

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE YARAMOKO GOLD PROJECT

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AEPS	: Simplified Water Supply Network
AfDB	: African Development Bank
BW	: The World Bank
CSPS	: Primary Health Centre
CVD	: Village Development Committee
EFB	: Bankable Feasibility Study
ESIA	: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GPS	: Global Position System
OP	: Operational Policy
PSR	: Succinct Resettlement Plan
PAP	: Project Affected Persons
RAP	: Resettlement Action Plan
RP	: Resettlement Plan
RAF	: Land and Agrarian Reform
GIS	: Geographic Information System
SONAGESS	: National Company for the Management of Security Stocks
HDPE	: High Density Polyethylene
MCA	: Millennium Challenge Account

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Being a branch of Roxgold Inc., a Canadian exploration and mining company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, Roxgold Sarl is located at 438 rue Worg-Ntondo Zone du Bois (secteur 22) in Ouagadougou. It has a large gold deposit in its Yaramoko permit, in the area known as the 55 Zone.

The main activities and infrastructure involved by the planned YARAMOKO gold project development include the following:

- An underground mine for the ore extraction;
- An ore processing plant (combination of gravity and CIL) ;
- Water storage facilities ;
- A power plant consisting of generators;
- An area for the storage of waste rocks;
- A tailings storage facility;
- An area for the storage and distribution of fuel/lubricants and waste oils;
- Production equipment and ancillary facilities: offices, workshops, warehouses, laboratories, mine dry, infirmary, camp, restaurant, etc.
- Systems and routes for the transportation of equipment, supplies and materials to the project site as well as for the transportation of mineral products to the market
- Alternatives considered for reclamation and mine closure.
- Access and production roads;
- Etc.

A number of positive impacts of the mining project have been identified. These include the increase in State revenues, job creation, and improvement of the supply of basic social infrastructure for the benefit of neighbouring communities.

However, the project will cause negative impacts on the environment and communities. The environmental impacts have been addressed in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) conducted and submitted by the mine. At the social level, the activities of the mine will result in negative impacts; the most significant include the following:

- Loss of income ;
- Loss of fields or farmlands and risk of food insecurity ;
- A reduction of grazing areas ;
- Loss of trees ;
- Impoverishment of the PAPs ;
- Problems related to potential immigration and population growth (pressure on infrastructure, etc.).
- Problems related to induced development (sexually transmitted infections, etc.).

No population displacement, loss of community facilities or sites of cultural interest are anticipated within the development of the project.

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) developed in this document is based on a physical knowledge of the terrain and the situation of the project affected persons (PAPs) and it aims to develop and plan actions that will allow these PAPs to get back and, where possible, improve their standard of

living. The RAP should allow enhancing the project by reinforcing the positive impacts and transforming some of the negative impacts into development opportunities.

To ensure transparency in the process, the methodological approach favoured a participatory and iterative method that involved all stakeholders including the PAPs through a monitoring committee set up by communities. The inventory and socioeconomic surveys have been conducted by BEGE in 2012 and 2013. *Bureau Performances* validated the data collected from populations. They have been then processed in accordance with OP 4.12 and the national legislation for a just and fair compensation.

Various socio-economic studies and surveys conducted helped to enumerate about 339 fields in the area of the permit requested, including 132 identified in the influence area. Based on the inventories conducted with owners of the affected fields, the main crops grown are sorghum, maize, cotton and groundnuts.

The floristic diagnosis showed that 2,918 trees are located within the future site of the mining activities. Five (05) cultural sites used by the people on various occasions have been identified. However, no building or orchard has been identified.

Mitigation measures envisaged regarding the negative impacts are essentially: compensation for the loss of lands exploited for subsistence, compensation for the loss of trees, support to the PAPs for agricultural intensification on the resettlement sites, support to primary education, vocational training and health facilities, the establishment of infrastructure for water supply and sanitation, support to the PAPs for reforestation of their lands.

The total amount of the compensation is estimated at 854,106,250 FCFA as follows:

- 711,707,500 FCFA as compensation for the loss of cultivated lands;
- 95,353,750 FCFA for customary owners of uncultivated fields and spaces located in the Project direct area of influence;
- 47,045,000 FCFA as compensation for the loss of trees.

As part of the implementation of the RAP, monitoring will be conducted to determine whether the recommended measures are actually implemented. The monitoring will consist in checking the following aspects: if compensation/indemnification has been paid; if the other accompanying measures are implemented; if all grievances were investigated and dealt with; if the time schedule for the process is respected; if the process will not cause other negative impacts.

INTRODUCTION

As part of these activities, Roxgold Sarl, a branch of Roxgold Inc. whose headquarter is in Toronto, wants to set up an underground mine to exploit the Yaramoko gold deposit. Yaramoko is a rural municipality located in the western part of Burkina Faso, specifically in Bagassi in the province of Balé.

The establishment of the mine will result in the construction of major mining infrastructure such as the ore processing plant, the mechanical garage, some administrative buildings, access roads, underground mine access ramp etc.

In addition to the environmental impacts identified in the impact assessment, the establishment and operation of the Yaramoko mine will result in the occupation of farmlands, grazing areas and artisanal gold mining sites. These aspects could periodically cause adverse effects on the lifestyle of the people affected. However, it is worth noting that the implementation of the project will not result in physical displacement of the people. The site planned for housing the infrastructure of the mine is located at about 1 km from the nearest houses. While complying with the recommendations of the National Bureau for Environmental Assessments (BUNEE), the development and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan will help take into account the concerns of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and ensure that the compensation process is conducted following national and international standards in force.

To establish a mechanism for fair compensation for all the projects it finances, the Millennium Challenge Account has introduced in Burkina Faso, a grid of compensation depending on the specificities of each region. In terms of national legislation, few laws currently govern involuntary displacement of populations.

The development of this plan was made based on the recommendations of the MCA, the compensating grid of SONABEL, the World Bank guidelines and international best practices. In practice, this has resulted in a census of affected people, a qualitative and quantitative census of their assets (farmlands, orchards, etc.) and the affected cultural heritage. It should be noted that the whole process involved the participation of populations and/or their representatives.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Reminder

This Resettlement Action Plan follows the environmental and social impact assessment carried out in 2014 by BEGE for the Yaramoko mining project. The project description made in this study is that of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

1.1 LOCATION OF THE PROJECT AREA

The exploration permit of the Yaramoko Gold Project covering 168 km² is located in Burkina Faso, West Africa, at the southern part of Dédougou, the administrative center of the Boucle du Mouhoun Region, in the rural commune of Bagassi, Province of Bale.

From Ouagadougou the capital city, the site is accessible by the National Road No.1 on the Ouaga-Bobo axis to the bifurcation of Ouahabou (200 km). From there, by the Regional Road No. 26 one can access Bagassi that is 23 km away. From Ouagadougou, this gives a total distance of about 225 km.

The project area straddles three (03) administrative departments: Bagassi, Pompoi and Yaho. Most of them being in the commune of Bagassi (see Figure 1.1). Eleven villages have been identified within the exploration permit. The majority of them (ten villages), are part of the Department of Bagassi which includes 80% of the permit area. These are: Yaro (1,674 inhabitants), Moko (1,197 inhabitants), Bounou (3,112 inhabitants), Doussi (1,309), Kahin (1,379 inhabitants), Haho (452 inhabitants), Kaho (883 inhabitants), Sipohin (783 inhabitants), Niankongo (1,163 inhabitants) and the capital of the department, Bagassi (4,706 inhabitants).

The coordinates of the area of the mining permit requested are shown in Figure 1.

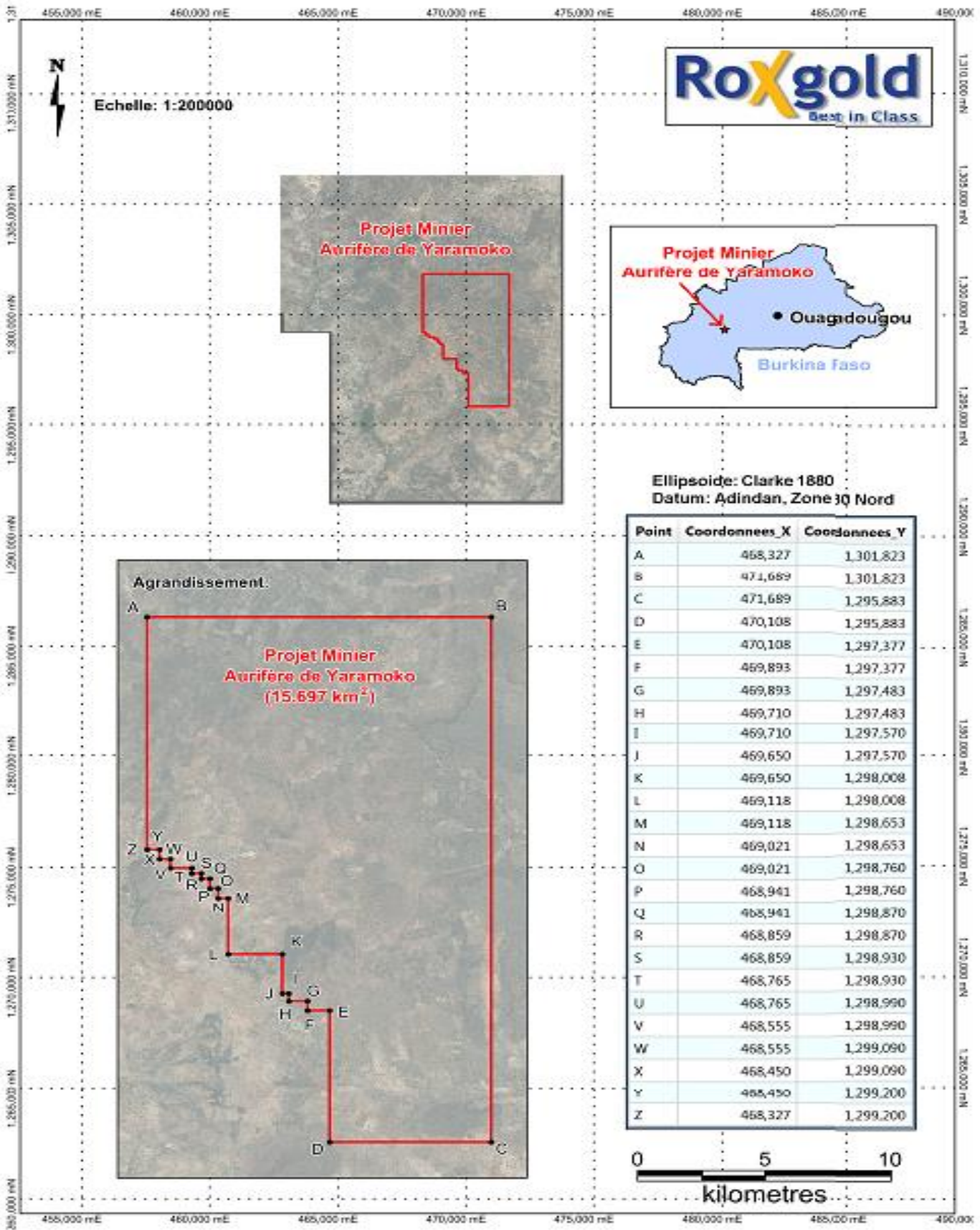


Figure 1 : Geographic location of the project area and location of its Area of Influence

Source : ESIA of the Yaramoko mine project, BEGE

The Yaramoko gold deposit is located in an area known as the 55 Zone which will be operated primarily through an underground mine. The company anticipates the extraction of approximately 270,000 tons of ore per year with an annual gold production of 100,000 ounces. In terms of infrastructure, the project will involve an ore processing plant, a tailings storage facility, a residential camp for staff and other facilities related to the mine and the ore processing plant. The estimated life of the mine based on the reserves of the 55 Zone is approximately 10 years.

1.2 BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE OF THE PROJECT

ROXGOLD exploration activities are currently very intense in Burkina Faso, a politically stable country in West Africa, strategically located between Ghana and Mali that are major gold producers. The favorable belts of rocks that host all major gold deposits in Ghana continue into Burkina Faso. These Birimian greenstone belts composed of volcanic and volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Early Proterozoic are similar to the Precambrian gold belts of eastern Canada and other parts of the world.

Burkina Faso has been registered less than 10 years of modern exploration in the mid-1990s, with little activity occurring between 1999 and 2003. It remains under-explored even in comparison with Ghana and Mali. Nowadays, Burkina Faso offers Roxgold the chance to build a property portfolio in this region.

