga Kabwewe	AMD-CONGO Assistant Administratif Financier	+243 (0) 81 404 5294
Evelyn Muebu	ASF-PSI	970 27244

LUBUMBASHI (2) 06/03/06  
14h00

NOM ET PRENOMS	SERVICE ET FONCTION	ADRESSE de Service No de Téléphone et Email
MERUSI R. Brisson	IRF HOPE RDC Dir. Provincial	815-227-424 demienisabell@yahoo.fr 09 970 26 430 Ave Kwele 16 - Q. Congo/Kuashi
M. DAMIEN ISABELL OFM	FRANCOISAN Priest Quest of PACT	ifeshikat-techad@ic-lubumbashi.ed
JOELLEN MCGANN	Technical Advisor IFESH	0998227771
KUMWIMBA MUWANANA Christian ROY	DIVISION PREVOYANCE SOCIALE PACT Congo Director Program	demwimbanu@yahoo.fr 0998227397. +243(0)997105012
Richard Robinson	Rep National Pact Congo	14 Ave Cuire Mututu et. 570-0107 pact2002@ic-lubumbashi.ed
Brian Merusi	IRF HOPE RDC Regional Director	27 Rt. de la Minamun 1
Rita Hesebans	Professeur - Ecole BELGE	mutahesemans@yahoo.com 10 Kuvohwe Ecole BELGE.
LAUREL PUNGU	AGENT DE SOUANE (OFISA)	Laumapam@yahoo.com
Etienne LUBOYA NAUBA	W. of Technician INTERCONNECT	ettylya@yahoo.com
Karen Hayes	PACT Congo, EII Export	+243(0)81 016 53 13
A. de Backer - Sentiri	Belgian School	970 30 100

## Appendix E

### Public Consultation Meeting Notes 1 – 4 April 2008

Kingamyambo Musonoi Tailings Project	
<b>Stakeholders</b>	
<b>Date, Time, Venue</b>	1 April 2008, 09h00, Mayors Office
<b>Purpose</b>	The purpose of this meeting was to inform the participants about the updates and developments to the Kingamyambo Musonoi Tailings project, and to specifically highlight the changes made by First Quantum Minerals.
<b>Present</b>	Tim Hart (SRK), Jean-Pierre Mwabi (KMT), Andrew Hart (SRK)
Introduction	
TH made a presentation using posters and Powerpoint.	

Thomas Mbangkajil	I would like to know how the effluents generated by mining will be managed to ensure limited impact on the surrounding communities.
TH	Water quality is an important issue; therefore KMT has developed a water management plan (surface and ground) that ensures appropriate management measures and continuous monitoring of water quality.  Effluent will be pumped into the Luilu River <sup>1</sup> , which is already heavily polluted. The effluent is not harmful, and is considerably less saline than the option proposed earlier. In time it is necessary for mining companies to address water quality issues and catchment management collectively.
Georges Ligbolo	The issue of health was not mentioned and what about schooling for workers children? Furthermore, the relocation of Samukonga needs to take into account all stakeholders, not only the mayor's office.
TH	The Samukonga resettlement will be undertaken in a planned way, and relevant stakeholders will be consulted. Education and schooling could be taken up through the Community Development Plan. It is important that the communities decide how CDP funds are used.
Nathan Kabange	With the relocation of Samukonga village, what will happen to the cemeteries?
TH	There is a programme to manage cultural heritage. KMT will respect cemeteries and graveyards; therefore they will only be moved if absolutely necessary.
Yoma Mukoko	Will the Kolwezi-Solwezi road be an upgraded and will it only be for private use?
TH	The plan is to upgrade the existing road, and this will then be maintained. This road will be for public use allowing easier passage to Zambia.
Yoma Mukoko	The plant life has been significantly decreased, what will happen when the plant closes?
TH	KMT will develop a Rehabilitation and Closure Plan which will look at what happens when the plant closes.
Yoma Mukoko	Does KMT have any idea what they will do with the effluents, can they be used?
TH	Effluents will be managed and contained as far as possible.
Question	What benefit does the Congolese government derive from the project?
TH	Two ways – through Gecamines and government shareholding, and via taxes and royalties to the government. 40% of this should come back to the local level.

<sup>1</sup> No longer considered an option by KMT

Maurice Ilunga	I hope it will not be the case that expatriates earn double what local workers do, as this has been the situation in the past.
TH	KMT will develop a system of fair payment. It is important for employees to understand the policy behind remuneration.
Maurice Ilunga	Regarding the issue of relocation, will the new houses be adequate regarding family sizes?  International standards state that resettled households must not be left worse off than before. The issue of replacement housing will be addressed in the Resettlement Action Plan.
JP Dianda	My department receives many mails complaining about the recruitment process of mines. What is going to be done about hiring people from outside?
TH	It is important that the recruitment process is clear. KMT is committed to hiring locally, however, during construction it will be necessary to hire from outside.
Israel Boduko	It is recommended that because foreign workers do not know local laws, appropriate officials should be in contact with the company.
TH	Suggestion will be noted.

<b>Kingamyambo Musonoi Tailings Project</b>	
<b>Stakeholders</b>	Chef Kazembe
<b>Date, Time, Venue</b>	1 April 2008, 12h00, KMT Offices
<b>Purpose</b>	The purpose of this meeting was to inform the participants about the updates and developments to the Kingamyambo Musonoi Tailings project, and to specifically highlight the changes made by First Quantum Minerals.
<b>Present</b>	Tim Hart (SRK), Jean-Pierre Mwabi (KMT), Andrew Hart (SRK)
<b>Introduction</b>	
TH made a presentation using posters.	

Chef Kazembe	I would like to be informed about the relocation of Samukonga. Will they be compensated before moving?
TH	There will be a process of consultation involving the community and the chef. Compensation for land and housing will be addressed through a Resettlement Action Plan. Losses must be replaced by the mining company.
Chef Kazembe	Will I benefit from the construction workers? Could they build me a residence and a health care center?
TH	Their primary responsibility will be to build KMT infrastructure. However KMT will implement a CDP and a development foundation, and will contribute \$20 million to this initiative. Projects will be identified by stakeholders.
Chef Kalembe	Where will the construction workers be housed and will local workers be required?
TH	The workers will be housed on site, FQM has committed to use local labour, but foreign labour will also be deployed..

<b>Kingamyambo Musonoi Tailings Project</b>	
<b>Stakeholders</b>	Chef Tshala
<b>Date, Time, Venue</b>	1 April 2008, 13h30, KMT Offices
<b>Purpose</b>	The purpose of this meeting was to inform the participants about the updates and developments to the Kingamyambo Musonoi Tailings project, and to specifically highlight the changes made by First Quantum Minerals.
<b>Present</b>	Tim Hart (SRK), Jean-Pierre Mwabi (KMT), Andrew Hart (SRK)

<b>Introduction</b>
TH made a presentation using posters.

Chef Tshala	Many people have already lost their fields, will villages also disappear?
TH	Only Samukonga village has to be relocated, KMT will assist this relocation and provide compensation for any loss.
Chef Tshala	How will people benefit from this project?
TH	In many ways, including jobs, local economic growth and the use of taxes. The development foundation will be the main contributor to community development.
Eduard Misenga	What will be given to the chef as royalties as construction has already begun?
TH	This is a question I cannot answer or advise on. The mining companies need to talk about this together.
Jean-Marie Kibungu	When will the CDP begin operating as construction has already begun?
TH	Negotiations for the establishment of the CDP and development foundation will take place during the construction period. The CDP will begin to function once operations have begun.
Jean-Marie Kibungu	The community has issued a letter stating what they require.
TH	I have seen this letter; it is now in the hands of the KMT Community Liaison Officer.

<b>Kingamyambo Musonoi Tailings Project</b>	
<b>Stakeholders</b>	Chef Kamimbi
<b>Date, Time, Venue</b>	1 April 2008, 16h00, KMT Offices
<b>Purpose</b>	The purpose of this meeting was to inform the participants about the updates and developments to the Kingamyambo Musonoi Tailings project, and to specifically highlight the changes made by First Quantum Minerals.
<b>Present</b>	Tim Hart (SRK), Jean-Pierre Mwabi (KMT), Andrew Hart (SRK)
<b>Introduction</b>	
TH made a presentation using posters.	

Noe Tshalumuna	Is it up to local chiefs to provide a host site for Samukonga village?
TH	Land must be found not too far away from the current location. The resettlement process must involve extensive negotiation, including discussion with the Chef regarding land.
Boniface Kashala	The use of reagents in the processing could pose a threat to communities.
TH	Reagents and atmospheric pollution must be managed. KMT has developed a Community Health and Safety Plan, which looks specifically at community risks.
Boniface Kashala	The current artisanal mining situation is an example of unemployment, therefore KMT needs to hire locally.
TH	Unemployment is an issue and it is agreed that KMT should hire locally. They can only play a small part though in the fight against unemployment.
Chef Kamimbi	I have provided place for the resettlement of Samukonga, It is important to act quickly as the dry season will end soon.
TH	It is important to act quickly on resettlement so that people can be ready to plant their crops at the beginning of the wet season.
Chef Kamimbi	KMT must create employment so we can help our children, communication needs to happen.

TH	There is a need for communication regarding jobs and communication..
Chef Kamimbi	Sand, stone and cement are supplied by others but we could supply these.
TH	The use of local suppliers is encouraged where these are available. It is important that KMT understands what is being offered.

<b>Kingamyambo Musonoi Tailings Project</b>	
<b>Stakeholders</b>	Local Government Officials
<b>Date, Time, Venue</b>	2 April 2008, 10h30, The Forum
<b>Purpose</b>	The purpose of this meeting was to inform the participants about the updates and developments to the Kingamyambo Musonoi Tailings project, and to specifically highlight the changes made by First Quantum Minerals.
<b>Present</b>	Tim Hart (SRK), Jean-Pierre Mwabi (KMT), Andrew Hart (SRK)
<b>Introduction</b>	
TH made a presentation using posters and Powerpoint.	