To date, Burkina Faso is now reaching the circle of top gold producers in the region. Indeed, gold supplanted cotton and became the primary source of foreign exchange for Burkina Faso in 2009. Besides, since February 2013, Burkina Faso has been declared “compliant country” by the Board of Directors of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).

The Yaramoko gold deposit is located in an area known as the 55 Zone; it will be operated as an underground mine. During operation, about 270,000 tonnes of ore will be processed per year for a production of 100,000 ounces of gold per year. The plant will operate 24 hours a day and process 740 tons of ore per day. In terms of infrastructure, there will be a processing plant, a tailings storage facility (TSF), an accommodation camp and infrastructure related to the mine and ore processing plant. Based on minerals to be extracted from the 55 Zone, the life cycle of the mine is estimated to take a period of 07 years.

1.3 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE MINING OPERATIONS

The Yaramoko gold deposit is located in an area known as the 55Zone, which will be operated primarily in an underground mine. During operation, about 270,000 tonnes of ore will be processed per year with gold production of 100,000 oz. In terms of infrastructure, the project will consist of an ore processing plant; a tailings storage facility (TSF), an accommodation camp for staff; other facilities related to the mine and ore processing plant. Based on minerals to be extracted from the 55 Zone, the life cycle of the mine is estimated to take a period ranging from 7 to 10 years. A general site plan is below in Figure 2, and a more detailed unit plan is in Figure 4.

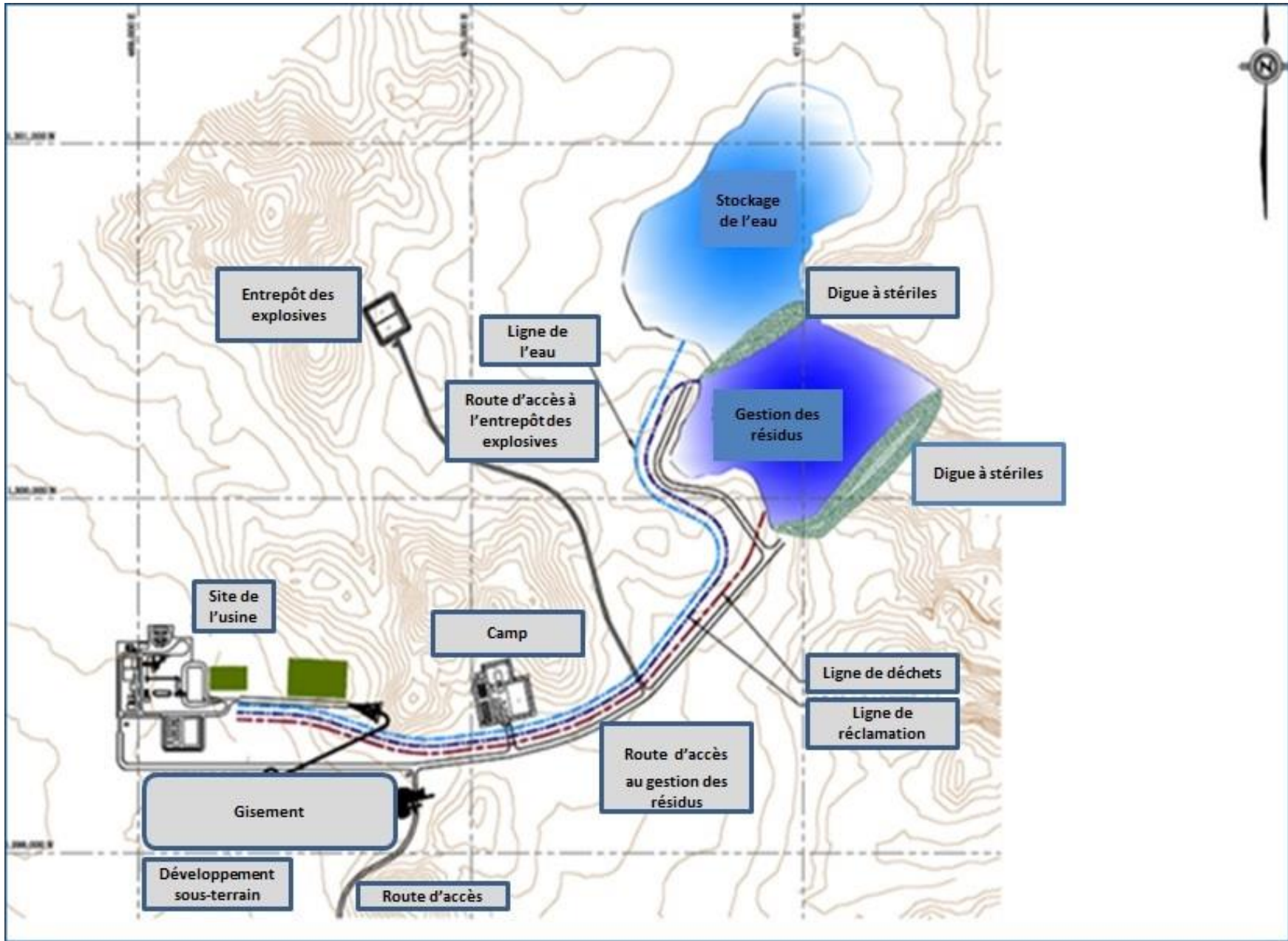


Figure 2 : Simplified ground plane of mine facilities
 Source: ESIA of the Yaramoko mine project, BEGE

1.3.1. General Information

The underground mine that will be developed for this project will use the method based on the technique of inclined blasthole open stoping and long-hole drilling with continuous backfilling to support mining operations.

The plant site will be located approximately 300 m north of the mine field. The processing plant will operate 24 hours a day, 365 days per year with a nominal availability of 91.3% for a total of 8,000 operating hours per year. Most buildings of the site infrastructure will be located inside a minimum security fence adjoining the high security fence of the processing plant, with the tailings storage facility and the water storage dam in northeast of the plant site.

A small surface quarry will be created in the shallow area above the underground mine to rehabilitate the artisanal mining sites in the 55 Zone and produce some of the materials needed in the construction.

This small quarry would also produce a sufficient amount of tailings for underground backfilling. Stockpiles of waste produced from the quarry will be trucked to the level of underground operations and deposited on the empty spaces created by mining operations. Tailings that will not be used in the underground operations will be placed on a waste dump at surface.

The quarry serving for rehabilitation would be also used to produce some of the materials needed for the construction phase, such as rock for the reinforcement of embankments, saprolite for the embankments and laterite for roads and construction backfill. Below is a diagram (Figure 3) showing how the rehabilitation quarry and underground mining operations will be organized on the project site.

1.3.2 Development of the Underground Mine Ramp

Access to the mine will be from the head at the surface (Figure 3) at the north side of the deposit. The ramp will be developed using a single drill jumbo.

The ramp is usually configured by a spiral or race-track arrangement, descending with a gradient of 12 degrees. The ramp is designed so that it passes along the edges of the ore and multiple work fronts can be activated simultaneously. The drilling jumbos will move in the ramp by drilling a route of 3 m in the front of the wall to operate (in the planned direction) and in the shape of the stope to develop (5 m x 4 m). This drilling rig is then loaded with explosives and these are detonated. The rock produced by the detonation is then collected with 15-ton transport trolleys and brought to the surface. This process of drilling, blasting and removal of the rock is continually pursued per lot. The development of the ramp on about 200 meters vertically is planned to take approximately 18 months for construction. This ramp will continue to be developed in depth following the gold field to facilitate production activities.

The ramp is also used to set up networks of electricity and water supply services, ventilation services for the galleries of the mine, transportation of personnel and materials into and out of the mine.

The ramp will be also the main ventilation artery for the mine with fans blowing air from the surface to the inside of the ramp and ventilating the underground air to the surface.

The design of access ramps and ventilation systems will facilitate a safe working environment with good ventilation and safe access and evacuation systems for staff.

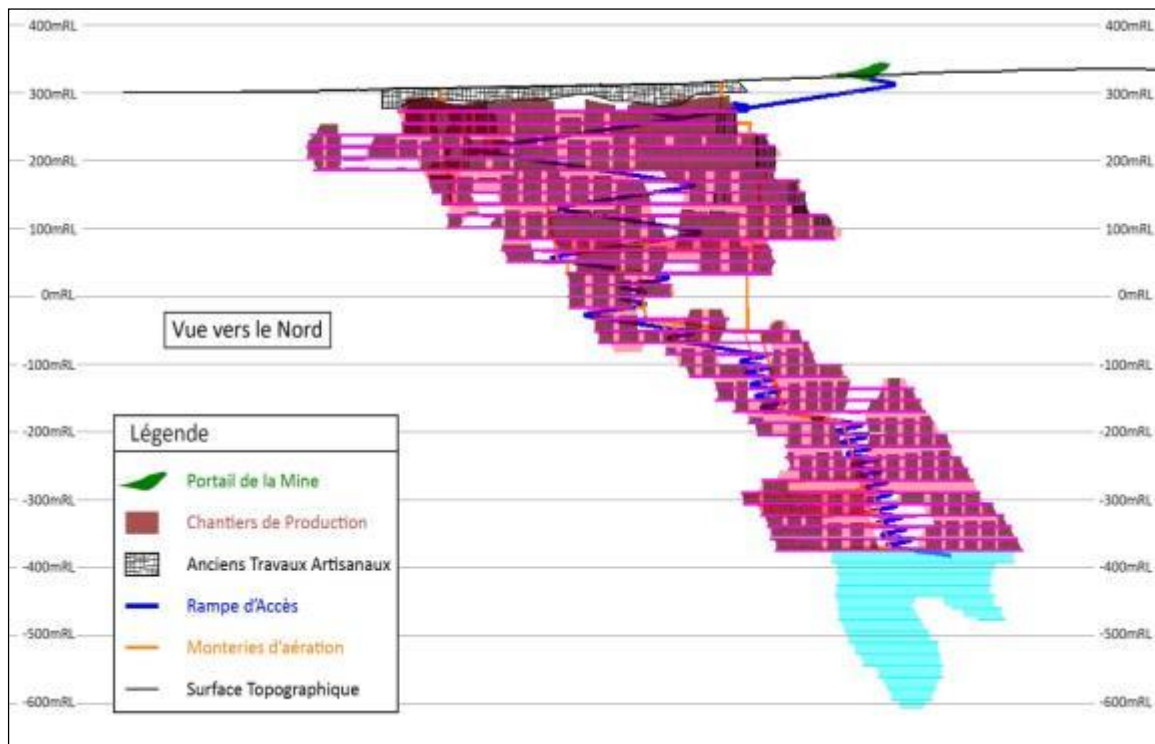


Figure 3 : Schematic diagram of the underground mining

Source: ESIA of the Yaramoko mine project, BEGE

1.3.3 Underground Mining Operations

At this point, it is expected that the underground mine will be operated up to 450 m below the surface. The deposit remains open at this depth and this can be developed in the future beyond the 450 m once a delineation drilling will be carried out from an underground operation.

It is anticipated that the performance of the mine in terms of ore will be enough to feed the processing plant. The production rate of ore targeted is around 740 tons per day. The underground mining method targeted is the inclined selective stoping and long-hole drilling technique. A brief description of the underground mining method is provided below.

In places where the downward ramp comes near or intercepts the metal orebody, production drives are developed in the metal orebody by piercing galleries in the ore and then by applying the techniques of open stoping and long-hole drilling.

The method is similar to that of the development of the ramp. However, openings of smaller drives are created and the development is done horizontally in the plan of the field. In the case of the 55 Zone, the average width of the working section (vein) is approximately 3 meters. Therefore, production drives would be approximately 3.0 x 3.2 m.

From these production drives, long-hole drilling (generally upwards) is carried into the vein. Drilling ring routes up to 25 m in length are drilled and then loaded with explosives. These drilling routes are then subject to detonation and the resulting broken ore is collected in the production drive.

The broken ore is then collected with small buckets transported from the production drive to the intermediary excavation of ore which is then loaded on larger transporting trolleys and brought to the surface.

On the surface, the trolleys carry the ore to the crude ore storage area in the processing plant where it is stockpiled before being processed. It is anticipated that a minimum of 3-month supply of the processing plant with ore would be stored on the crude ore storage area in the event of performance problems of mine.

Explosives and blasting techniques will be used in underground mining operations. These activities will be carried out by contractors and experienced employees of Roxgold. The plan of mining activities in the project area is shown in Figure 2.