Mulongoy Katombe	According to our experience mining companies come with good projects, but the problems occur on the ground. Have KMT been in contact with local NGO's and communities in order to assist them in understanding negative impacts?
TH	<p>SRK did identify local NGO's with the intent to use them to assist with development plans and monitoring.</p> <p>KMT has established a Grievance Management Mechanism; this is a well structured process whereby communities can notify KMT of any problems/grievances.</p> <p>The ESMP Action Plan is a public document so everyone has access to KMT's intentions.</p>
Sammy Mulaji	I understand that the new tailings dam will be near Samukonga village and therefore it is a good idea to relocate it, however, this is not sufficient because the new tailings will contain dangerous materials which will remain. People may eventually resettle there. Can the company not bury the tailings?
TH	The tailings will be managed very carefully, firstly, by understanding their content, secondly, the tailings dam will be designed to international standards and finally, KMT has to develop a closure plan that includes a proposal to manage the remaining tailings.
Mutabala Ilunga	From the beginning there was a Land Acquisition and Compensation committee that dealt with people who lost their land. The committee no longer exists. Where new land has been found, it is too far away. The recruitment policy is a problem; there is no advertisement for local jobs anywhere.
TH	<p>The committee will be re-established. Displaced people should have livelihoods restored as before, but land is scarce and long distances are a problem. It is perhaps a priority to make existing land more productive.</p> <p>It is an important point that all mining companies have transparent and available recruitment policies and practices. KMT is in the process of developing the PLC, which will be a vehicle for interaction and feedback on jobs.</p>
Christophe Mukazi	I am glad you have spoken to Chef Kamimbi. This will avoid possible conflict. KMT plans to build new management housing, will Samukonga receive new houses as well?
TH	The principal with resettlement is people must not be worse off than before. Therefore it is recommended that people get better houses than they currently occupy. The process for replacement housing will be developed in the RAP.
Kabong Dinbu	Will the children who are relocated be close to schools?

TH	KMT needs to understand where the children go to school. When they are resettled this can be taken into account.
Mutabala Ilunga	In a previous meeting the question about the social program was raised. Will the foundation's funds be used only on the villages or will there be funds for Kolwezi as well?
TH	Firstly, it is important for local government and civil society to ensure that 40% of taxes and royalties do come back to local level. Regarding the foundation's funds there should perhaps be emphasis on providing services in the villages, which have limited access to local government funds. However there should be a balance between urban and rural development. The Foundation will decide.

<b>Kingamyambo Musonoi Tailings Project</b>	
<b>Stakeholders</b>	Civil Society and NGO's
<b>Date, Time, Venue</b>	2 April 2008, 14h30, The Forum
<b>Purpose</b>	The purpose of this meeting was to inform the participants about the updates and developments to the Kingamyambo Musonoi Tailings project, and to specifically highlight the changes made by First Quantum Minerals.
<b>Present</b>	Tim Hart (SRK), Jean-Pierre Mwabi (KMT), Andrew Hart (SRK)
<b>Introduction</b>	
TH made a presentation using posters and Powerpoint.	

Alfons Makula	This is the second time KMT has set up meetings. What are you going to do if mining companies do not respect environmental and social standards?
TH	Management and monitoring plans have been developed to ensure that the company complies with certain requirements. This is a public document. KMT are also obliged to report to the Department for the Protection of the Mining Environment.
Alfons Makula	How are you going to proceed with the relocation and compensation of Samukonga?
TH	There is an international standard set for resettlement, which KMT will use. It requires open consultation, valuation of assets and appropriate compensation, replacement land secured and livelihoods restored. (All in the RAP)
Alfons Makula	Is the foundation significantly and fairly represented? Everyone should benefit from this.
TH	The foundation has not been established yet, a process of consultation is still necessary. It will be representative of all people and communities.
Helene Kayakeza	There will be 600 workers who will come from outside, have they assessed local competency to do the same job?
	When the plant closes we will not benefit from any infrastructure left behind.
TH	FQM has used many of these workers before, however this does not mean locals won't be employed. Over 1000 will be required during the construction phase.
	The disposal of infrastructure after closure is a matter for the Rehabilitation and Closure Plan.
Ufita Kalamba	The path to many fields is blocked by the KMT fence, can they create a passageway?
TH	This request needs to be brought to the attention of KMT management.
Ufita Kalamba	At the last meeting at UZK there was talk about recruiting from UZK, Tshala and Tshamundende, this has not happened.
TH	People want to see how to access jobs and mining companies need to give more attention to this issue. This particular project is entering the construction phase and recruiting should begin soon.

Ufita Kalamba	What safety measures are going to be taken regarding the transport of tailings?
TH	It will not be transported by trucks, it will be pumped through pipelines therefore there will be no direct danger.
Joseph Kamatshala	I propose that relocated villages are not given money, instead they should be helped to build houses relating to their family sizes. Furthermore, cash does not help with cultivating, KMT should help start fields.
TH	It is internationally recognized that replacement is better than money, this is therefore recommended.
Domicin Kamuna	During construction there will be a lot of dust, what will KMT do to protect the people?
TH	The management plan will include a program for dust suppression.
Armand Amala	If KMT close the mine before time, what back up measures are in place?
TH	KMT are committed to the project and therefore there are no plans to close the project before time.
Armand Amala	Many companies use what Gecamine left behind, why can KMT not use the refinery at Luilu?
TH	It is planned that Katanga Mining will upgrade and use the Luilu refinery. KMT have to build a new plant as tailings require a different process.
Madame Mwabi	It is disappointing that not many women are here today. What safeguards are in place to protect the company's infrastructure and equipment?
TH	No development program can work without the involvement of women. KMT has security arrangements that comply with the Voluntary Principles. However is important to communicate more effectively with the communities. KMT will do this through the PLC.
Victor Kalend	I praise the work of KMT but why should we come back to these meetings and ask the same questions and get the same answers?
TH	In the development of the ESIA and management plans consultation is essential. All previous consultation has had value in this context.
Mwanza Kasongo	How is KMT going to help prevent AIDS and Malaria?
TH	KMT has a Malaria programme, and it will also address HIV/AIDS. Awareness and access to screening are important. KMT will provide facilities and programs for treatment. These programmes are under development.
Tridon Ngoy	It is good for KMT to build a new road, will there be any other contribution to the national road?
TH	We are aware that many other mines make a contribution to road maintenance, which is appropriate. We are not aware of any current plans to the proposed Solwezi road. It would be appropriate for users to contribute.

<b>Kingamyambo Musonoi Tailings Project</b>	
<b>Stakeholders</b>	Local village representatives
<b>Date, Time, Venue</b>	3 April 2008, 09h30, Kamimbi Village
<b>Purpose</b>	The purpose of this meeting was to inform the participants about the updates and developments to the Kingamyambo Musonoi Tailings project, and to specifically highlight the changes made by First Quantum Minerals.
<b>Present</b>	Tim Hart (SRK), Jean-Pierre Mwabi (KMT), Andrew Hart (SRK)
<b>Introduction</b>	
TH made a presentation using posters.	

Chef Kamimbi	The duration of the mine life was 50 years, it has now been reduced to 23. Can you explain why and has the government allowed this?
TH	The new process will mine both the Kingamyambo and Musonoi simultaneously. The overall benefits should be similar, but realized over a shorter period. It remains important that local government and chiefs consider economic development opportunities in this context.
Chef Kamimbi	It was mentioned that 40% of taxes should come back to local level, if it is returned will the villages see any benefit? If the foundation is controlled by town people the villages will not benefit.
TH	It is the responsibility of all mining companies that benefits of their operations reach the communities. It is very important that benefits reach the villages through the foundation. For this to happen representation is required.
Question	It will be better for the company to manage the money of the foundation. Many people have talked here but no one is ever hired. We suggest asking the Chef for a list of candidates and companies can choose from this list.
TH	Representation is very important and is necessary to make the foundation effective. KMT have made a commitment to hire locally. Consultation with Chefs is one way to put this into practice.
Question	Will FQM take people from the villages for the foundation, or will they provide their own people?
TH	There will be a social fund which KMT will audit, a management committee which will be represented by KMT and local stakeholders, and a general assembly that will be a forum for wider participation.
Francois Mukasa	Despite the company being on the land of Chef Kamimbi, people are not employed from here. We want the company to hire our young people.
	I suggest village relocation happens during the dry season.
	We have not seen anyone taking dust readings in our village.
TH	It has taken 4 years for the mine to start, therefore not much has happened. Think it is important for the mining companies to find an appropriate way to secure jobs from the villages.
	I agree that relocation should occur during the dry season.
	Dust monitoring will resume, it is important to establish whether mining has an adverse effect on dust levels
Question	According to me it is a good thing for the company to be in contact with people, not through a foundation.
TH	Noted. The PLC will be a key mechanism for engagement.
Village women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need purer water;</li> <li>• Electricity;</li> <li>• School for the children;</li> <li>• Health care centre;</li> <li>• Husbands need jobs (have to wait too long);</li> <li>• Skills/training centre for women.</li> </ul>
TH	It is important for communities to organize themselves; this will help them to coordinate with the foundation. Such community committees have been very successful in villages at Tenke Fungurume.
Chef Kamimbi	Everybody needs jobs, yet it is also important to have a structure to teach people how to do different jobs. When the mine closes then we can keep on living, have different options.

	Suggest we start with one need such as water.
TH	The suggestion has been noted, I agree that skills development is very important.
Methodist Pastor	After listening to the comments, the issue of jobs is very important in Kamimbi because people are very poor and have no schooling, therefore will be grateful for any help.
	If nothing is put into practice people are going to speculate.
TH	We want to hear are you planning on starting with water or electricity?
	These are all important comments; I agree it is important for KMT to start with something. They plan to start with the supply of water.
Chef Samukonga	In the past companies used to provide food for Chef Kamimbi, KMT have given nothing. In cases of displacement it would be better to replace assets than to of supply money.
TH	Suggestions have been noted, I agree that replacement is often better than giving money.

<b>Kingamyambo Musonoi Tailings Project</b>	
<b>Stakeholders</b>	Government Officials
<b>Date, Time, Venue</b>	4 April 2008, 14h30, Park Hotel
<b>Purpose</b>	The purpose of this meeting was to inform the participants about the updates and developments to the Kingamyambo Musonoi Tailings project, and to specifically highlight the changes made by First Quantum Minerals.
<b>Present</b>	Tim Hart (SRK), Jean-Pierre Mwabi (KMT), Andrew Hart (SRK), Rudi Badenhorst (KMT), Andrew Spivey (FQM), Jeffrey Ovia (KMT)
<b>Introduction</b>	
TH made a presentation using posters and Powerpoint.	

Pascal Muhindo	I have four observations: firstly you are taking your power from a SNEL substation, are you not afraid of competition for this power?
JO	Power is a problem; however we are busy providing means to SNEL to improve production and transmission of electricity.
Pascal Muhindo	The use of trucks for transportation will cause noise and pose a risk to the people. Is there a management plan for transport?
TH	There has been a traffic study commissioned, and the ESMP will contain management measures for traffic (safety, movement, dust)
Pascal Muhindo	The use of trucks will produce noise and have a negative impact on pollution. Is there any plan to reduce the impact of noise?
AS	This is not a typical mining operation; therefore there will be a lot less noise generated. We will establish a nursery near the plant site and plant indigenous trees along the roads to help reduce noise.
Pascal Muhindo	The hydro metallurgic procedure uses reagents such as sulphuric acid. What measures have been taken to manage this?
RB	We will have a state of the art acid plant that will capture 98.8% of gas emissions. This complies with international standards. This plant will be in a restricted area, and the acid will be contained and monitored. There are safety procedures in case of accidental spillage.
Prof. Banza	Effluents will be put into the Luilu river which flows into the Lualaba. All mining operations are doing this which causes accumulation and environmental damage. Is there not another procedure?
TH	The Luilu is already badly damaged, but it remains important for companies to limit further

	pollution. The ESIA has studied the dynamics of the Luilu and Lualaba carefully, and management measures have been developed on this basis. In the medium term mining companies need to work together to improve the system.
RB	There will only be effluents pumped into the river after two years. Furthermore the quality of the effluent has been greatly improved due to the new process <sup>2</sup>
Prof. Banza	The new tailings dam will still contain various elements such as iron, how will you prevent these elements from going back into the ground?
AS	The company will spend a lot of money to prevent ionization. Analysis shows that the tailings will be clean and according to IFC and DRC guidelines will be classified as a low risk substance.
RB	Geochemical characterization and leach testing have been conducted therefore there is little chance of mineral migration.
Prof. Banza	Was the direction of the wind taken into account when the tailings dam was designed?
TH	In the early stages of project planning there were several tailings site options that considered a variety of locational criteria. Specialists have modeled possible air quality around the site, and management procedures have been developed.
Leon Amisi	I am not encouraged by the procedure to deposit waste in new tailings dam, this will affect the underground water.
TH	There have been very detailed studies of water, air etc. done by specialists in the ESIA, these assessments have been reviewed by the Department for the Protection of the Mining Environment and international organizations.
Leon Amisi	How areas of old tailings be rehabilitated?
AS	90% of tailings will be removed from the Musonoi, it will then be flooded to create a reservoir. The Kingamyambo facility will be revegetated.
Nestor Wasa	You are no longer going to use railways; did you consult with the railway people to come to this decision? Companies should use rail and rehabilitate it.
JO	Rail would be preferable but is too expensive and slow. However, we do plan to use rail in future projects.
Arthur Tshitad	I propose that you use decant ponds for the effluent, then you can recycle and reuse this water.
TH	KMT plans to reuse the majority of water used; only a small quantity will be exported into the environment.
Elvie Kasongo	What chance does the project have of decreasing the pollution in the Luilu?
RB	This will be best done if the companies come together. The common shareholder Gecamines could play a role here.
Elvie Kasongo	What is the short term plan for air pollution?
TH	The plant will be built to the highest international standards therefore from the outset pollution will be controlled. Management plans have been developed in this regard..
Elvie Kasongo	What will happen when the mine closes?
TH	The overall management plan includes a rehabilitation and closure plan that considers various factors resulting from closure. This plan will be elaborated during the life of the mine.

<sup>2</sup> Disposal of effluent in the Luilu River is no longer an option.

Elie Lwamba	People will lose crops and relocation will have to occur, but what about vegetation that is lost?
AS	It is unavoidable that there will be vegetation lost, however the area is already degraded. The company will set up a nursery and plant grass and indigenous trees in the area.

## Appendix F

### Attendance Registers April 2008

ATTENDANCE REGISTER: Local Government, Mayors Office Kolwezi, 1 April 2008

NAME	SURNAME	COMMUNITY/ ORGANISATION	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS	CONTACT DETAILS
Israel	Boduko	DGM/Kolwezi	Chef de Poste	596 30 Juin	0997218667
Georges	Ligbolo	ATIMTS	Adm. de terre	Mutshatsha	0995553696
Yoma	Mukoko	Auditorat Militaire	Magistrate	Hotel Lualaba	0815981446
Nathan	Icabange	Burial	Chef de SCE	251 Av Juin	0997116381
Crispin	Kibambe	ACP	Journalist	135 Av Juin	0810634627
J.P.	Dianda	Research bureau, Mayor's office	Chef de Bureau	117 Av Kanina	0814039294
Isaac	Mwamba	High court	President	345 Pavriers	0814850515
Thomas	Mbang-Kajil	Deputy Bougmestre, Manika	Deputy Bougmestre, Manika	2006 Kabila Rd	0819471544
Maurice	Ilunga	Redoca	CRG	M/Office	0818156722
Bendict	Ndembo	PNC/KZI	Major s3 PNC	ETAT Major Av Kasavaubu	0997146635
Juvenal	Isaza	Commune de Dilala	BGM/Dilala	Commune de Dilala	0997049626
Kihuya	Menard	ANR	Officer	Commune de Dilala	0998820916
John	Tshala	Delegate AT MTS	Chef de Quartier	Mutshatsha	0814763633

ATTENDANCE REGISTER: Chef Kazembe, KMT Office Kolwezi, 1 April 2008

NAME	SURNAME	COMMUNITY/ ORGANISATION	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS	CONTACT DETAILS
Kazembe	Kisanga Makonga	Groupelement Kazembe	Chef de Groupelement	Groupelement Kazembe	0817368527
Kantwe	Makonga	"	"	"	None

## ATTENDANCE REGISTER: Chef Tshala, KMT Office Kolwezi, 1 April 2008

NAME	SURNAME	COMMUNITY/ ORGANISATION	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS	CONTACT DETAILS
Victor	Bhala Kalumbu	Tshala	Chef de Terre	Tshala	0810595377
Jean-Marie	Kibungu Mushirwe	Tshala	Sec/Tshala	"	0810209983
Eduard	Misenga Konde	Tshala	Counselor	"	None

## ATTENDANCE REGISTER: Chef Kamimbi, KMT Office Kolwezi, 1 April, 2008

NAME	SURNAME	COMMUNITY/ ORGANISATION	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS	CONTACT DETAILS
Chef	Kamimbi	Terre Kamimbi	Chef de Terre	Village Kamimbi	0995218412
Noe	Tshalumuna	Kamimbi	Director	1A, Rue Monteurs Cite GCM, Luilu	0997122339
Boniface	Kashala	Kamimbi	Paysan	Village Kamimbi	0810988669

## ATTENDANCE REGISTER: Local Government Officials, The Forum Kolwezi, 2 April 2008

NAME	SURNAME	COMMUNITY/ ORGANISATION	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS	CONTACT DETAILS
Katombe	Mulongoy	SAESSCAM	ADM	359 AV des Manguiers	0998862232
Mulaji	Sammy	EMAK	Vice President	62 Av du College	0817614229
Kabong	Dinbu	Education	Education Administrator	Not Specified	0812799967
Ilunga	Mutabala	Agriculture	Chef de cellule	46A Maindombe	0997131735
Mukaz	Mbumb	Urban planning	Chef de Service	977 Av Kasavubu	0997115940

## ATTENDANCE REGISTER: Civil Society and NGO's, The Forum Kolwezi, 2 April 2008

NAME	SURNAME	COMMUNITY/ ORGANISATION	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS	CONTACT DETAILS
Yav	Mbay-Jose	Civil society, Comite de Commercent	Vendor	3 Av Luence	0813715955
Keta	Mujinga	Vendor in Manika market	Vendor	3 Av Maniket	0813212161
Kazadi	Roza	Vendor in Manika market	Vendor- tomatoes	40 Av Luena	0813809484
Mwange	Kungwa	Chef de CONDIFFA	Mayor's office	9 Av Nutoshi	0995469086
Paulin	Sanbumba	Eglise de NOIR en Afrique	Not Specified	Av Mitvabay	0997168718
Bernard	Mutonkol	Journalist	Mayor's office	26 Av de'angel	0997805660
Guy-Marie	Mabaka	Journalist	T.V.C.K.	Q. Latin	0810848460
Victor	Kaleng	Civil society	President	Not Specified	0997111569
Wannes	Verbeek	NGO Aderi, Kolwezi	Expat working abroad	1137 Av Ikuku	0995361837
Kapele	Georges	NGO BDD Kolwezi	Populariser	307 Av du college	0814085198
Tridon	Ngoy	ONG BDOM Kolwezi	Secretary	325 Av Kapanga	0810671984
Kamwanya	Annie	Eco-Dev Kolwezi	Secretary		
Ilunga	Shikala	CEP church	Preacher	752, Lufuna	0814530985
Muepu	Youssof	Muslim mosque	Counselor	16 Av Soko	0995412532
Tathy	Cishimbi	CMKK	R.P	1299 Av Lusanga	0811409250
Mwanza	Kasongo	Chef de Quartier Luilu	Chef de Quarter	36A Av Musonoi	0990590322
Mutongo	Kakisa	Chef Tshala	Member	Village Tshala	None
Nyembo	Kibeya	Mayor's office	Journalist	Not Specified	0812199845
Mayomba	Nsenga	La Verite newspaper	Cameraman	Mayor's office	0814080089

## ATTENDANCE REGISTER: Government Officials, Park Hotel Lubumbashi, 4 April 2008

NAME	SURNAME	COMMUNITY/ ORGANISATION	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS	CONTACT DETAILS
Elie	Lwamba	Governorate	Technical Consultant	Not Specified	0810029467 <a href="mailto:elielwamba@hotmail.com">elielwamba@hotmail.com</a>
Banza	Lubaba	UNILU	Professor	Not Specified	0995258703
Rudi	Badenhorst	KMT	Director	Kolwezi	0819993050
Jeffrey	Ovian	KMT	Director	Not Specified	<a href="mailto:Jeffrey.ovian@fqml.com">Jeffrey.ovian@fqml.com</a>
Nestor	Wassa	Provincial Mining department	Technical Consultant	Not Specified	0997022957
Andrew	Spivey	FQM	Director	Kolwezi	0966784906
Muhindo	Songe	DPEM	Director	Kinshasa	0815201967
Israel	Zito	La Griffe newspaper	Journalist	Lubumbashi	0995671122
Muyumba	Nyange	Ultimatum newspaper	Journalist	Lubumbashi	0997241488
Lynx	Kanyenya	Le Cyclone newspaper	Journalist	Lubumbashi	0995224456
Leon	Amisi	Katanga Mines Division	Civil Servant	Lubumbashi	0997112898
Elvie	Kasongo	Mining police	2 <sup>nd</sup> Adm	Lubumbashi	0997018029
Evelyne	Mwelu	ASFIPSI	Provincial Director	Lubumbashi	0997097944
Richard	Robinson	PACT	National representative	Lubumbashi	0815100101
Eve	Thompson	PACT	Consultant	Lubumbashi	0819507118
Kalo	Ka Kalo	Environment Division	Civil Servant	Lubumbashi	0998754555
Tshitad	Arthur	Environment Division	Civil Servant	Lubumbashi	0997025391
Merry	Mpanga	Journal de Limier	President	Lubumbashi	0990501074
Salima	Kabagambe	SADC	Consultant	Sabenh blv Appt 9	Interpol- Kinshasa