When water of underground infrastructure intercepts and enters the mine, pumping systems will be installed to remove water from the underground workings to keep them safe and dry. The water will be pumped into the tailings storage facility.

To perform the various operations, the following equipment inter alia will be used:

- Jumbos for drilling galleries and long or deep holes ;
- Scooptrams;
- Loaders
- Ancillary service equipment;
- Light vehicles
- Ventilation equipment.

- Dewatering pumps for the mine

1.3.4 Rehabilitation Quarry

As described in the previous sections, a small quarry will be created in order to rehabilitate the artisanal mining sites in the 55 Zone. The main objective is to make the site safer so that the mine and infrastructure development can be done in the area. We also attempt to remove all visible tailings at the surface.

In addition to the tailings, measures will be implemented to rehabilitate any material potentially contaminated by the artisanal gold mining activities and environmentally toxic. Contaminants such as cyanide, mercury, or residual explosives or remnants of diesel fuel would have a harmful effect on the environment and the community and should be collected and made harmless.

The anticipated size for the mine is as follows: 700 m long, 50 m wide and 25 meters deep, depending on the extent of the artisanal mining operations.

The quarry will be operated using conventional earthwork methods which are commonly observed in similar operations in Burkina Faso and West Africa. Conventional excavators (30 to 40 tons) and articulated trolleys (30 tons) will be used to transport the material from the quarry.

In the upper area of the field, up to a depth of about 30 m, mining operations are planned to be undertaken using the “free digging” method without blasting, because the material is significantly weathered/oxidized.

The equipment used for such operations may include: Excavators; Transport trolleys ; Graders; Bulldozers, etc.

1.3.5 Metallurgy

The processing plant will provide a nominal capacity of 270,000 tons of gold per year and is designed to produce between 70,000 and 100,000 ounces of gold per year, generating an average grade of 10 to 15 g/t and an average recovery rate of 96%. A process flow diagram (PFD) is shown in Figure 4.

Under the Yaramoko project, a feasibility study program has been conducted. The composites were prepared and tested from the main mineralized zone. Confirmation of the very high grade of the deposit has been the essential element of the results.

In addition, the recovery by gravity concentration and the total recovery rates are extremely positive. Gravimetric recoveries on tests to date are 60 to 85% with total recoveries of + 95% Au.

Additional tests to confirm these results and inform the engineering and design process will be made as part of the project's final feasibility phase.

1.3.6 Ore Processing

The processing plant will provide a nominal capacity of 270,000 tons of gold per year and is designed to produce between 70,000 and 100,000 ounces of gold per year, generating an average grade of 10 to 15 g/t and an average recovery rate of 96%. A plan of the processing plant and the entrance to the mine is shown in Figure 6.

A process flow diagram (PFD) has been developed from a standard of a design process, prepared by Engineers from AGP Mining Consultants, in conjunction with Roxgold (see Figure 4). The more detailed description of the processing operations provided below must be read in conjunction with this diagram.

The processing facility proposed for the project uses a very simple design similar to that used successfully for construction and operation by nearby facilities. The proposed plant design includes the overall following processing activities:

- Primary and secondary crushing ;
- Recycle Crushing, single stage grinding and classification
- Recovery by gravity concentration and intensive leaching of residues ;
- CIL and gold recovery by carbon elution;
- Tailings storage.

1.3.6.1 Crushing

The ore from the mine will be stored on the crude ore storage area in stockpiles separated in various ore types and different grades to facilitate mixing of the crushing plant supply.

The crude ore storage area is located right next to the feed silo of the crushing plant. The crude ore silo will be supplied from the stockpiles of the crude ore storage area using a front end loader and direct discharge by trucks.

A feeder with tray located under the crude ore silo will be supplied from a vibrating bar screen. The bar screen will provide the oversized ore to the primary jaw crusher. This jaw crusher will be set at 150 mm at the closed side. The crushed ore is transported through the product release conveyor of the crusher.

A belt weigher will fit on the conveyor to provide information on the yield of the crushing plant and the overall tonnage of ore crushed and supplied to the dry screen.

The crushing circuit will be operated from the control room located just below the level of the crude ore storage area. Operators will control the crusher and stockpiles conveyor from the control

room. A closed-circuit and wireless television camera will be placed above each crusher so that operators can visually follow all crushing operations and detect any equipment failures or potential spills.

Sizing Screen

A conveyor will transport the crushed ore to the screen. The sizing screen will be a vibrating screen with openings of 35 mm on the service panels.

The screen will allow the separation of materials of two sizes. The oversized material (over 35 mm) will be transported to the secondary crusher. The material of smaller size (less than 35 mm) will be transported by the conveyor to the storage silo of the fine ore.

Secondary Crushing

The material transported from the dry screen by conveyor will supply the secondary crusher that shall have a nominal capacity of about 50 tons per hour.

The secondary crusher is a cone crusher using an electric motor. The crusher will work with a closed side with a setting of 35 mm.

The ore from the secondary crushing will be put on a conveyor and transported to the sizing screen dry for a new screening. Then the product from the screen is sent to the ore silo.

The elimination of dust throughout the crushing facility will be conducted using high-pressure air produced by a compressor and injected into the raw water vaporizers under pressure to form a dense fog that will capture the particles of fugitive dust.

1.3.6.2 Recycling, Milling and classification

Recycling

A vibrating feeder will recover the crushed ore below the fine ore silo and will ensure a controlled supply to the conveyor of the concentrator. This conveyor will ensure a nominal supply of 35 tpa to the ball mill.

Milling

A ball mill is proposed for ore grinding. The mill will operate with a load of balls of about 21% (30 - 80 mm) and a total load of 24% (with the ore) requiring power estimated at about 475 kW. The mill motor will be sized to about 500 kW.

The grinding rejects will end up on a vibrating screen. The underflow of the vibrating screen will go into the discharge hopper of the mill. The oversized material will pass over the vibrating screen. A conveyor located at the discharge end of the screen will collect the oversized material and direct it to a stone crusher.

Classification

The pulp of the discharge hopper of the mill will be pumped to a group of cyclones mounted on a tower located directly above the mill and next to the CIL tanks. The cyclones will separate the pulp with the rejects (fine material) directed to the CIL tanks.

The undersize chute of the cyclones (coarse material) will be built in a way that will allow some of the heaviest products to be directed to the gravity concentration circuit, while the majority of the undersize will be directed to the undersize chute of the cyclones underflow before the undersize arrives at the plant for more milling.

1.3.6.3 Gravimetric Concentration and Intensive Leaching

A centrifugal gravity concentrator will act as a gravity roughing mill. The product from the undersize chute of the cyclones will be directed to the gravity elimination screen where the undersized material will be handled by the gravimetric concentrator. Up to 40 kg/hr of concentrate will be recovered from the gravity concentrator and transported to the intensive leaching reactor, while the reject of the gravimetric concentrator will go to the flow of the cyclone underflow.

Every day, gravity concentrates that are collected will be drained to an intensive leaching reactor. A process of intensive leaching per batch using cyanide and caustic soda in the reactor will help to extract gold from coarse concentrate to produce pregnant liquor. This liquid will be pumped to a storage tank for subsequent electrowinning in an electrowinning cell in the gold storage room. The remaining part of this stage (still containing gold) is sent to the CIL tanks for further processing.

1.3.6.4 Carbon-In-Leach (CIL)

The pulp sorted from the cyclones waste is directed to CIL tanks.

The CIL process will likely include six stages, each with a nominal capacity of about 200m³, and will produce a residence time of the pulps in the leaching circuit that will be 30 hours. The density of the pulps out of the CIL system will be of a nominal weight value of 43% solids.

Each CIL tank will have screens for carbon sequestration mechanically cleaned. Activated carbon will be maintained in all tanks except the first, while cyanide is added to the first tank to leach gold from ore.

Carbon has excellent adsorption properties and once gold is “leached” in the solution by cyanide, it is adsorbed preferentially on the activated carbon.

All tanks will be equipped with agitators to keep the pulp in suspension. Each CIL tank will be equipped with built-in rotor pumps. These will be used to forward the carbon, except for tanks 1 and 2. The built-in rotor pump of tank 2 will be used for pumping the pulp to the carbon recovery screen to allow recovering the gold adsorbed on the carbon by the elution circuit.

In the CIL circuit, the main concept is that gold is leached from the ore and then adsorbed on carbon, with the carbon becoming more and more “loaded” throughout CIL steps and the pulp becoming increasingly “poor” as it progresses on the other side to the CIL process rejects.

The “loaded” carbon from the CIL circuit will be transferred to an elution column.

The pickling solution will be injected with caustic soda and sodium cyanide and then preheated to a temperature of 125°C. This hot pickling solution is then introduced into the bottom of the elution column to extract gold from carbon and release it into the solution.

The elution of gold from carbon and its deposition into the solution should take about 6 hours and the supersaturated liquor will be collected in the supersaturated solution tank. This process occurs every day in batch mode.

The supersaturated solution is then pumped into the electrowinning cells in order to deposit gold on stainless steel mesh cathodes.

The precious metal deposited on the stainless steel mesh cathodes will be leached in the cell before its transfer to the electric calcination furnace. The dry product from the furnace will undergo direct fusion using fluxing agents in a LPG bars furnace to produce gold ingots.

1.3.6.5 Reagents

Various reagents must be used in the gold processing and concentration process. A list of essential reagents used in this project is provided below:

- Calcium hydroxide in order to control the pH in the CIL circuit;
- Sodium cyanide used to leach gold from ore in the CIL circuit and to extract gold from the “loaded” carbon in solution during the elution process ;

- Caustic soda used to control the pH in the elution circuit;
- Hydrochloric acid used to clean the carbon in the elution circuit;
- Activated carbon to adsorb gold once it is leached from the ore in the CIL circuit

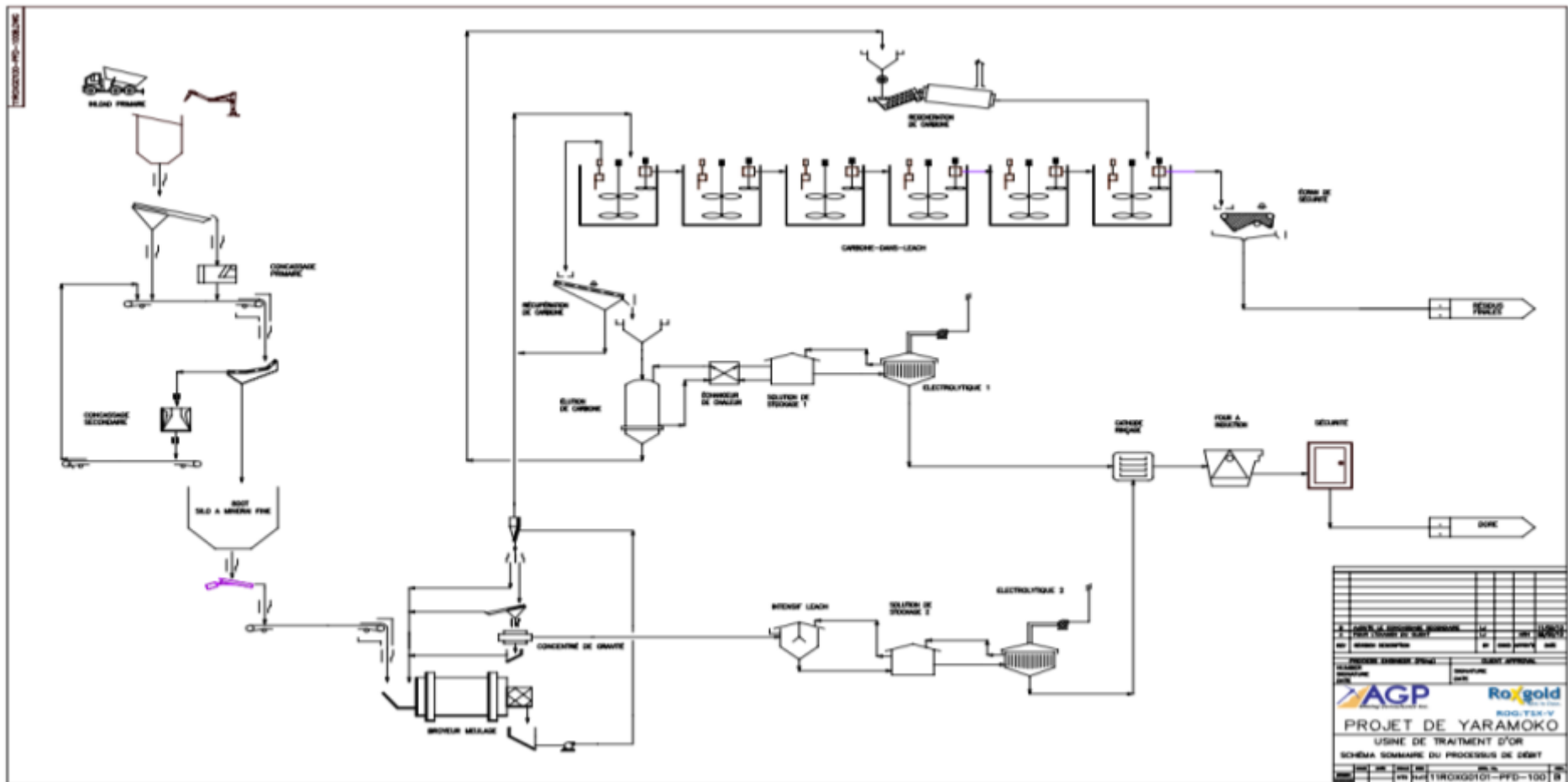


Figure 4 : Process Flow Diagram (Flowsheet)
 Source : ESIA of the Yaramoko mine project, BEGE

1.3.6.5 Thickening and Tailings Storage

The tailings from the CIL process are then directed to a conventional high yield pulp thickener in which the pulp density is increased to over 60% solids.