## ATTENDANCE REGISTER: Public Liaison Committee, KMT Office, Kolwezi, 1 April 2008

NAME	SURNAME	COMMUNITY/ ORGANISATION	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS	CONTACT DETAILS
Samuel	Kilonda	Church representative	Pastor	2113, Mangi Av	0810029467 <a href="mailto:elielwamba@hotmail.com">elielwamba@hotmail.com</a>
Therese	Mutombo	Women representative	NGO	2082, Mangi Av	0995258703
Mafo	Tshihinga	EMAK	PDT	240, Sokele	0819993050
Chef	Samukonga	Village chief	Chef	Unclear	<a href="mailto:Jeffrey.ovian@fqml.com">Jeffrey.ovian@fqml.com</a>
Crispin	Kibambe	ACP/Press	Journalist	135, 30 Juin Av	0997022957

## Appendix G

### Discussion Points from Capacity Building Workshops, May 2006

The following were the key topics discussed and debated in the Lubumbashi workshop:

- *The challenges related to the implementation of the Mining Code.* There was broad recognition of the gap between the intent of the code and current practice. The transition from pre-code practices to the new regulatory context was discussed, and it was noted that the KMT ESIA and ESMP had set a high standard. Some participants asked whether DPEM would be able and willing to carry this standard through to other mining projects. Suggestions regarding the improved roll-out of the Code included awareness building, ensuring competence and capacity in key areas of government responsibility (including monitoring), and securing the cooperation and buy-in of business and civil society.
- *The management of artisanal mining, and the role of the Mining Code in this context.* It was felt by some that the Mining Code should be more explicit regarding consultation and mediation between mining companies and artisanal mining interests. A range of views on methods to manage conflicting interests between companies and artisanal miners emerged, including: relocation by government of “illegal” miners; finding non-mining livelihood alternatives for artisanal miners (including farming); consultation and mediation. In general, participants felt that government has a role in clarifying its policy regarding artisanal miners, but that specific situations will have to be managed in their contexts.
- *The upgrading of access roads, state responsibility in this regard, and implications for the Kolwezi Tailings Project.* In general, the responsibility of the state was recognized, but many pointed to capacity and resource limitations that might delay or stop state-led road upgrading initiatives. Several participants underlined the expectation that the project would move into implementation soon, and asked whether speedy solutions to the road issue could be found. Further open discussion between government and mining companies was advocated.
- *The balance between international good practice in mining and the realities of mining in the DRC.* Building awareness of international good practice was generally endorsed, but two areas of concern emerged. In the context of the first, it was felt that non-IFC projects would not be subject to adequate scrutiny, and hence that good practice would be avoided. The IFC noted that many banks are now adopting its standards, and that this should promote wider and improved compliance. The second concern was that the standards required of KMT have the potential to slow development in the DRC.

The following were the key topics discussed in the Kolwezi workshop:

- *The direct benefits of the Project in terms of jobs.* Several commentators remarked that around 700 jobs would have a relatively small impact on the local economy. It was noted that these jobs would generate a variety of secondary economic flows, and that a significant number of local households would benefit.
- *The potential for friction with communities and artisanal miners.* It was noted that KMT has consulted extensively with communities, and that relationships were generally good. The IFC commented that they would not have participated had there been friction.

- *The Mining Code and KMT performance in this regard.* DPEM noted that the Mining Code should be seen in the context of a process of legal reform. Participants asked whether KMT had been unfairly pushed to deliver a high standard of documentation and performance. DPEM said that KMT were setting a good example of implementation of the Code, and that they had been congratulated.
- *Kolwezi access roads.* It was suggested that KMT might have undertaken to repair access roads, seeking a tax rebate in compensation. In discussion it was suggested that government should take responsibility for road infrastructure. It was also noted that KMT is not the only mining venture requiring good access to markets.
- *The functioning of the Foundation and appropriate representation therein.* The following were agreed:
  - That an interim structure with strong KMT guidance and oversight would precede the full Foundation.
  - That the Public Liaison Committee should be established first, and that this structure should assist with tasks leading to the establishment of the Foundation.

## Appendix H

### Representation on the Public Liaison Committee

Interest Group	Nominated Representatives	Key Contact Person
Villages and Customary Chiefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samuel Mujinga Tshinguza</li> <li>Samukonga Kasongo (<i>Chef de Village Samukonga</i>)</li> <li>Nkonga Kyembe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samukonga Kasongo</li> </ul>
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hyppolyte Kabayo (Development NGOs)</li> <li>Maitre Chantal Kamin (Human Rights and Civic Education)</li> <li>Richard Kalumba (Protection of Women and Children)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hyppolyte Kabayo</li> </ul>
State Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dr Alex Ngudu</li> <li>Madeleine Kyungu</li> <li>Samba Ndodji</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samba Ndodji</li> </ul>
Churches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pastor Samuel Kilonda (Church of Israel)</li> <li>Pastor Shikala Ilunga (45<sup>th</sup> ECC Community)</li> <li>Deacon Edouard Tshawe (Kimbanguiste Church)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pastor Samuel Kilonda</li> </ul>
Press and Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crispin Kibambe Nembo (ACP)</li> <li>Mme Sabua Wanga (RCL)</li> <li>Chouchou Ilunga Lenge (Malkia)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crispin Kibambe Nembo</li> </ul>
EMAK and Unions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mafo Tshihinda (EMAK)</li> <li>Kayembe Tshinat (co-ordinator for artisanal miners)</li> <li>Muzakam (Chairman of Inter-Syndicat)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mafo Tshihinda</li> </ul>
Schools and Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Schools (to be named after consultation)</li> <li>François Museba Ngandu (IST)</li> <li>University (to be named after consultation)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>François Museba Ngandu</li> </ul>
Gécamines / REGIDESO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ferdinand Kayumba (Gécamines)</li> <li>Mme Hélène Kayakeza (Gécamines)</li> <li>Honoré Kyondwa (REGIDESO)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Honoré Kyondwa</li> </ul>
Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thérèse Mutombo (ARDERI)</li> <li>Maguy Kasimba Mwange</li> <li>Anastasie Kamwanya Lumuna</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thérèse Mutombo</li> </ul>

## Appendix I

### Summary of Issues from Public Consultation

#### Summary of Issues identified during the 2004 Public Consultation process<sup>3</sup>.

Issue	Summary of issue	Stakeholder who raised the issue	How this issue has been addressed in the ESIA/ESMP
<b>POLLUTION/CONTAMINATION</b>			
<b>Air pollution</b>			
	<p>Katanga province already has a lot of mining activities which have polluted large areas of the province. The existing water and air pollution levels need to be checked before the proposed project starts.</p> <p>The project needs to determine whether the retreatment of the tailings will result in additional substances in the new tailings that may be harmful to the local population.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Departments</li> </ul>	<p>An air quality specialist study and a water specialist study have investigated baseline air and water quality conditions as part of the Environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA), and made predictions of future air and water quality.</p> <p>An Air Quality Management Plan has been developed.</p> <p>The geochemistry of the new tailings has been investigated as part of the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) and the water management study. A Water Management Plan has been developed, and there will also be a Tailings Dam Management Plan</p>
	The Kolwezi environment has already been polluted by past Gécamines activities in the area. The pollution from the proposed project needs to be determined as part of the baseline studies and the long-term effects included in the ESIA. Historical environmental problems need to be separated from potential problems that may arise from the proposed project in order to protect Kingamyambo Musonoi Tailings SARL (KMT) from later claims regarding e.g. Silicosis, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Departments</li> </ul>	<p>A Phase II Audit has been undertaken to quantify existing levels of pollution in the concession area caused by historic mining activities.</p> <p>Baseline specialist studies have also investigated current pollution levels on the proposed footprint areas and concession area as part of the ESIA. Models have been developed to predict the pollution that may result from the proposed mining activities.</p>
Dispersion of air pollution	The distance that air pollution could spread if there is a spillage, needs to be investigated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Departments</li> </ul>	The response to an emergency of this nature is assessed and addressed as part of the Emergency Preparedness Plan, Annex C of the ESMP
Safety precautions related to toxic emissions	The release of toxic gases during operations is a concern. KMT needs to indicate how it proposes to reduce the potential dangers of these toxic gases and government also needs to control the release of such gases during operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil Society</li> </ul>	<p>An environmental and social management plan (ESMP) has been developed which contains an Air Quality Management Plan to ensure that the necessary precautions are taken during operations to minimize the release of toxic gases into the atmosphere.</p> <p>Releases will be minimized through the project design.</p> <p>Health and safety issues are discussed in Annex A to the ESMP,</p>

<sup>3</sup> This table refers to Congo Mineral Developments (CMD). CMD was a wholly-owned subsidiary of the previous holding company, Adastra Minerals.

Issue	Summary of issue	Stakeholder who raised the issue	How this issue has been addressed in the ESIA/ESMP
			Labour & Working Conditions, Community Health & Safety which includes occupational health issues.
<b>General contamination and pollution</b>			
Environmental and health risks	Problems with people's vision have been recorded in this area. The basis for these problems needs to be reviewed by the proposed project. The impact of gases that may escape from the proposed mining on the soil and air need to be determined.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Departments</li> </ul>	Existing health problems are not within the scope of the proposed project. The project has been designed to ensure that health problems are not created. Pre-employment medicals will be given to people to enable monitoring of employees health. This is detailed in Annex A of the ESMP Specialist air and soils studies have investigated the potential impact of gases as part of ESIA.
Toxicity of new tailings and plant effluent	The deposition of the new tailings in the Samukonga area is a concern since the tailings are toxic and will have harmful impacts for the local inhabitants and their livestock. The negative impacts associated with the new plant and its implications for the local communities are of concern.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected Communities</li> </ul>	The new tailings will have much lower levels of copper and cobalt than the existing tailings. The potential impacts of the new tailings dam and plant are reported in the ESIA.
Pollution from project tailings	The composition of the tailings after retreatment needs to be specified. Of particular concern is whether there will be any additional harmful substances after this process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NGOs</li> </ul>	The composition of the tailings and the potential impacts of this are provided in the ESIA.
Mode of transport for toxic materials	The most appropriate mode of transport for toxic materials needs to be investigated to avoid any impacts on local communities and the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Government</li> </ul>	Transport studies and reagent supplies have been considered in the DFS and the implications of these included in the ESIA. The options are discussed in Chapter 3 of the ESIA.
Mitigation of impacts related to pollution	Will KMT mitigate the effects of pollution on the local population?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Customary Authorities</li> </ul>	Specialist studies as part of ESIA include mitigation measures for all potential impacts the project may have.  Mitigation measures are discussed in detail in the ESMP and the seven management plans which accompany it.  KMT will only be involved in mitigating pollution caused by its project activities. The existing pollution due to the deposition of tailings on the Kingamyambo tailings dam and Musonoi River will be removed.
Air and water pollution	The pollution of water and air needs to be covered in detail in the ESIA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NGOs</li> </ul>	As part of the ESIA, an air quality specialist study and a water specialist study have investigated baseline air and water quality conditions and the specialists have predicted the impact of the proposed project on air and water. Management measures have been proposed to prevent or mitigate any impacts.
<b>Water pollution</b>			
Current and historical water pollution levels	Katanga province already has a lot of mining activities which have polluted large areas of the province. The existing water pollution levels need to be checked before the proposed project starts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Departments</li> </ul>	A water specialist study has investigated baseline water quality conditions as part of the ESIA and established what water pollution may result from the proposed operations.