This thickened flow then passes into the tailings hopper, which has attached pumps which will flow down the residual sludge into the tailings impoundment through a network of HDPE plastic pipe.

1.4 WATER SUPPLY

1.4.1 Operational Water

During the estimated 4 wet months in the year, rainwater will be captured and stored in the water storage dam. Water removed from the underground mine will be also stored in this facility. It is anticipated that the quantity of water collected during the wet periods will be sufficient to ensure water supply to the project for the remainder of the year. See Section 1.5 for further details on this facility.

1.4.2 Drinking Water

Depending on the needs for drinking water, boreholes will be carried out on site. The water thus obtained will be treated when necessary (single disinfection or further treatment.). Once treated, it will be stored in a tank and supplied as drinking water in the camp and in general on the site.

1.4.3 Settling Water and Water from the Tailings Storage Facility

The return settling water from the tailings storage facility will be pumped into the process water pond. This water is maintained within the processing system such that the values of the residual reactants are retained in the process. There is no mixing or dilution of the liquid flow with the water storage facility.

1.5 WATER STORAGE DAM AND THE TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY

1.5.1 Design of the Tailings Storage Facility

The basin will consist of a retaining valley formed by two multizone earth embankments, with a total surface area of approximately 17 ha for the TSF of Phase 1; this area will reach 29 ha for the final TSF. The TSF is designed to accommodate 3.0 Mt of tailings. The TSF pond embankments will

be built annually to meet the storage requirements. The company is planning the use of upstream construction methods after the second stage of construction of the embankment.

The area of the TSF basin will be cleared and grubbed and the topsoil will be stripped and a flooring with low permeability not exceeding 1×10^{-8} m/s will be built over the entire surface of the TSF basin. A HSPE geomembrane with low permeability of 1×10^{-11} m/s will be used to strengthen the flooring.

The design of the TSF basin incorporates an underdrainage system, comprising a network of collecting drains. The underdrainage system flows by gravity to a collecting tower located at the lowest point in the TSF basin. This water is then pumped into the processing plant for reuse. Furthermore, a system for collecting groundwater will be installed below the low permeability soil coating.

The residual water from the supernatant basin will be pumped from the TSF basin and directed to the processing plant by submersible pumps

The design objectives for the TSF are as follows:

- Permanent and secure containment of all solid waste materials.
- Maximisation of tailings densities using sub-aerial deposition.
- Removal and reuse of free water.
- Reduction of seepage.
- Containment of extreme storm events within the TSF.
- Ease of operation.
- Rapid and effective rehabilitation.

The facility will be fenced to prevent surrounding livestock from entering the scene and it will be designed and constructed in accordance with international standards (ANCOLD).

1.5.2 Design Parameters

Design criteria and parameters adopted for the TSF are summarized in Table 2 and Figures 5-7:

Table 1 : Tailings storage facility design criteria and parameters

Parameter	Detail
TSF DESIGN	
Throughput Storage Capacity - Stage 1 - Stage 9 (Final) Embankment Freeboard	0.3 Mtpa 0.4 Mt (16 months) 3.0 Mt (10 years) Greater of: (i) 0.5 m above maximum tailings elevation, or (ii) 0.5 m above maximum design stormwater elevation
Stormwater Capacity - Short duration - Long duration	1 in 100 year recurrence interval, 72 hour duration storm event superimposed over average conditions operating pond volume 1 in 100 year recurrence interval, wet annual rainfall sequence
Spillway - Intermediate Stages - Final Stage (closure)	1 in 100 year recurrence interval storm event, occurring when supernatant pond is at spillway inlet level. 24 hour duration PMP storm event occurring when supernatant pond is at spillway inlet level
Earthquake Loading - Operating - Final	Operating Basis Earthquake (OBE) Maximum Design Earthquake (MDE)
Factors of Safety (target values) - Static (Operation) - Seismic (OBE) - Static (Closure) - Seismic (MDE)	1.3 1.1 1.5 1.1
TSF CONSTRUCTION	
Construction Description - Cut-off Trench - Embankment - Embankment raises - Basin liner - Underdrainage	Upstream toe cut-off through residual/transported material. Multi-zoned earthfill embankment, utilising low permeability central core. Downstream embankment contains downstream seepage collection system. Initial two stages of construction downstream raise construction methods, followed by full upstream raise construction methods. Low permeability soil liner (equivalent permeability not greater than 1×10^{-8} m/s) over entire TSF basin. System of finger and collector drains within low lying areas of the TSF basin.
TSF OPERATION	
Slurry Characteristics	50% solids by weight. Tailings beach slope = 80H:1V
Fluid Management	Basin underdrainage gravity system into collection sump. Return to supernatant pond via submersible pump.

	Decant tower system for removal of supernatant solution. Return to the plant via submersible pump.
General	Upstream spigot deposition of tailings from embankment crest and TSF perimeter. The supernatant pond is to be maintained at the decant tower location, remote (where possible) from the embankments. Embankments to be constructed with seepage interception and collection system.

Source : ESIA of the Yaramoko mine project, BEGE

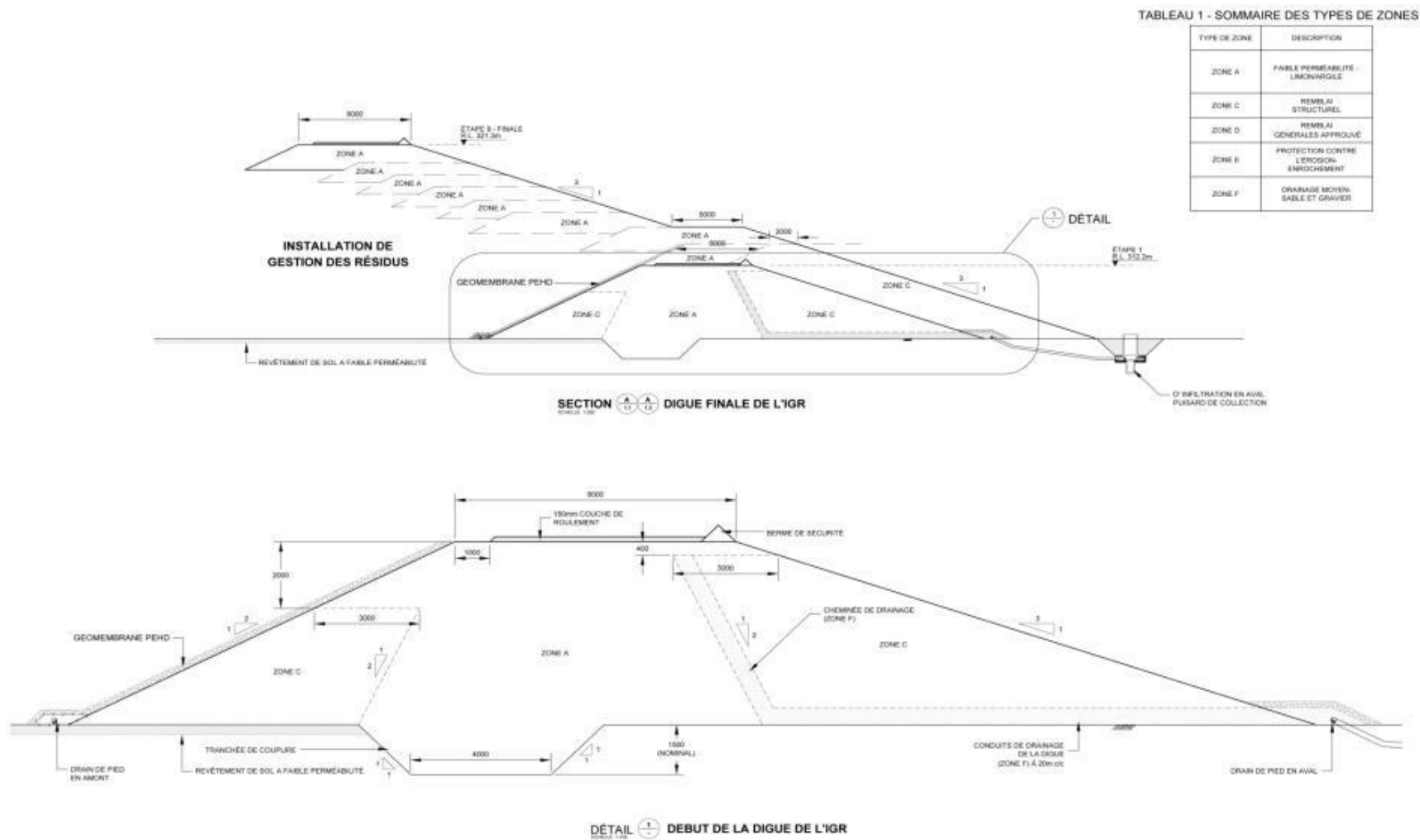


Figure 6 : Typical details of the TSF Embankment
 Source : ESIA of the Yaramoko mine project, BEGE

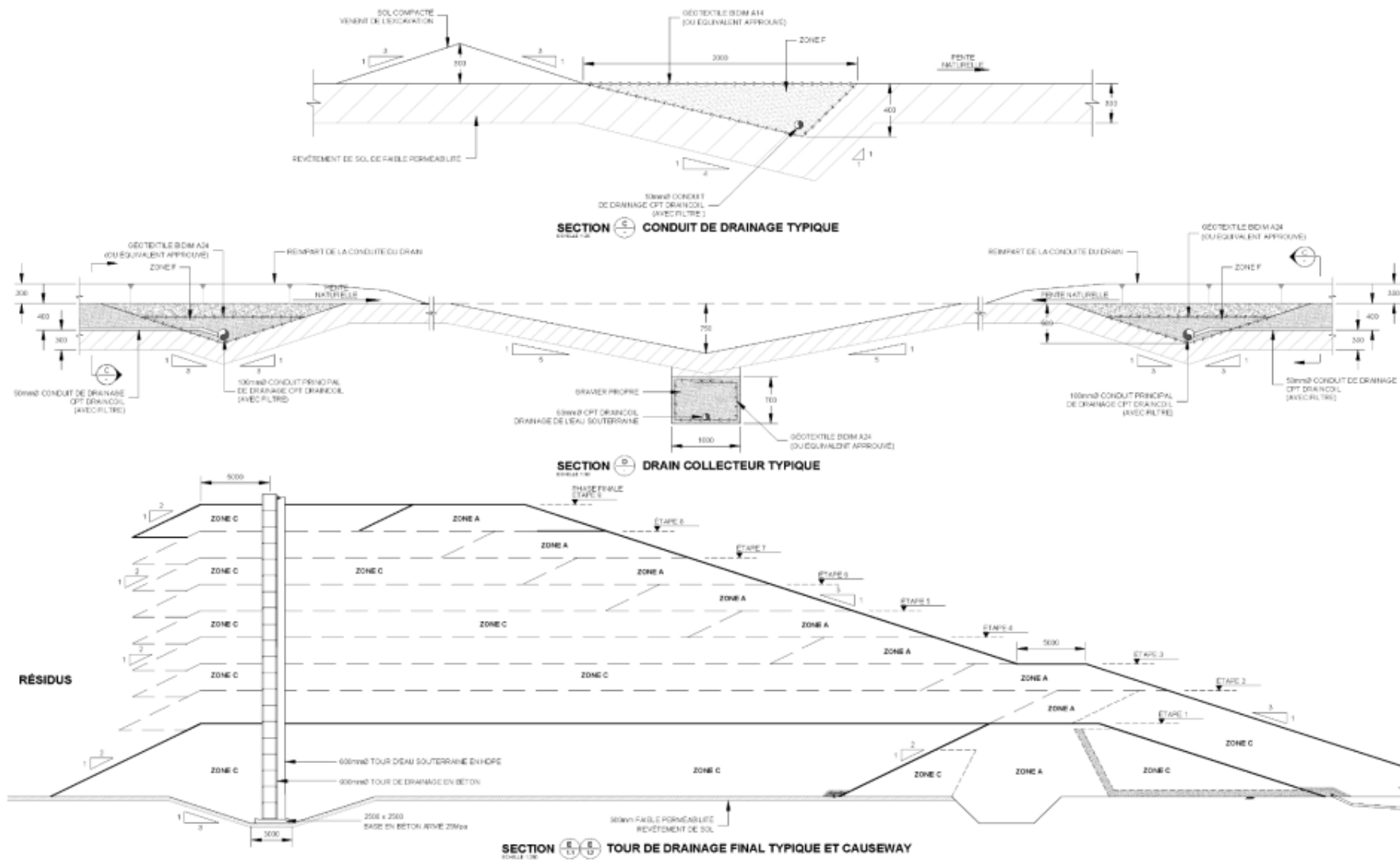


Figure 7 : Typical Details on the TSF Drainage System
 Source : ESIA of the Yaramoko mine project, BEGE

1.5.3 Description of the HDPE Geomembrane

The geomembrane used is a HDPE membrane 1mm thick. It is designed to resist to sunlight and chemicals such as acid, sodium hydroxide, sodium, cyanide, etc. The HDPE geomembrane that will serve as watertight covering will be deposited on a protective layer of geotextile when necessary, to prevent perforation of the HDPE. The table below provides some properties of the HDPE geomembrane and standards met for the various design parameters.

Table 2 : Property of the HDPE geomembrane and Standards met in the design

Parameter	Test Standard	Unit	Value
Density	ASTM D792 (D1505)	g/cm ³	≥0.94
Thickness	ASTM D5199	mm	1
Content of carbon black	ASTM D1603	%	2.0 – 3.0
Dispersion of carbon black	ASTM D3015		1/2(b)
Melt Index	ASTM D1238	g/10 min	2.0 – 3?0
Tensile Strength	ASTM D638 / D6693 Type IV	N/mm	Efficiency 24 Break 49
Tearing strength	ASTM D1004	N	205
Puncture resistance	ASTM D4833	N	560

Source : ESIA of the Yaramoko mine project, BEGE

As mentioned in the above table, the geomembrane used will be resistant to tearing, traction and puncture. The table below specifies the behavior of the geomembrane when facing certain chemicals.

Table 3 : Behavior of the geo-membrane vis-à-vis certain chemicals

Chemicals	Concentration	Resistance at 20°C	Resistance at 60°C
Acetic acid	Solution at 100%	Good	Average
Acetic acid	Solution at 10%	Good	Good
Arsenic acid	Saturated Solution	Good	Good
Benzoic acid	Saturated Solution	Good	Good
Calcium chloride	Saturated Solution	Good	Good
Aqua regia	Mixture of HNO ₃ and HCl	Poor	Poor

Potassium cyanide	solution content exceeds 10%	Good	Good
Nitric Acid	Solution at 25%	Good	Good
Nitric Acid	Solution at 50%	Good	Average
Nitric Acid	Solution at 75%	Poor	Poor
Nitric Acid	Solution at 100%	Poor	Poor
Sulfuric Acid	Solution at 10%	Good	Good
Sulfuric Acid	Solution at 50%	Good	Average
Sulfuric Acid	Solution at 98%	Poor	Poor
Potassium hydroxide	Saturated Solution	Good	Good
Sodium hydroxide	Saturated Solution	Good	Good

Source: ESIA of the Yaramoko mine project, BEGE

1.5.4 Tailings Storage Facility Management

1.5.4.1 Deposition Objectives

The tailings deposition strategy was designed and will be managed throughout operation to meet the following objectives:

- Maintain freeboard against the upstream embankment face.
- Deposition to improve sub-aerial drying and consolidation of tailings.
- Deposition to effectively utilise the net available storage capacity.
- Effective management of the size and location of the supernatant pond.
- Reduce the volume of water stored on the TSF at any time.
- Reduce the operating costs of the tailings distribution system.
- Reduce down time by providing operational flexibility.
- Facilitate implementation of the storage closure strategy.
- Reduce potential for dust generation.

1.5.4.2 Deposition Techniques

The deposition of tailings into the TSF will be sub-aerially from the WSD (Northern) and TSF (Southern) embankments and the eastern perimeter of the TSF. Initially, deposition will occur from the TSF (Southern) embankment, to push the supernatant pond to decant tower no.1, located in the central western area of the TSF basin.

Deposition will occur from multiple spigots inserted along the tailings distribution line. The deposition location(s) will be moved progressively along the distribution line as required to control the location of the supernatant pond. After initial establishment of the tailings beaches, a suitable cycle time will be determined in order to evenly deposit the tailings around the TSF,

thereby maintaining the supernatant pond at a suitable location and maintaining the formation of the tailings beach.

The proposed tailings deposition method is the sub-aerial technique, which allows for the maximum amount of water removal from the facility by the formation of a large beach for drying and draining. Together with keeping the supernatant pond size to a minimum, sub-aerial deposition should increase the settled density of the tailings, and hence improve the storage potential and efficiency of the facility.

The tailings will initially be deposited in the TSF from the TSF (Southern) embankment at the low point of the TSF basin in such a way as to encourage the formation of beaches and allow the supernatant pond to migrate up the valley. Deposition of tailings will be carried out on a cyclic basis with the tailings being deposited over one area of the storage until the required layer thickness has been built up. Deposition will then be moved to an adjacent part of the storage to allow the deposition layer to dry and consolidate. This will facilitate optimum storage to be achieved over the whole area.

After deposition on a particular area of beach ceases and settling of the tailings has been completed, further de-watering will take place due partly to drainage into the underdrainage system but mainly due to evaporation.

1.5.5 Water Storage Dam

The Water Storage Dam is the main collection and storage pond for clean process water on site, and is able to store up to 200,000 m³ of water at the maximum operating level at Stage 1, to meet mine operational requirements.

The WSD has a catchment area of 213 ha, and when the pond volume is at maximum level the reservoir surface area will be 11 ha. The WSD is intended to be recharged through rainfall runoff from the catchment and ground water supply on site.

The water collected in the WSD will be pumped back to the plant to supply plant raw water requirements and process make-up water requirements. Water balance modelling indicates that the WSD capacity will not be exceeded under design wet conditions.

The WSD embankment will be raised during the TSF operation (from Stage 4 onwards). The maximum WSD reservoir area (11 Ha) will be cleared and grubbed. To achieve this storage capacity, the final embankment to be built will be approximately 500 m long with a height at the highest point of 14 meters and it will require 120,000 m³ of fill material. The material needed to create the filling of the basin will come from the WSD basin and the rehabilitation quarry.

Sections and design details are presented below.

Table 4 : Behavior of the geomembrane vis-à-vis certain chemicals

Parameter	Detail
Storage Capacity	0.2 Mm ³
Earthquake Loading* ¹ - Operating	Operating Basis Earthquake (OBE)
Factors of Safety* ¹ - Static (Operation) - Pseudo – static (Operation)	1.3 1.1
Construction Materials - Low Permeability Fill (Zone A) - Structural Fill (Zone C) - Erosion Protection (Zone E)	Won from local borrow areas established by the civil contractor. Won from local borrow areas established by the civil contractor. Imported from off site, supplied to local stockpile for the civil contractor.
Construction Description - Cut-off Trench - Embankment	Upstream toe cut-off through surficial/transported material. Multi-zoned earthfill embankment, utilising low permeability central core.
Fluid Management	Abstraction barge system for removal of water.* ² Return to the plant via submersible pump.* ²

Source: ESIA of the Yaramoko mine project, BEGE

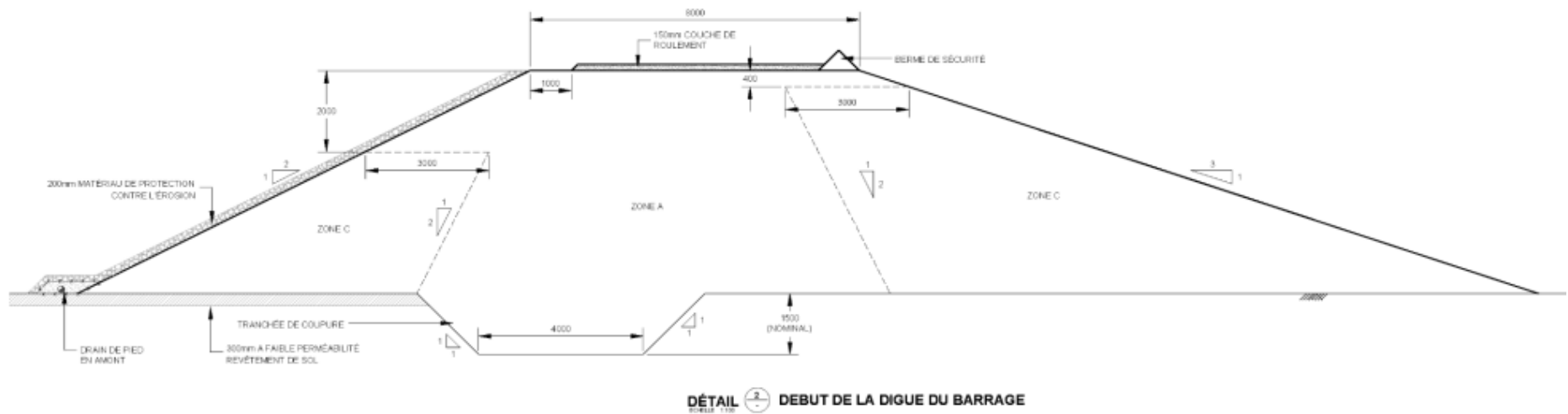
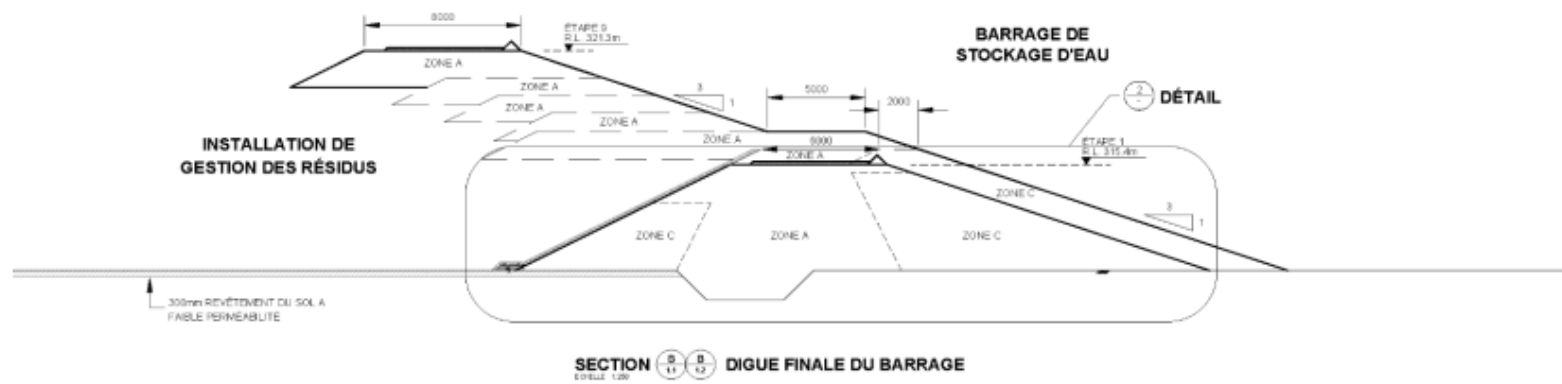


Figure 8 : Typical Embankment of the right side sections
Source : ESIA of the Yaramoko mine project, BEGE

1.5.6 Sediment Management

1.5.6.1 General Information

Sediment control structures (SCSs) are sediment dams that will be constructed in the downstream reaches of catchments impacted by site infrastructure. They are located downstream of all site infrastructure. Water from the facilities will be pumped back to the processing plant or excess water discharged from the SCSs to the environment downstream of the project site. SCSs reduce flow velocities facilitating sediment settling. For minor events, and depending on storage within the structure prior to a rainfall event, they may completely contain runoff.