Issue	Summary of issue	Stakeholder who raised the issue	How this issue has been addressed in the ESIA/ESMP
	The project needs to determine whether the retreatment of the tailings will result in additional substances in the new tailings that may be harmful to the local population.		
Dispersion of water pollution	The distance that water pollution could spread if there is a spillage needs to be investigated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Departments</li> </ul>	The response to an emergency of this nature is assessed and addressed as part of the Emergency Preparedness Plan, Annex C of the ESMP
Environmental pollution – water and waste	Environmental considerations must take into account that the project will involve chemical processes using sulphuric acid which will be deposited in the environment. Water pH levels need to be controlled since water sources in the area will be affected by acid deposits. The waste from the plant needs to be treated before it is deposited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Departments</li> <li>Gécamines</li> </ul>	<p>As part of the ESIA, a water specialist study has investigated baseline water quality conditions and the specialists have predicted the impact of the proposed project on water. Management measures have been proposed to prevent, mitigate and manage any impacts as part of the ESMP.</p> <p>The DFS has investigated the details of plant operations. Management controls are provided in the ESMP.</p>
	<p>KMT's deposition of new tailings into the Musonoi River and its subsequent pollution as well as pollution from other parties' future activities in the area is of concern.</p> <p>The impacts of tailings on the river need to be determined. There need to be techniques in place to ensure that water pollution will be minimized.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil Society</li> <li>Artisanal Miners</li> <li>Local Government</li> <li>Government Departments</li> </ul>	<p>There will be no further deposition of waste and/or tailings into the Musonoi River, by mining operations, in accordance with the Mining Code.</p> <p>KMT has no control over pollution coming into the Musonoi from other sources outside of its activities.</p> <p>The water specialist study proposes mitigation measures to minimize pollution as specified by the Mining Code and the IFC Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook.</p>
	The presence of uranium in the Musonoi River and the possibility of further uranium contamination in the new tailings once they have been retreated is a concern.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Artisanal Miners</li> </ul>	A radiology specialist study has been undertaken as part of Phase II Audit and the findings of this study are reported on in the ESIA.
Groundwater contamination	<p>Recharge to the water table needs to be investigated in terms of the effect it will have on the dambo (wetlands).</p> <p>KMT will be extracting some water from the ground water aquifers. At the moment the river is polluted but the water in the water table is not polluted. New recharge in the area will affect the current levels of pollution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Departments</li> </ul>	<p>This issue has been investigated in the ESIA as part of the ground water specialist study as well as in the water pollution assessment which is part of the Phase II Audit.</p> <p>The fauna and flora specialist study has also investigated the value of the dambo and linking this to the potential social and biophysical impacts caused by changes to the dambo.</p>
Impacts on surface water quality	The water quality of the Musonoi River after the tailings have been removed is of concern.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Government</li> </ul>	<p>This issue has been investigated in the ESIA as part of the water specialist study as well as in the water pollution assessment which is part of the Phase II Audit.</p> <p>Water discharged from any project facility into the Musonoi will be treated if necessary. The proposed project cannot, however, control the discharge of wastes from other non-project sources into the river.</p>

Issue	Summary of issue	Stakeholder who raised the issue	How this issue has been addressed in the ESIA/ESMP
<b>Soil contamination</b>			
Contamination of soil	Pollution of soil from the Sulphuric Acid Plant needs to be investigated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Customary Authorities</li> </ul>	<p>This issue has been investigated in the ESIA as part of the soil specialist study.</p> <p>The DFS specifies the most appropriate process operations to avoid or minimize pollution from the plant. These controls are very strict and will result in minimal pollution from the S plant.</p>
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>			
	The company needs to have policies for distributing potable water to the local community if the water table is already contaminated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Departments</li> </ul>	<p>KMT cannot be held responsible for existing water pollution problems based on past mining activities in the area.</p> <p>The ground water specialist study has investigated the existing water pollution levels in the area as part of the baseline description for the ESIA and the Phase II Audit.</p> <p>The SIA has also investigated the existing sources of water to the local community.</p>
	The impact of the proposed project on the water supply to local people needs to be investigated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Departments</li> </ul>	<p>The specialist water study has investigated these potential impacts as part of ESIA and mitigation measures developed in the ESMP.</p> <p>The SIA has also investigated the existing sources of water to the local community.</p> <p>Water sources have been determined and if negatively affected the communities will be provided with an alternative source. This is included in the Water Management Plan of the ESMP.</p>
	<p>Since the removal of the tailings from the Musonoi River will reduce the water levels in the area the project should add water at the source of the river so that the existing water supply is not reduced by the project.</p> <p>Many villagers rely on ground water to soak their cassava. If the ground water levels drop due to the removal of the tailings from the Musonoi River they will no longer be able to do this. If water is lost from their area the project will need to resettle the villagers of Kipepa.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Customary Authorities</li> <li>Affected Communities</li> </ul>	<p>The water specialist study has investigated how existing water levels may change and an impact assessment has been carried out as part of the ESIA.</p>

Issue	Summary of issue	Stakeholder who raised the issue	How this issue has been addressed in the ESIA/ESMP
	Before the project can start there needs to be a system of control set in place to assist with establishing the water table levels and to allow comparisons with conditions once the project activities begin.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gécamines</li> </ul>	<p>The specialist water study has investigated the baseline surface and ground water conditions over a year.</p> <p>On-going monitoring will also be undertaken once the project starts. This is detailed in the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESMP).</p>
	KMT needs to be innovative in the way that it proposes treating water. It needs to ensure that all water will be purified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Departments</li> <li>Affected Communities</li> </ul>	KMT cannot ensure that the water entering the Musonoi River above the concession area will have been treated. However, water entering the Musonoi from the plant will be treated to a standard acceptable to the World Bank Group.
<b>FAUNA AND FLORA</b>			
Protection of flora	Metallophytes (plants adapted to growing on soils/rock rich in metals) found in the area need to be protected and used for remediation at a later stage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Departments</li> </ul>	The occurrence of metallophytes will be investigated as part of the flora specialist study conducted by Professor Malaisse. It is highly unlikely that the area can be returned to its original condition. However, rehabilitation using metallophyte species will be considered as part of the conceptual closure plan as required by the Mining Regulations. The Closure Plan is included as Annex E of the ESMP.
	Fish, frogs and birds have already been lost from the Musonoi River and Kolwezi area due to Gécamines mining activities. Will the project return the river and its ecology to its original condition?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil Society</li> <li>Artisanal Miners</li> <li>Customary Authorities</li> </ul>	The fauna and flora specialist study conducted by Professor Malaisse has investigated these aspects as part of ESIA impact assessment. Revegetation of the banks of the Musonoi River will be investigated in more detail as part of Annex E of the ESMP, the Rehabilitation and Closure Plan.
	There is the understanding that even if the Musonoi River flows again the fish, birds and plants will not return as they have all already been lost.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected Communities</li> </ul>	It is highly unlikely that the area can be returned to its original condition. However, rehabilitation will be considered as part of the conceptual closure plan as required by the Mining Regulations. The Closure Plan is included as Annex E of the ESMP.
<b>SOCIAL</b>			
<b>Compensation</b>			
	The effects of the project on the local population need to be investigated especially regarding the loss of their fields and how they will be compensated for this. Compensation for the people who are going to be displaced from their lands needs to be organized by KMT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Departments</li> <li>Civil Society</li> <li>Artisanal Miners</li> <li>Government Departments</li> </ul>	Compensation will be managed in a consulted and robust framework called a Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan (LACP). This will be prepared in accordance with international standards, and will seek to secure a negotiated response to displacement impacts. All compensation will be in line with DRC and international requirements.
	The people who will lose their land need to be consulted directly instead of only consulting with the chiefs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NGOs</li> <li>Affected Communities</li> <li>Customary Authorities</li> </ul>	
	Cash (financial) compensation for the loss of crops is inadequate. The project needs to provide people who lose their fields with alternative fields where they can grow their crops.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected Communities</li> <li>Customary Authorities</li> </ul>	

Issue	Summary of issue	Stakeholder who raised the issue	How this issue has been addressed in the ESIA/ESMP
	The loss of land, which is used as an income supplement by people who are poorly paid in their salaried jobs, is an issue. Without this additional income they will not be able to feed their children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Affected Communities</li></ul>	
	The value and compensation of fields that are currently lying fallow is a concern. Cassava fields may remain unplanted for between 1-3 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Affected Communities</li></ul>	
	The method of compensation for people who lose their fields is a concern.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Affected Communities</li></ul>	
	Chief Kamimbi will assist in the resettlement of people who lose their cassava fields due to the new tailings dam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Affected Communities</li></ul>	
	There is mistrust that people will only be paid a once-off value e.g. for the number of mangoes currently on the tree instead of the future value the tree would have.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Affected Communities</li></ul>	
<b>Artisanal Mining</b>			
Loss of concession area to the youths involved in artisanal mining	Many youths are involved in artisanal mining activities in the concession area and do not go to school. It is important to provide primary education to the young in particular. It is important for KMT to assist the existing Gécamines schools so that they can absorb as many children as possible. The schools in UZK could also be taken over by KMT in order to improve them. The company needs to take the needs of these youths into consideration and consult the NGOs who deal with issues concerning the youths. Many of these children cannot afford to go to school and dig for heterogenite in order to obtain funds for schooling. They will be displaced from the concession area and have no source of income. These youths will be expecting jobs from the project if they are displaced from their land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Civil Society</li><li>Gécamines</li></ul>	KMT will not be developing schools or providing employment to underage people as per their employment policy. However through their Community Development Plan and the Kolwezi Foundation they may be able to assist some schools if these are identified as a priority by the communities.
Loss of livelihoods – to artisanal miners in concession area	The loss of livelihood by people who currently depend on the concession area is a concern. The diggers have made tunnels to the heterogenite; will they be compensated for the tunnels? Replacement jobs need to be offered to artisanal miners in the concession area who will lose their livelihoods as a result of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Artisanal Miners</li><li>Affected Communities</li></ul>	CMD will not be mining heterogenite, only tailings and the company will not be providing compensation for the tunnels. The Social Impact Assessment has investigated the potential impacts of the project on the artisanal miners in the concession area and strategies for dealing with the miners are proposed in the ESMP.