1.5.6.2 Design Summary

The SCSs are labelled SCS1 (downstream of Plant Site) and SCS2 (downstream of TSF).

The SCSs design is summarized below

- Embankment crests width 6 m.
- Embankment upstream slope 3H:1V.
- Embankment downstream slope 3H:1V.
- A homogeneous low permeability material (Zone A) embankment.
- Vertical chimney drain (500 mm thick) within the SCS embankment consisting of drainage sand (Zone F).
- A 300 mm thick erosion protection (Zone E) layer overlying geotextile on the upstream embankment face.
- A 150 mm thick topsoil layer (on which vegetation will be established) on the downstream embankment face.
- Safety bunds (500 mm high) on both sides of the embankment crest.
- A 150 mm wearing course layer on the embankment crest running surface.
- Transverse finger drains (500 mm wide by 500 mm high) constructed of drainage sand (Zone F), at 30 m centres along the length of the embankment.
- An overflow spillway designed to accommodate flows generated by a 1 in 100 year recurrence interval storm event, occurring when the pond is at spillway level.

The design information for each SCS is provided in the Tables5 and 6 and in Figure 9.

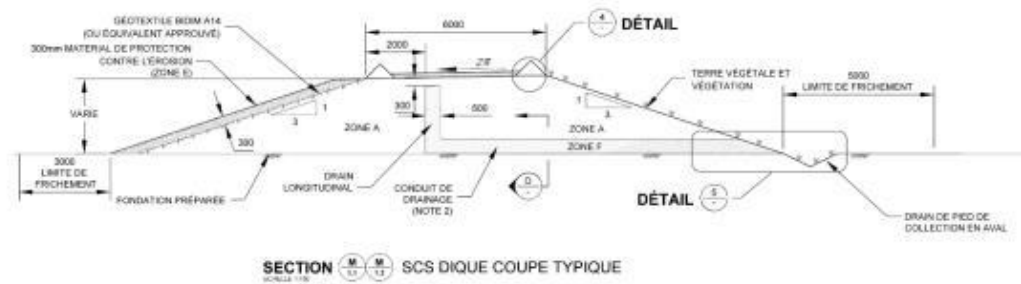
Table 5 : SCS design information

Structure	Catchment Area (Ha)	Embankment Height (m)	Height to Spillway (m)	Storage Capacity (m ³)	Reservoir Area (Ha)
SCS 1	107	2.3	1.8	27,910	3.7
SCS 2	285 / 69 / 22*1	2.3	1.8	19,540	2.4

*1 - Three values as follows: Prior to WSD construction / Prior to TSF construction / Subsequent to TSF construction.

Table 6: Sediment management system design criteria and parameters

Parameters	Details
SCS DESIGN	
Particle Retention Size	0.02 mm (medium/coarse silt).
Storage Capacity	1 year of silt accumulation (assumed 1,000 m ³) plus 1 in 10 year recurrence interval, 6 hour duration storm event.
Construction Description	Homogeneous low permeability (Zone A) material earthfill embankment containing seepage interception system
Spillway - Configuration - Capacity	Overflow via gravity discharge system (open channel) 1 in 100 year recurrence interval storm event, occurring when pond is at spillway inlet level.
SCS REHABILITATION	
Rehabilitation	Breach or remove SCS, replace topsoil, rip along contour and re-vegetate.



NOTES :

1. LE FOSSE DE COLLECTION EN AVAL DOIT SE DÉVERSER DANS LE COURS D'EAU EN AVAL DE LA DIGUE.
2. LES CONDUITS DE DRAINAGE SONT ESPACÉS DE 20m FOUT AU LONG DE LA DIGUE.
3. LES BERMES DE SÉCURITÉ DOIVENT AVOIR DES COUPURES TOUTS LES 25m POUR ASSURER LE DRAINAGE EN SURFACE.

TABEAU 1 - SOMMAIRE DES TYPES DE ZONES

TYPE DE ZONE	DESCRIPTION
ZONE A	FABRIE PERMÉABILITE - LIMONARGILE
ZONE C	REBILAI STRUCTUREL
ZONE D	REBILAI GÉNÉRALES APPROUVÉ
ZONE E	PROTECTION CONTRE L'ÉROSION- ENROCHEMENT
ZONE F	DRAINAGE MOYEN- SABLE ET GRAVIER

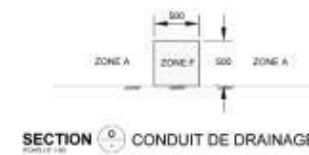
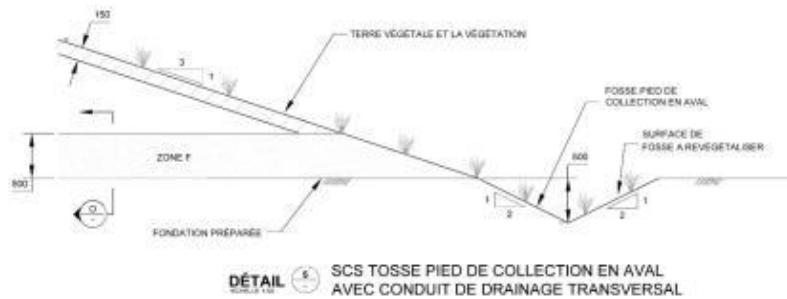
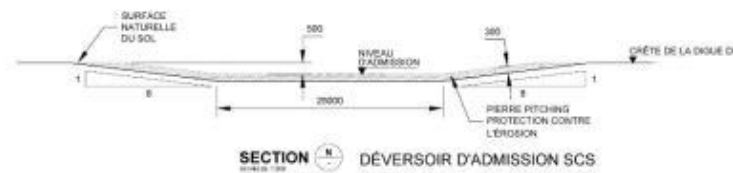


Figure 9 : SCS – Sections and Typical Details

Source : ESIA of the Yaramoko mine project, BEGE

1.5.7 Monitoring

A monitoring program for the TSF and WSD will be developed to identify any potential problems which may arise during operations. The monitoring will include:

- Monitoring bores and surface water sampling stations downstream of the TSF.
- Standpipe piezometers within each embankment to monitor the phreatic surface.
- Settlement pins on embankment crests to monitor embankment movement.
- Monitoring piezometers and bores will be monitored every month for water levels and quarterly for water quality

Typical details on the monitoring tools are presented in the figure 10 below

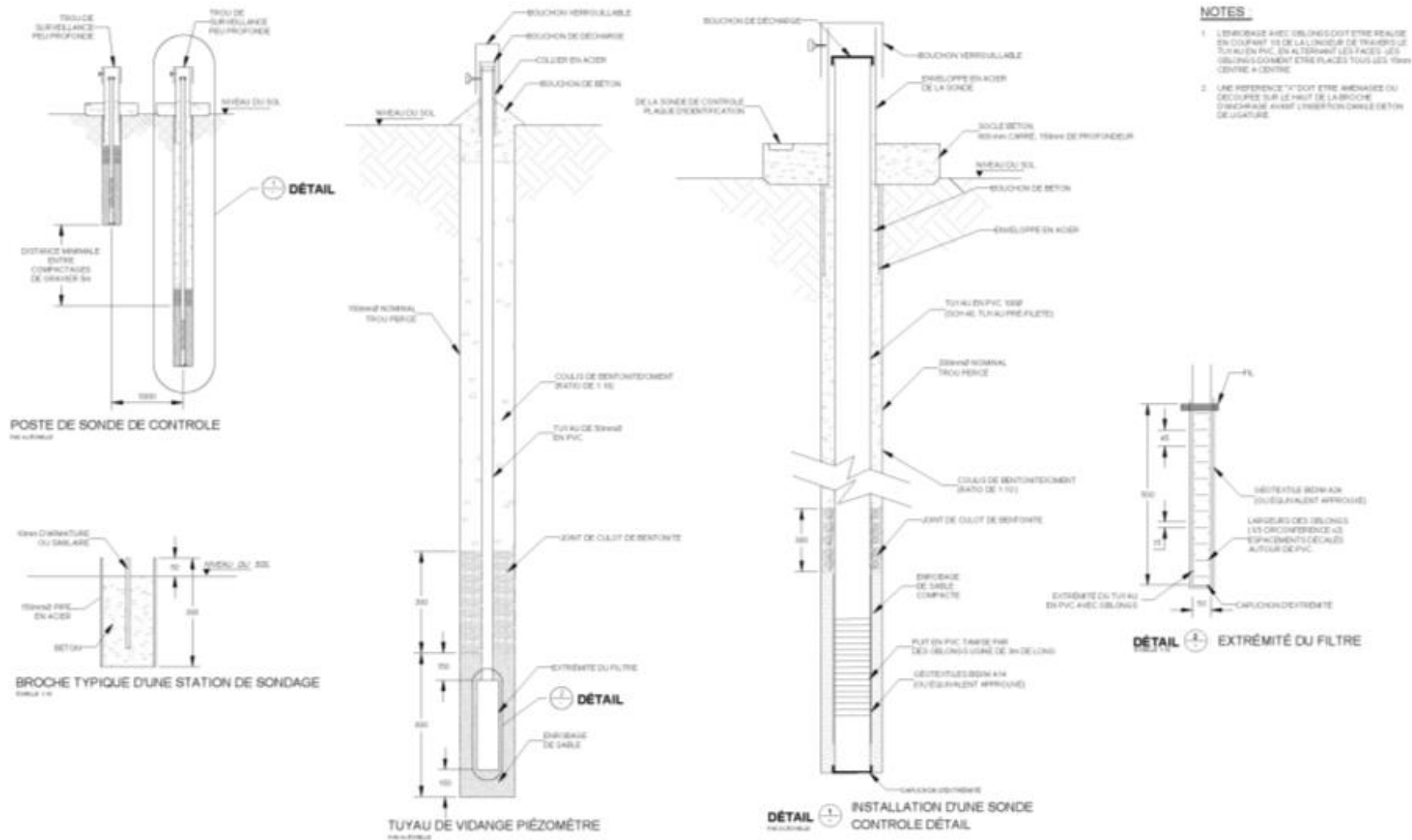


Figure 10 : Typical details on the monitoring tools
 Source : ESIA of the Yaramoko mine project, BEGE

1.5.7.1 Seepage Monitoring

The TSF design incorporates a number of measures to reduce the amount of seepage that will occur from the TSF, in order to mitigate the extent of any effects on the downstream environment. Two groundwater monitoring stations will be installed downstream of the TSF(Southern) embankments to facilitate early detection of changes in groundwater level and/or quality, both during operation and following decommissioning.

Each monitoring bore station consists of one shallow bore, extending to a depth of 10 m in the deep surface horizon, and one deep bore terminating in fresh rock.

The shallow bore is intended to detect any seepage from the TSF flowing within the surface sediment, whilst the deep bore will monitor the chemical composition of the groundwater.

1.5.7.2 Stability Monitoring

Porewater pressures will be monitored at several locations within the embankments to ensure that stability is not compromised. To this end, standpipe piezometers will be installed on both the WSD (Northern) and TSF (Southern) embankments.

Each standpipe will consist of a 50 mm diameter PVC tube slotted at the base or supplied with a filter tip. The slotted section will be surrounded by sand, and bentonite pellets will be placed above the sand to provide a seal. The remainder of the hole will be sealed with a bentonite/cement grout. The top of the piezometer will be provided with a lockable cap to prevent tampering or vandalism. The base of each piezometer will be located within the embankment fill to ensure that the phreatic surface within the embankment, as opposed to natural groundwater level, is being measured.

The piezometer levels should be monitored to ensure that the phreatic surface does not reduce the overall stability of the embankments below acceptable levels. Remedial action will be undertaken if increases in pore water pressure are unacceptably high.

1.5.7.3 Settlement Pins

Settlement pins will be installed at regular intervals along the WSD (Northern) and TSF (Southern) embankment crests in order to monitor embankment movements and assess effects of any such movement on the embankment.

Each pin will be monitored for movement. Any displacement of the embankment which is considered excessive or ongoing may indicate embankment stability problems and will require investigation by a qualified geotechnical engineer. Remedial action will be undertaken if required based on the conclusions drawn from such an investigation.

1.6 RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE ON THE SITE

1.6.1 Existing Infrastructure and Services

At the time of implementing this study, the infrastructure and services to support the Yaramoko preparatory work are rudimentary.