Issue	Summary of issue	Stakeholder who raised the issue	How this issue has been addressed in the ESIA/ESMP
Impact on diggers in the concession area	Although the artisanal miners do have a right to mine and sell their product KMT’s activities should not be hindered by the presence of artisanal miners within the concession area. The artisanal miners need to be moved so that they can conduct their activities outside the concession area. The State needs to explain the change in mining conditions to the artisanal miners at this early stage to prevent problems developing later when KMT starts operating. The State needs to find a solution and implement this quickly to ensure stability during the project. EMAK and Gécamines need to be sensitized to this.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Government Departments</li></ul>	
	Artisanal miners currently mining the concession area may need to be resettled. Measures need to be put in place as to how to resettle them. There is a process for moving artisanal miners off the concession area that will need to be followed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Gécamines</li></ul>	
	Since the artisanal miners are working in the concession area illegally, Chief Kamimbi has offered his assistance when they need to be relocated to another area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Customary Authorities</li></ul>	
Social investment			
Nature of investment	KMT needs to specify what social investment will be taking place in the area and what its philanthropic intentions for the area are.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Government Departments</li><li>Artisanal Miners</li></ul>	
	Local community involvement in proposing ideas for social investment is necessary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Artisanal Miners</li></ul>	
Concern about investment	Gécamines did not provide social benefits to all people in the area there is the belief that the proposed project will not provide benefits to the local communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Affected Communities</li></ul>	
	Elitism should not be practiced by KMT. In the past Gécamines built schools but only a small minority of the local people benefited from these. If KMT builds schools they need to be open to everyone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Affected Communities</li></ul>	
	The project should benefit the local communities e.g. build houses for them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Affected Communities</li></ul>	
	Affected villagers are expecting the project to benefit the population of Kolwezi and the local chiefs. They would also like the project to build houses for them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Affected Communities</li></ul>	
	KMT needs to take into consideration the needs of the population and give their interests preference over those of the government. If white people come to receive the benefits of the area’s resources the local people also need to receive benefits from these activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Affected Communities</li></ul>	

Issue	Summary of issue	Stakeholder who raised the issue	How this issue has been addressed in the ESIA/ESMP
	The project needs to ensure that local people also obtain financial benefits from the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Departments</li> <li>NGOs -</li> <li>Civil Society</li> </ul>	
	<p>KMT needs to provide social benefits to the people living in the project area through the development of new infrastructure such as roads, hospitals and schools such as Gécamines developed in the past and the provision of services such as electricity, and running water.</p> <p>The development of secondary schools, similar to those in Zambia, is seen as preferential to the construction of primary schools.</p> <p>Chief Kamimbi and his village should obtain specific benefits since the project is taking place on his land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil Society</li> <li>Affected Communities</li> <li>Customary Authorities</li> </ul>	
Distrubution of social benefits	The development of infrastructure such as schools and hospitals requires maintenance and upkeep. Since KMT's primary concern is the retreatment of the tailings the local communities need to take responsibility for the upkeep and operations of any new infrastructure developed by the social fund.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected Communities</li> </ul>	
	There is a concern about whether the project's social funds will actually reach the local population and whether these people will have an opportunity to say how these funds are used to assist them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil Society</li> </ul>	A committee will be established that will be responsible for determining how the KMT Social Funds will be spent.. The committee will ensure that local representatives provide input into the relevant proposals e.g. health.
	A percentage of the Social Fund needs to be used for national education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Departments</li> </ul>	
	The Social Fund should be used to develop tree plantations to provide wood for building purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NGOs</li> </ul>	
	The project needs to develop transport and health infrastructure and recreation centers for the youth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil Society</li> </ul>	
	The project should also provide assistance to the radio stations in Kolwezi.		
Vulnerable groups -Benefits to the aged	There are many vulnerable groups of people around Kolwezi including the aged, who also need to benefit from the Social Fund and KMT's social investment. The aged also need to be consulted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gécamines</li> </ul>	
Assurance for infrastructure development	KMT should assure the community that infrastructure will be developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gécamines</li> </ul>	

Issue	Summary of issue	Stakeholder who raised the issue	How this issue has been addressed in the ESIA/ESMP
<b>Employment</b>			
Employment of youths	There are young people who are well trained but lack employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Society</li> </ul>	The DRC's Labour law (Code of Employment) will be respected by the company.
Gender issues	Are men and women eligible for the same jobs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Society</li> </ul>	
Implementation of Social Security Code for employees	The project needs to ensure that the Social Security Code is implemented for its employees. The project needs to contact the Departments of Labour and Social Security in this regard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government Departments</li> </ul>	
	KMT should employ the people who are farming in the area as labour for the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affected Communities</li> </ul>	
	The project needs to provide employment opportunities, particularly to people living in Samukinda village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affected Communities</li> </ul>	
	Local people from Kolwezi need to be given preference over people from Lubumbashi and Kinshasa for employment opportunities and local companies given preference for contracts on the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artisanal Miners - Local Government</li> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• Affected Communities</li> </ul>	
	The company needs to give preference, in terms of employment, to the villagers of Kamimbi and Chief Kamimbi needs to receive a 10% contribution for each of his villagers employed. The chief's authority needs to be respected since the project intends developing on the land that falls under his jurisdiction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customary Authorities</li> </ul>	
	The project needs to provide employment. There are many people in need of employment in the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affected Communities</li> </ul>	
	KMT's employment of someone who already had a job at Gécamines instead of employing some of the people who do not currently have jobs is an issue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affected Communities</li> </ul>	
	There is concern that KMT will use outside contractors instead of Kolwezi specialist expertise and Gécamines expertise for the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artisanal Miners</li> <li>• Local Government</li> </ul>	
	People who previously worked for AMFI and have specialist skills to offer would like to be given preference for jobs with the proposed project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affected Communities</li> </ul>	
Protection of underage children	Children under 18 need to be protected by the law and not employed by KMT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGOs –</li> </ul>	
	Transportation of tailings from the Musonoi River using mechanised equipment as opposed to using local labour is an issue as the number of jobs created for local people will be limited. People currently employed in the transportation of heterogenite in the area will no longer have jobs. People already working on the tailings (digging and transporting) should be employed by the project otherwise they will have no form of income.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artisanal Miners</li> <li>• Affected Communities</li> </ul>	
	Further employment opportunities related to transport and construction activities are anticipated as a result of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Government</li> </ul>	

Issue	Summary of issue	Stakeholder who raised the issue	How this issue has been addressed in the ESIA/ESMP
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Artisanal Miners</li> <li>Affected Communities</li> </ul>	
Employment benefits	KMT needs to provide benefits to employees, such as the provision of food, as was previously done by Gécamines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Government</li> </ul>	The previous paternalism practiced by Gécamines will not be practiced by KMT.
	EMAK would like to establish a partnership with KMT so that their products can be sold to KMT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Artisanal Miners</li> <li>Government Departments</li> </ul>	The company is currently only interested in the retreatment of the tailings. RPM owns subsurface rights but no decision has been taken to how these will be exploited. Partnerships will be reviewed in light of developments of these rights.
	Partnering between the World Bank and a non-Congolese company is a concern since it is thought the partnership should have been directly with Gécamines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Artisanal Miners</li> </ul>	Gécamines and the Government of DRC are also partners in the project; IFC and IDC are not yet partners but would bring increased investor confidence to the project.
<b>Health</b>			
Clarity on KMT's health policy	KMT's approach to the local population's health issues is a concern. The company needs to provide clarity on how they will deal with health related issues in the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NGOs</li> <li>Local Government</li> </ul>	The organization will avoid negative impacts on the health of the local population due to its mining activities through mitigation measures and according to the Labour Law. Medical cover will be provided to employees and their immediate family. The Community Development Policy makes a commitment to a programme of community nursing and health education. The Community Development Fund provides the opportunity to assist with health aspects in the area by proposing how the money should be spent. Local communities need to present proposals that will assist with health aspects. 15% of royalties and 40% of corporate tax should be returned to the area for infrastructure developments.
<b>Legislation/Control</b>			
	The environment around Kolwezi has already been badly degraded. The DRC legislation needs to address historical environmental problems and future ones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NGOs</li> </ul>	The Mining Code outlines how environmental problems relating to the project are addressed. CMD recognizes the degraded environment and has carried out an audit of the site. However, KMT is not responsible for environmental problems that have been created by historical mining activities in the area.
	Has KMT complied with regulations as stipulated by the chamber of commerce in Kinshasa?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Artisanal Miners</li> </ul>	The governmental decree has been obtained by Adastra which meets with all the National requirements. KMT is also working closely with DPEM to ensure that their requirements are met.
<b>MINING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Alternatives</b>			
Project motivation	Why does KMT want to treat the tailings when they could buy and process the heterogenite from the artisanal miners and obtain copper and cobalt in this manner?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Artisanal Miners</li> </ul>	The quantities of tailings (112mt) far outweigh the amount of heterogenite which may be available. The project also wishes to exploit copper, not just cobalt. The project will also move the tailings from the Musonoi river valley and reduce dust and water pollution.

Issue	Summary of issue	Stakeholder who raised the issue	How this issue has been addressed in the ESIA/ESMP
Retreatment of tailings	The retreatment of tailings instead of underground mining is not viewed as a proper mining project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Artisanal Miners</li> </ul>	It is not a conventional mining project but it does extract metals from waste materials which is environmentally beneficial.
Treatment of zinc tailings	KMT should also treat zinc tailings from the zinc plant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Departments</li> </ul>	KMT is only interested in extracting copper and cobalt from the tailings, not in zinc processing. Our process will be very finely balanced to maximize the recovery of cobalt and copper. Another company may well recover the very high levels of zinc and other metals in the waste from the Zinc plant but would use a different extraction process.
Processing of tailings from the existing concentrator	The Gécamines concentrator is still producing tailings, which are being deposited into the Musonoi River. Will KMT also be processing these tailings?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gécamines</li> </ul>	No, these will be deposited in another tailings dam which will be built. The operator of the concentrator will no longer be allowed to discharge tailings into the Musonoi once our operations start.
Clarification on name of developer	The identity of the company undertaking the project is unclear due to the use of different names at past consultations and the present use of different companies for implementing the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Government</li> <li>Affected Communities</li> </ul>	Ongoing public disclosure of information
Cost and duration of the project	Clarity on the cost of this project and how long will the project be in operation should be provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Government</li> <li>Artisanal Miners</li> </ul>	This information has been made available as the technical studies have progressed. Ongoing public disclosure of information is required.
<b>Placement of mining infrastructure</b>			
	Farming activities take place in the area of the proposed plant. The impact of these needs to be investigated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Customary Authorities</li> </ul>	
	Can farmers continue to farm the fields (cassava, mangoes and sugarcane) which will be impacted between now and when the project starts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected Communities</li> </ul>	
	The disturbance of NGO organized activities e.g. farming activities currently carried out by SOMIKA at Tshala village is a concern.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected Communities</li> </ul>	
Consultation regarding land use	The land situation is a sensitive one. KMT needs to consult the Chiefs so that they can advise KMT on how to handle people who currently use land in the concession area for food production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gécamines</li> </ul>	
Destruction of fields and houses	The possible destruction of fields and houses caused by construction of project roads and infrastructure is a concern.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civic Society</li> </ul>	
Loss of land	The loss of land, which is an income supplement to people who are poorly paid in their salaried jobs, is an issue. Without this additional income people will not be able to feed their children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected Communities</li> </ul>	
	The proposed location of the new tailings dam will affect a dambo area currently used for commercial vegetable growing activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Customary Authorities</li> </ul>	
	Loss of crops (particularly cassava fields), land and dambos where vegetables are grown are of concern.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected Communities</li> </ul>	
Impacts related to placement of transport routes	The location of transport routes needs to avoid disturbance to the local rural communities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Government</li> </ul>	The DFS and other management controls will ensure that local communities are not disrupted by the development of transport routes for the project. This is addressed in the ESMP and Annexures.
Loss of access to	The loss of access to the Musonoi River for the washing of stones as	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Artisanal Miners</li> </ul>	The SIA and the LACP have investigated this issue further.