At Bagassi, energy infrastructure is few. However, the SONABEL grid near the project site is getting developed currently. Although an isolated area, roads leading to the project are in good condition during the dry season and will be able to support the preparatory work.

There are several small water storage facilities in the area as well as a small well. However, these facilities should neither be affected nor used as part of the preparatory work.

1.6.2 Infrastructure on the Plant Area

Inside the high security fence, in addition to the equipment for the processing plant, site infrastructure and buildings, there are also (Figure 11):

- A refectory;
- An office of the processing plant ;
- A workshop of the plant ;
- A process control room;
- Power switching substations;
- A gold storage room (secure).

Within the plant site, there will also be a helipad to ensure the helicopter transport of gold bullion from the site.

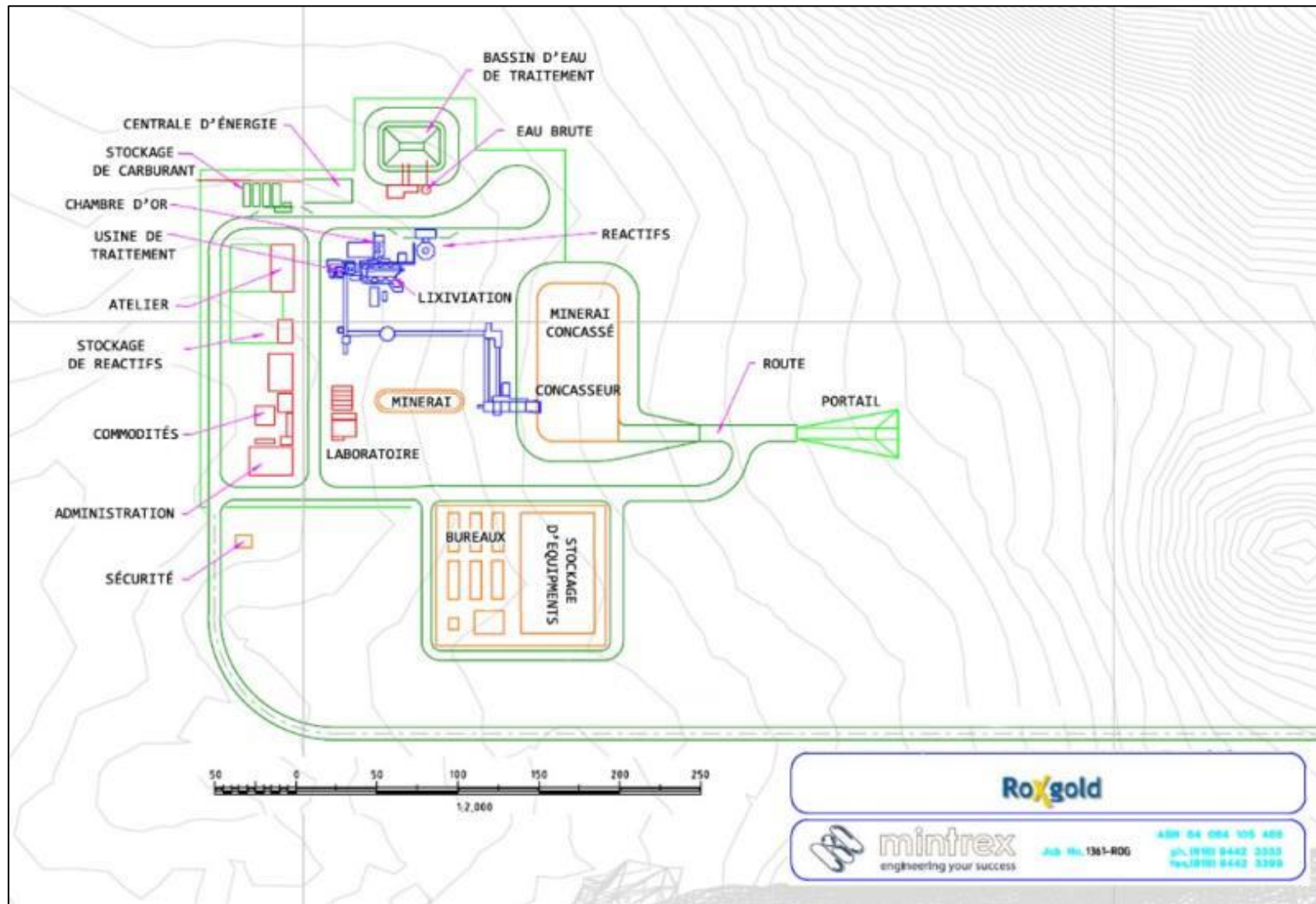


Figure 11 : Simplified ground plane of the plant area

Source : ESIA of the Yaramoko mine project, BEGE

1.6.3 Power Supply

The Yaramoko project (mine, plant and camp facilities) should be powered by a diesel plant located on the processing plant site. It is anticipated that the load at steady state required for the project will be:

- The processing plant and surface infrastructure: 1.50 MW;
- Underground mining operations: 1.50 MW;
- Total load at steady state of 3.0 MW.

To meet these requirements, allow upkeep and maintenance and take into account potential failures, it is anticipated that the power station should have the following equipment:

- 6 high efficiency diesel engines of 835 kW
- 4 of them running all the time to meet the nominal demand ;
- 2 engines in reserve for maintenance activities and safety redundancy

This gives an installed capacity of 5 MW, with an expected annual electricity generation rate of 24,000 MWhr.

The engines installed should be high performance engines equipped with dust, noise and emissions management systems, thus complying with Burkina Faso regulations or industry standards.

A fuel marketer who is experienced and well-known in the region will be hired to transport fuel to the site. Fuel storage facilities to ensure three months of operation will be installed on the site.

Given the energy requirements described above, it is anticipated that approximately 6.0 million litres of diesel fuel per year would be needed to support the operation of the power generation station.

1.6.4 Sanitation

A drainage system will be constructed to serve the plant buildings and the camp building. All wastewater will be treated before the treated effluent is pumped to the tailings storage facility.

1.6.5 Mining Contractor's Infrastructure

The underground mine will be accessed via a portal located at the northern end of the deposit area. Services (air, water, electricity) will be provided to the mine by this structure, distributed from the surface infrastructure. Currently, Burkina Faso is hosting a large number of experienced mining subcontractors who will appropriately train the Burkinabe staff who will work in the mine.

The mining subcontractor is responsible for the construction of all required facilities to ensure the proper operation and maintenance of all mining equipment, including low

voltage maintenance workshop, the office, fuel storage facility and the low voltage and high voltage workshop. Roxgold will allow the subcontractor to go through a path next to the plant site. An explosives warehouse will be built at a sufficient distance from the mine, plant and camp infrastructure.

1.6.5.1 Communications

At present, the telecommunications infrastructure is limited in the immediate project area. The camp and the exploration office are served by a satellite dish and connection that help to keep in touch with the office in Ouagadougou and Toronto. Airtel has a transmission tower in Bagassi that provides intermittent mobile telephony coverage in the area.

Telecommunications should be established with a limited 4 MB/s satellite link, which will be powered by electricity from the plant. This satellite link will allow a telephone, electronic and Internet traffic on the site and at the project level.

1.6.5.2 Accommodation

Roxgold will accommodate about 300 people to maintain and manage the project. The accommodation facilities to meet the needs of these employees include the following main components:

- A kitchen with dining area and dining room for 300 people
- Separate bedrooms of 20 x 2 for the Executives (20 beds);
- Separate bedrooms of 16 x 4 (64 beds);
- Dormitories for men of 10 x 20 (200 beds);
- A 3-bedroom house for the CEO;
- Two laundry rooms ;
- Leisure center/gym ;
- Sports field ;
- Secure building.

If possible and feasible, and if the appropriate skills exist, Roxgold will give priority in hiring employees from the region to supplement its workforce. Training for members of the local community will be provided as Roxgold desires to offer them as many job opportunities as possible.

1.6.5.3 Safety

The mine will be operated with the highest international safety standards. The Canadian regulations on underground mines will be the basis for the conceptual design and operation.

Security will consist in managing access control, using electronic surveillance, establishing physical and visual barriers, fences, lighting and layout of the facility. Safety on the project aims at

protecting company assets, as well as keeping the community safe and separated from mine being operating.

Safety initiatives that will be deployed to protect employees include:

- Adequate ventilation and air flow in the mine using surface fans;
- Adequate lighting in all areas of work;
- Individual Headlamps for all employees ;
- Refuge Chambers will be integrated into the design (in the event of emergency) ;
- Appropriate equipment to fight against fire, as well as adequate training and awareness.

The configuration of the project boundary area will be as small as possible, so that staff and safety systems cover only a small area.

The security fence will contain the camp, the plant site, the areas of mining operations and that of the mining subcontractor including their workshop and the area of their office and the explosive warehouse. Designed in double wire of 2,700m (with chain and wire mesh), it will resist to high winds as it is equipped with three rows of barbed wires in high support posts.

Safety services will be provided by a subcontractor specializing in safety who will be audited by an independent security consultant experienced in safety facilities for gold mines in these regions.

1.6.5.4 Roads

The roads connecting the Boromo main road to the site are in good condition during the dry season and may, in general, support the construction project activities. Some sections of the road would need to be renovated to facilitate transport of bulky items to the site. Roxgold will build new routes where the road crosses villages likely to be affected by this traffic or where the populations do not want their villages to be crossed by this kind of traffic. This is a risk assessment on a case by case basis that will be completed during the implementation phase.

1.7 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

This section provides an organization and philosophy deemed essential to the effectiveness of the design, engineering, and construction and commissioning of the mine, processing plant and associated infrastructure and services.

The design and operation of the Yaramoko project will comply with the various regulations of Burkina Faso and will adopt, at a minimum, applicable Canadian standards. In all cases, Roxgold will implement the project in accordance with the regulatory practices of the industry.

1.7.1 Project Management Plan

The implementation of the Yaramoko Gold Project will be managed by Roxgold Project Manager who will apply the method which consists to use engineering, procurement, construction and management services provided by a subcontractor (EPCM subcontractor). The consultant in engineering, procurement, construction and management will be selected during the closing stage of the definitive feasibility study.

1.7.2 Administration

Roxgold will implement internally a set of administrative controls on the project in its headquarters in Toronto and the offices in Burkina Faso.

The construction consultant (sub-contractor in engineering, procurement, construction and management) will be responsible for:

- Engineering, procurement, construction and management of the processing plant and associated infrastructure;
- Managing the activities at the site during the construction phase.

1.7.3 Work Breakdown Structure

The work will be divided among the following broad disciplines for awarding contracts and tendering:

- Earthworks;
- Concreting operations ;
- Transport and logistics ;
- Panels and steel profiles
- Supply of semi-autogenous (SAG) mill;
- Supply of mechanical equipment ;
- Structural , mechanical facilities and piping ;
- Supply of electrical equipment and devices ;
- Electrical installation and equipment ;
- Water and tailings storage facilities;
- Pipelines ;
- Plant Infrastructure;
- Mine Infrastructure;
- Mine preparatory work;
- Camp;
- Helipad ;
- Access roads;
- Diesel power station ;
- Engineering, procurement, construction and management ;
- Owner costs.

1.7.4 Project Implementation Schedule

Upon completion of the final feasibility study and the award of the engineering, procurement, construction and management contract for the commissioning, the project development is expected to last 18 months.

After the end of the feasibility study, basic engineering studies such as geotechnical, hydrological and process studies will be undertaken to provide engineering data for the development phase.

1.7.5 General Activities

It is estimated that the mine will operate for about 10 years and will produce between 70,000 and 100,000 ounces of gold per year. The Director General in Burkina Faso will be responsible for activities on the site, where there will be about 400 operators. Roxgold will hire subcontractors for various fields such as mining operations, laboratory testing, explosives supply, medical care, training, personnel transport and general transportation services.

1.7.6 Operational List of Staff

Activities associated with the mine, processing and maintenance will be conducted round the clock, including two 12-hour shifts, seven days a week and will comply with labor law in force in Burkina Faso. Employees who do not live in the immediate area will be transported to the site by bus at the beginning and at the end of their working hours. Once a stable operation is achieved in the mine to be operated, the number of workers is estimated as follows (Table 8).

1.7.7 Composition of the labor force

The table below shows the number and distribution of permanent expatriate and local staff who will operate the mine.