Issue	Summary of issue	Stakeholder who raised the issue	How this issue has been addressed in the ESIA/ESMP
resources	part of the artisanal mining for heterogenite is a concern to the youths and women currently doing this job.		
<b>GENERAL</b>			
Translation of information	Was the information presented to local people translated into their languages?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Departments</li> </ul>	Information disseminated during the public consultation process was translated into French and Swahili.
	The paternalistic approach adopted by Gécamines in the past is now accepted as part of development activities. Training is required for the local population to understand that KMT will not adopt the same approach as Gécamines did in the past.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NGOs</li> </ul>	Ongoing Information Disclosure is planned and is described in the PCDP, Annex F to the ESMP.
	There is mistrust as to whether the project will actually happen since people have been spoken to many times but no concrete activities have taken place on the project to date.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Government</li> <li>Affected Communities</li> <li>Civil Society</li> </ul>	Ongoing information disclosure is planned and is described in the PCDP, Annex F to the ESMP.
Payments to women	If money needs to be paid to women it must be given to them directly. There are women's organizations in Kolwezi that can assist with handling money.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected Communities</li> </ul>	The SIA has investigated this issue and plans will be developed to use the most appropriate methods.
Racism	Racism has been experienced in Kolwezi in the past and will not be tolerated by the local people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected Communities</li> </ul>	The Company will adhere to all employment laws, regulations and guidelines that are applicable to its projects. Where no such national framework exists, it will seek to apply the World Bank Group policies, guidelines and procedures (company employment policy). The company will further respect diversity and cultural differences (company employment policy).
Public consultation	Since this is the first time that such a consultation process has occurred there is surprise about having been invited to the meeting; the perception is that usually only government authorities in Lubumbashi and Kinshasa are consulted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Government</li> </ul>	
	Village chiefs require that they are consulted prior to people in villages being met by the project team as has been done with the Chef de Terre and Chef de Groupement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected Communities</li> </ul>	The company will arrange to meet with the village chief prior to meeting with local villagers as part of its meeting protocol.
	Farmers in the Samukonga area saw project team members wondering around the site (doing geophysics tests) but did not know who the project team members were or what they had come to do. When the farmers were told that the project team was investigating the potential route for a road in the area the farmers were concerned about the loss of their cassava fields.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected Communities</li> </ul>	Staff undertaking further site investigations had the Field Aide Memoire which guides them on providing the local people with information regarding activities taking place in their area. The company will continue to arrange to meet with the village chief prior to conducting any field work in his area as part of project protocol.
Respect for local authorities	Respect for the local chiefs, whose land the project will be using, is important. If the chiefs do not benefit from the project they will conduct a spiritual ceremony that will bring bad luck to the project, which will then not make any profit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Customary Authorities</li> </ul>	The company will continue to arrange to meet with the village chief prior to meeting with local villagers as part of its meeting protocol.

### Summary of Issues Raised during the March 2006 Feedback Meetings

Issue	Issue Summary	Stakeholder who raised issue	How has this issue been addressed in the ESIA/ESMP
<b>Air Quality</b>			
Composition of plant emissions	During the operation of the plant there will be gases. We need to know the exact composition of the gases in order for us to be aware of the dangers which the project may expose us to.	Government officials	The plant has been designed according to international best practices. A feasibility study has been conducted. Results of this study will be documented and made available to the public in April 2006.
Dust	You will be working on the Kingamyambo tailings during the dry season. Project activities will cause huge amounts of dust, and the population will not be able to breathe properly as a result of that.	Customary authorities, Civil Society	The Kingamyambo tailings will not be treated dry. High pressure pumps will be used to pump water onto the tailings to form a pulp which will then be transported to the plant via pipelines. Hence, project activities will not cause dust at the Kingamyambo tailings.
<b>Water Quality</b>			
Human consumption of Luilu water	Are people using water from the Luilu River?	Government officials	We have conducted a very detailed study which showed that no one in the community uses the Luilu water, but instead they use water from its tributaries.
Musonoi river rehabilitation	Mining Companies have destroyed the Musonoi river, and now we no longer have fish to eat. Can KMT commit to rehabilitate the river?	Customary authorities, Affected communities	Past mining activities have caused serious damage to the environment. We hope that through this project, as the tailings are removed from the river, the river will return to its natural state. But it is also important for all mining companies to work together in order to manage the use of the water in Kolwezi.
Surface water levels	When the Musonoi tailings are removed from the river, the water level of the river will decrease, and so will the level of its tributaries. Currently, a lot of people depend of these tributaries for their farming. What do you intend to do about that?	Customary authorities	The Musonoi water level will not decrease overnight. This is a process which may take up to 50 years. We have put in place a water level monitoring system.
<b>New Tailings Dam</b>			
Tailings dam safety	Will the new tailings dam be confined?	Customary authorities	Yes. Activities on the new tailings dam might be dangerous, but the population will be informed of the risks.

Environmental impacts	How will KMT make sure that the new tailings dam does not affect the environment?	Customary authorities, Civil Society, NGOs, Affected communities	We have a number of management plans which include a tailings dam management plan. Through this plan we will be able to limit the amount of dust which will be produced by the tailings.
Samukonga village	What are you planning to do for the people of Samukonga who are very likely to be affected by dust coming from the new tailings dam?	Civil society, Affected communities	The tailings dam will grow very slowly during the life of the project, giving us time to progressively apply mitigation measures to prevent excessive amounts of dust around Samukonga.
<b>General</b>			
Management plan	If you know that there are risks attached to your project then you should try and prevent them now and not only once the project has started.	Government officials	The project has in place a very detailed management plan which will ensure that the population is protected as much as possible from project activities which may have a negative impact.
Other companies' mining activities	You say that the Musonoi river will be cleaned up as a result of removing the tailings from the river. Does this mean that the Concentrator will also stop throwing waste into the river as it is currently doing?	Affected communities	From our side, we commit to removing the tailings from the river, but of course the river can only be clean if all other mining companies work towards that goal as well. We cannot guarantee that other companies will also work towards protecting the environment. We can only hope that every company will comply with the Mining Code.
Environmental requirements for other mining companies	KMT seems to have come up with measures to prevent the pollution of the environment. Why aren't other mining companies doing the same?	Civil society, NGOs	[Mr Muhindo, DPEM] Environmental studies are now required by law as a prerequisite for obtaining any mining licence from government. The other companies which you are referring to are currently being assessed, and we expect them to submit their reports to DPEM in the near future.
<b>Health and Safety</b>			
Worker safety	Other companies employ young people but do not provide them with protective equipment. Will KMT provide equipment for its workers?	NGOs, Civil society	KMT has designed a Health and Safety Plan which will be applied in the workplace. Equipment will be provided to workers and workers will also be given information on possible dangers in the work environment.

Healthcare for the community	Will the KMT clinic be accessible to community as well as to the workers?	Affected communities, Civil society, NGOs	The project will build a clinic on site for workers and their immediate families. But, through the Community Health and Safety Plan, there will be training rolled out to the surrounding communities through education sessions at clinics and community centers.
<b>Artisanal Miners</b>			
Farming programmes for artisanal miners	The quality of life of artisanal miners is very low. We should design programs to integrate them into farming.	NGOs	Quite a few organisations are already looking into ways of helping the artisanal miners improve their quality of life. Mining companies should also get involved in this process for it to be successful.
<b>Technology</b>			
Similar operations	Is the KMT plant the first of its kind or are there other plants which you could use as examples to show to us that they really can protect the environment better than the plants which we know today?	Affected communities	The plant and the technology used to retreat the tailings have been tested internationally. The plant will be KMT's first, but we hope that more opportunities will be given to KMT to use this technology in other parts of the country.
<b>Closure</b>			
Closure plan	What will happen to the project site once the project is over?	Affected communities, Government officials, NGOs	The company has secured exploration rights for underground minerals. There could be mining exploitation in the future, but it is too early to say.
Early closure	What guarantees has our government given to KMT to allow the project to carry on for the whole 53 years? We have seen a lot of mines close down in the past for no reason. So how can we be sure that KMT will be here for a while?	NGOs, Civil society	The first guarantee is that the Congolese government has given exploitation rights of the tailings and exploration rights for underground minerals. This is a signed agreement. Secondly KMT is committed to making the project succeed. A lot of money has already been invested in Kolwezi through this project. However, the durability of the project will depend strongly on the relationship between government and the company.
<b>Community access to potable water</b>			
Access to potable water	Accessibility to potable water is a huge problem in our community. Could KMT make this their priority before even starting with their project?	Affected communities, Gécamines	We would prefer this to be dealt with through the Foundation, but since this is an urgent issue we could consider looking at it separately.

<b>Social investment</b>			
Recreational facilities	Will KMT build entertainment centers for the workers? And would KMT be willing to sponsor a local soccer team?	Affected communities	This should be looked at in the context of the Foundation.
<b>Compensation</b>			
Compensation for crops	What will happen to farmers whose crops are currently situated in areas where you will build your roads and pipelines?	Customary authorities, Affected communities	Some farmers will lose their crops and others will lose their land. KMT has a very comprehensive compensation policy. KMT will work with the Department of Agriculture, the Cadastre Minier, and the communities in order to identify the people whose crops and lands will be affected by the project.
Compensation valuation	If a farmer loses land/crops, who will determine the value of the land/crops?	Customary authorities, Affected communities	We will work according to guidelines given by government.
Government compensation guidelines	How can government decide on one amount to compensate farmers who will lost their crops? The amount will vary depending on the nature of the crops of each farmer.	Customary authorities, Affected communities	The amount given by government only serves as a guideline. We will negotiate with each farmer individually and agree with them on the right amount for compensation. Farmers will be compensated in cash or in land.
<b>Foundation</b>			
Project funding	We are worried that the Foundation will only fund big projects in Kolwezi, while, in the process, neglecting the smaller communities.	Customary authorities, Affected communities, Civil society	The basis for the Foundation is to help every community in the project affected area, not just one community. The Foundation will identify specific priorities for each community with the help of community representatives. It is hence not likely for any community to be forgotten by the foundation.
Examples of foundations	Do you know of any examples where a Foundation similar to yours has worked successfully?	Gécamines	Foundations of this kind have been successfully established in Mali and Zambia.
<b>Community Development</b>			
Construction of schools and clinics	We would like to see your project build schools and clinics for our Community.	Government officials, Customary authorities	KMT will pay taxes to government, and according to the new constitution some of that money will come back to the Kolwezi district and be managed by local government. But the company itself will only provide assistance to community projects through the Foundation.

Management of taxes	Will there be a control system to ensure that the money given to local government (through taxes) is properly managed?	Gécamines , NGOs, Civil society, Affected communities	KMT cannot do this as it is government's responsibility; but we would welcome any discussions with government on how to best use this money.
<b>Employment Policy</b>			
Local workforce	Will you employ your workforce locally?	Affected communities, Civil society, Artisanal miners, NGOs	Most of our workforce will be recruited locally. We will employ as many Congolese as possible at management level as well.
Employee numbers in different phases	The change in the number of workers between the construction and the operation phase (2000 to 750 people) is very alarming. We thought that you were coming to Kolwezi to solve the problem of unemployment.	Affected communities, Civil society, Artisanal miners, NGOs	We will make sure that workers in the construction phase understand the terms of their contract so as not to give them the wrong impression. One should note that the construction phase is very labour intensive whereas the operation phase will require more technical skills to operate machinery and the plant. Studies have shown that the plant wouldn't need more than 750 workers during operation. It would be difficult to justify keeping 2000 workers when the project would only need 750. However, more and more mining activities will be taking place in the Kolwezi district, paving the way for more business opportunities, which will boost local economy and help create more job opportunities for the local population.
Plant productivity	Would employing more people during the operation phase increase the productivity of the plant?	Affected communities, Artisanal miners	We have estimated that only 750 workers will be needed to operate the plant.
Increase in labour requirements	What if production increases, will you not increase the number of workers?	Affected communities, Artisanal miners	It would be difficult to predict the exact number of workers that this project will employ over the next 53 years.
Plant automation	Will there be a lot of automation in your plant or will you still need a workforce?	Affected communities, Artisanal miners	There will be a certain degree of automation but workers will still be needed to operate the machines. An advantage of this advanced technology is that the plant will have less impact on the environment than most other plants.
Gender equality	Will there be gender equality at KMT?	Government officials	There will be no discrimination between male and female.
Housing	Will your workers be provided with housing?	Affected communities, Civil society, Artisanal miners, NGOs, Customary authorities, Government officials	KMT will not build houses for workers who will be recruited locally. However they will be given, as part of their salary package, a housing allowance. A minimal number of houses will be built for expatriates and for workers coming from other parts of the country.

Training policy	A lot of the engineers and technicians are old. KMT should have a training policy for the youth in order to ensure the continuity of the project.	Affected communities, Civil society	KMT will not just recruit workers, but also, through a detailed training program, help them to acquire skills that will enable them to operate machinery in the plant.
Salaries	Is the fact that you will be recruiting most of your workers locally not used by you as an excuse for keeping salaries very low? We would like to see the people working for KMT receiving competitive salaries.	NGOs, Civil society	We want to give as many opportunities as possible to the local community. We already have a detailed remuneration structure which is in line with Congolese requirements. Our salaries will be competitive because we would like to see people wanting to work for KMT.
Salary payments	Will KMT pay workers' salaries through Gécamines ?	Affected communities	No. KMT will pay the workers directly.
Partiality and tribalism	Government officials tend to take jobs away from the community to favor their own people. Also we have a long history of tribalism. Will KMT's recruitment policy prevent this?	Affected communities	KMT's recruitment policy is very clear, and will be implemented by a competent Human Resources Manager. This policy makes no room for discrimination and corrupt practices.

### Summary of Issues identified during the April 2008 Public Consultation process.

Issue	Summary of Issue	Stakeholder who raised issue	How is the issue being addressed
<b>MINING</b>			
Mining Duration	Concern was raised over the reduction of mine life from 53 to 23 years. Stakeholders wanted to know why this change had happened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Villages</li> <li>Mayors Representative</li> </ul>	A new approach to the mining has been developed. The simultaneous mining of the Kingamyambo and Musonoi tailings and the revised process will increase production and will shorten the life of the mine.
Mine Closure	People were concerned what would happen when the mine eventually closed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil Society</li> <li>NGO's</li> </ul>	KMT will elaborate the present framework Rehabilitation and Closure Plan. This will address actions to be taken prior to mine closure.
Tailings	Concerns were raised that the new tailings would contain various contaminants that could potentially damage the surrounding area and pose a threat to future settlement in the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Government</li> <li>Government Officials</li> </ul>	Early analysis has shown that that the tailings will low risk in the context of international and DRC requirements and guidelines. The storage facility will be engineered to minimize impacts.
	How will the old tailings be rehabilitated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Officials</li> </ul>	The Musonoi will be flooded and the Kingamyambo tailings will be revegetated.
	Was wind direction taken into account when the tailings dam was designed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Officials</li> </ul>	There were several tailings site options. The final selection took into account various factors, including wind and dust.
<b>SOCIAL</b>			
Relocation	The proposed relocation of Samukonga village was a consistent theme, with many stakeholders requiring details regarding the resettlement process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Villages</li> <li>Local Government</li> <li>Civil Society</li> <li>Chef de Terre</li> </ul>	Relocation will be addressed in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The RAP is a fully negotiated and transparent instrument which will be guided by international standards and guidelines.
Compensation	How will people who are relocated/displaced be compensated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Government</li> <li>Chef de Terre</li> </ul>	It is the responsibility of the mining company to compensate people who experience economic or physical displacement as a result of project activities. The key principle is that the affected people must be no worse off than they were before. Compensation can take the form of replacement of assets or cash, and should take into account sustained livelihoods. KMT has addressed compensation issues through a Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan, and will develop a RAP for Samukonga village.
Recruitment	The major recurring theme throughout the consultation was that of employment. Against this background many stakeholders requested information on KMT's recruitment procedures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Villages</li> <li>Local Government</li> <li>Civil Society</li> <li>NGO's</li> </ul>	KMT is committed to the use of local labour where possible and appropriate. The recruitment process will be clear and transparent and the rules will be readily available to the public.

Issue	Summary of Issue	Stakeholder who raised issue	How is the issue being addressed
	Why is KMT using foreign labour, and will they be paid more than local workers?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Officials</li> </ul>	Foreign labour will be utilized for aspects of the construction process. It is planned however to twin local labour with foreign workers to build capacity. A Labour and Working Conditions Plan deals with the issue of fair payment.
Cultural Heritage	What will happen to the cemeteries?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Government</li> </ul>	There is a Management Programme to deal with all aspects of cultural heritage. Graveyards will be protected wherever possible.
Foundation	Numerous concerns were raised about the proposed KMT Foundation, primarily about representation and allocation of funds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Villages</li> <li>Local Government</li> <li>Civil Society</li> </ul>	The Foundation is yet to be formed. The proposed structure will be representative, and the allocation of funds. The allocation of funds will be based on consultation, and a fair distribution between urban areas and traditional villages will be pursued.
Accountability	Mining companies have promised a lot but have delivered on these promises. They have not had much contact with local authorities and NGO's in this context.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Government</li> <li>NGO's</li> </ul>	An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been developed. This and an associated Action Plan lay out KMT's commitments. There is also a Grievance Management Mechanism whereby stakeholders can express and record their concerns.
<b>AIR QUALITY</b>			
Dust	The issue of dust coming from the tailings and caused by traffic was common concern.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Villages</li> <li>Civil Society</li> </ul>	Dust monitoring is being undertaken to establish what effect mining operations have on surrounding air quality. Specialist air quality and dust studies have been conducted and the ESMP includes measures for dust suppression.
Reagents	Concern was expressed that the use of reagents such as sulphuric acid would have an adverse effect on air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Officials</li> </ul>	The state of the art acid plant will capture 98.8% of gas emission. This complies with international standards. Emissions will be monitored and safety plans will be implemented.
General	What is the short term plan to prevent air pollution?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Officials</li> </ul>	The plant will be built to highest international standards, therefore pollution will be controlled from the outset.
<b>WATER QUALITY</b>			
Effluents	The proposed pumping of some effluent into the Luilu River is a very contentious issue that raised numerous concerns and comments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil Society</li> <li>Government Officials</li> <li>NGO's</li> <li>Local Government</li> </ul>	The Luilu River is already severely degraded. KMT has limited effluent discharge through a process change. Over time it is necessary for mining companies to develop a collective approach to catchment and water management. The KMT water management plan ensures continuous monitoring of water quality.

Issue	Summary of Issue	Stakeholder who raised issue	How is the issue being addressed
<b>HEALTH and SAFETY</b>			
Health	How is KMT going to address the issue of HIV and Malaria?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Society</li> <li>• NGO's</li> </ul>	KMT has instituted a Malaria program which will be expanded over time. Mining companies in Kolwezi are cooperating in this regard. KMT will also in place, also knowledge, screening and medical facilities are important tools in prevention.
<b>TRANSPORT</b>			
New road	Will the new Kolwezi-Solwezi road be public and will it be maintained?	• Local Government	The existing road will be upgraded and maintained and it will be public
Rail	The issue of using road instead of rail was raised.	• Civil Society	Would be preferable to use rail bit it is too slow and expensive
Traffic	The use of trucks will cause a lot of traffic, this could potentially be hazardous.	• Government Officials	There has been a traffic study commissioned, the ESMP will contain a study on traffic.
<b>FAUNA and FLORA</b>			
Vegetation	What will happen to the plants that are lost?	• Government Officials	It is unavoidable that vegetation will be lost, however it will be re-vegetated.
<b>TAXES</b>			
Government	Concern was raised that the required 40% of taxes and royalties paid to government are not returning to local level.	• Local Villages	It is the responsibility of local government and the mining companies to ensure that these taxes are utilized at local level.

**Figure 2.1: Location of the Kingamyambo Musonoi Tailings Project concession area and Site Layout**