Table 7 : Distribution of the mine personnel per category and services

Service	Expatriate Employees	Burkinabe Employees		Total
		Burkinabe Executives	Lower level Workers	
Management	1	2	-	3
Mining	18	20	148	186
Processing	13	6	32	51
Maintenance	6	15	33	54
Commercial	2	12	18	32
Sustainability	3	12	12	27
Sécurité	1	6	40	47

Total	44	73	283	400
Percentage	11%	18%	71%	100%

Source : ESIA of the Yaramoko mine project, BEGE

1.8 ROXGOLD ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

As an exploration and mining company, ROXGOLD is committed to conducting its business in a responsible and sustainable manner and it is committed to maintaining a balance between environmental and socio-economic priorities of all aspects of the company as well as the priorities of the communities affected by its activities.

To this end, the company will strive to:

- Identify environmental impacts in all planning exercises of the company and to ensure appropriate mitigation measures and monitoring;
- Comply with and as far as possible, exceed the requirements of relevant legislation, international standards of good practice and other legal obligations imposed on us ;
- Ensure sufficient resources to achieve our environmental objectives resources, including effective and sustainable closure right at the end of operations;
- Develop, implement and continuously improve environmental management systems in order to ensure that environmental processes are integrated into all aspects of the company;
- Ensure that all employees and contractors understand their individual responsibilities of environmental management;
- Maintain a high degree of preparedness for emergency in order to be able to respond to and recover from any environmental incident efficiently ;
- Ensure that appropriate methods for waste management are achieved through appropriate strategies for reducing, reusing, recycling and disposal of waste;
- Establish effective systems to address environmental risks associated with the transport, storage, handling and disposal of hazardous materials ;
- Monitor environmental performance through audits, inspections of work and analysis of environmental samples to identify problems and opportunities for continuous improvement;
- Build and promote a philosophy of environmental protection within the community by providing training and support;
- Communicate honestly and and conduct open consultations on our activities with all stakeholders to ensure transparency with regard to the socio-environmental performance of the company;
- Maximize local employment and support of initiatives that strengthen the capacity of our host communities;
- Be respectful of local cultures, values and traditions, and have an overall positive impact on the communities in which we operate.

This environmental policy statement is applicable to all employees or contractors working for or on behalf of ROXGOLD and all policies and procedures of the company must comply with this course of action.

1.9 ROXGOLD HEALTH, SAFETY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY

1.9.1 Values and Principles

Safety is a core value of Roxgold Inc. The Company is dedicated to ensuring the highest standards of health and safety for its staff and Subcontractors. All directors, officers and employees of the Company and Subcontractors of the Company will be guided by the following principles:

- All incidents that cause harm to people, the environment and property should be avoided. The Company will not tolerate the existence of unsafe work environments.
- Everyone has the right to a safe and healthy workplace. Health and safety will be a priority in all plans and decisions taken by the Personnel and Subcontractors.
- All staff and subcontractors are supposed to be responsible in terms of health and safety through hazard identification, elimination and control of risks.
- Supervisors are responsible for the well-being of their teams and the safety of the environment in which they operate, as well as general working conditions at Roxgold.
- The Company will maintain a high degree of readiness for emergencies.
- The Company will continue to engage with communities and other stakeholders in the area of influence to understand their concerns, minimize adverse impacts and improve environmental quality.

1.9.2 Responsibilities and Obligations

All the staff recognizes that the success of Roxgold is linked to the health, safety and sustainability of the communities in which we work. Staff has shared responsibility in the search for opportunities to share the success of the Company:

- By working with affected communities to help meet the needs for social infrastructure through the development and use of appropriate skills and technologies, and
- By establishing partnerships that focus on creating sustainable value for all, communicating with and engaging employees, contractors, business partners, suppliers, customers, visitors and communities in order to :
 - Establish stable relationships based on honesty, transparency, mutual trust and participation, and
 - Share responsibility to meet the requirements of this policy.

Policies and specific guidelines related to health, safety and sustainable development will be added from time to time to the Company Employee Handbook, and certain changes may be made. All staff and subcontractors are required to adhere to these additional policies that will be included in the Employee Handbook. The Company will communicate the changes made.

All staff and subcontractors must comply with all laws relating to the health, safety and the environment, therefore, they must:

- Ensure their own safety and that of their colleagues ;
- Support programs on health, safety and sustainable development by actively participating in all training sessions, reporting all unsafe conditions and ensuring that they and their colleagues follow all protection measures and adopt safe and sustainable work methods;
- Minimize the impact of the Company's operations on the environment and biodiversity in all phases: exploration and development.

The Company, its employees and subcontractors share a mutual obligation that consists in:

- Ensuring that staff and subcontractors have the knowledge and training necessary to safely perform their duties. The Company is committed to mobilizing agents and appropriate resources for the management of safety and health;
- Seeking continuous improvement and holding each other accountable through audit and performance reports;
- Working together to achieve the level of “zero incident” in the workplace, recognizing that anything less is not acceptable ;
- Ensuring that staff and subcontractors are entitled to make recommendations, suggestions and criticisms on dangerous situations to their immediate supervisors, in order to enable them to solve the problems, and transmit the suggestions to the Committee responsible for health, safety and sustainability ;
- Staying alert vis-à-vis the dangerous working conditions and being quick to remedy the situation ;
- Implement the rules and regulations contained herein.

1.9.3 Rules and Regulations

Violation of rules and regulations may result in the following disciplinary measures: suspension without pay and dismissal, in compliance with the laws and regulations in force in Burkina Faso.

Staff must comply with the following rules and practices:

- Observe appropriate safety procedures required for the task at hand ;
- Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry near the machines. They could be caught in the machine causing serious injury ;
- Excess materials, rubbish, cans and other discarded materials should be disposed of so as not to block the passageways, exits or access to equipment against fire, light bulbs, or other conductive materials ;
- Keep the work environment clean and tidy

- To lift heavy or bulky loads, use your legs and not your back. Ask for help when it comes to lifting heavy loads ;
- Appropriate clothing, earplugs, safety glasses, safety helmets, shoes steel toe must be worn when using machinery ;
- Place garbage in bins provided, and drilling waste in the containers provided for this purpose in order to avoid environmental damage ;
- Promptly clean up any spilled oil, gas, gasoline, diesel, or other liquids hazardous for people or the environment;
- The risks and hazards must be reported to the immediate supervisor. Accidents at work and accidents in general must be reported to the appropriate line supervisor ;
- In case of car accidents and possible injury to the spinal cord or neck, and all injuries involving loss of consciousness or severe head injury, the employee should not move until they receives a treatment by authorized medical personnel. Depending on the severity of the situation, emergency services located in Boromo will be contacted for an ambulance;
- The staff and subcontractors shall not work under the influence of substances that may interfere with their ability or judgment, or put the safety of others at risk (alcohol, drugs, etc.) ;
- Any threats or acts of physical violence or intimidation are prohibited on the site

1.10 ECONOMIC ASPECTS ON THE PROJECT

The economic aspects of the Yaramoko gold project are positive and should form the basis of a solid project allowing Roxgold to operate in Burkina Faso.

Due to the high grade of the deposit, the economic aspects of the project are influenced, usually in a positive way. The physical size and impact of the project are minimized because it only takes a small infrastructure to achieve reasonable levels of production. This is reflected in the capital and operating costs of the project.

1.10.1 Capital Costs

The capital cost of the project is currently estimated at 93.8 million U.S. dollars. A summary of these costs is presented below in Table 8. It is anticipated that the development phase of the project will take 18 months, during which the money will be injected.

Table 8: Summary Table of Project Capital Cost

Description	Units (in million of \$)
Underground Mine	37.7
Processing Plant	24.2
Infrastructure	14.4
Owner Costs	7.1
Contingencies	10.4

Total Cost	93.8
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Source : ESIA of the Yaramoko mine project, BEGE

As shown in the table above, most of the project capital cost is associated with the development of the underground mine and the construction of the processing plant.

1.10.2 Operating Costs

As for the capital costs of the project the grade of the deposit provides assurance that the project has operating costs that are very manageable. A summary of these costs is provided below in Table 9. Costs are in \$ per ounce of gold produced and in \$ per ton of ore processed.

Table 9 : Summary Table of the Operating Costs over the Life of the Mine

Description	Operating Costs over life of the mine	
	(in \$/Oz)	(in \$/tonne)
Mining	\$ 297	\$ 92
Processing	\$ 89	\$ 27
G&A	\$ 86	\$ 26
Refining	\$ 10	\$ 3
Royalties/taxes	\$ 52	\$ 16
Immobilization	\$ 166	\$ 93
Total of operating cost	\$ 700	\$ 206

Source: ESIA of the Yaramoko mine project, BEGE

The majority of the operating costs of the project are engaged in underground mining activities.

1.10.3 General Economic Data

The Yaramoko gold project envisaged a relatively constant production profile for the entire life life of the mine. The deposit appears to have a slightly higher grade in the early years of the mine. A summary of the economic performance of the project is shown in the table 10 below; the data are considered pre-tax based for a sale price of \$ 1,300/Oz.

Table 10: Summary Table of the Project Economic Performance

Description	Value
NPV	\$ 240

IRR (%)	58.9%
Return period (years)	1.2

Source: ESIA of the Yaramoko mine project, BEGE

With a discount rate of 5% the project demonstrates good economic performance.

A summary of the production schedule of the project is presented below in Table below, incorporated in the operating costs of the mine (year after year) including expected revenue. It appears that the project is robust and this shows that Roxgold is able to develop it without much risk.

Table 11: Projected production data

Description	LOM (years)									
	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10
Throughput (Tons)	280	270	270	270	270	270	270	266	144	44
Maximum grade (g/ton)	14.4	13.4	10.7	10.1	10.8	8.9	6.9	7.7	8.5	10.4
Recovery Rate (%)	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Production (onces)	116,490	111,291	89,448	84,481	89,932	74,231	57,434	62,996	37,988	14,233
Revenue (M\$@\$1300/oz)	150	143	115	109	116	96	74	81	49	18
Net Operating Cost (\$/oz)	347	344	428	444	480	565	725	582	702	611
Fixed Assets maintenance costs (\$/oz)	200	213	255	254	139	143	15	7	3	224
Royalty	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Total Cost	599	609	734	749	670	760	791	641	757	887

Description	LOM (years)									
	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10
(\$/oz)										

Source : ESIA of the Yaramoko mine project, BEGE

2. IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

2.1 POSITIVE IMPACTS

The mine construction and operation activities will have direct positive impacts on communities.

Job Creation

The infrastructure construction phase will result in the creation of a number of jobs at the local, national and international levels. Infrastructure construction will be entrusted to subcontractors installed and registered in Burkina Faso. For tasks requiring unskilled labour, employees will be recruited from the local population, in accordance with the Roxgold local recruitment and content policy.

During the operational phase, the number of permanent jobs created will be around 380.

Training

Mining and processing operations will require a range of jobs requiring special expertise. Very often, this knowledge can only be acquired on similar operations; hence the need for establishing a training department that will be created for this purpose but it will also conduct awareness raising for people on hygiene and safety at work.

Reduction of Artisanal Gold Mining

The vast majority of jobs that will be created are those that do not require special qualifications. Some artisanal miners from the village will be able to find a job on construction sites; which will result in the reduction of artisanal gold mining operations and the corollary of incidents accompanying them especially during the rainy season (accidents, health problems, pollution, etc.).

Improvement of Infrastructure

The improvement of local infrastructure should be achieved through four distinct mechanisms corresponding to:

- Direct investments made by the company and needed for the development of the project. These include the opening of new roads, the improvement of site trails, the drilling/repairing of boreholes as accompanying measure ;
- Company donations that will be used to fund community development projects. These projects will also include programs to improve the level of training for certain activities such as agriculture, animal husbandry, etc.
- Projects financed through the annual payment of taxes to the State, a portion of the amount is paid to the community;
- A series of small projects (transport service, mechanical repair workshops, sewing, entertainment, commerce) funded by private initiatives.

The level of investment and their success rate can be optimized provided that consultation and real commitment are created by all parties involved in the process.

2.2 NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT ON THE PEOPLE

2.2.1 Loss of Income

The main activities of the inhabitants of the villages directly affected by the Yaramoko mine Project are agriculture, livestock and artisanal gold mining.

For the majority of the PAPs, agriculture is the primary income-generating activity during the rainy season. The occupation of the fields by the mine will therefore be a significant shortfall.

During the dry season, livestock becomes the primary economic activity in the area. The reduction of grazing areas due to the mine may have therefore a negative economic impact on livestock in the area.

With erratic rainfall, men and women are increasingly engaged in artisanal gold mining. Although illegal, artisanal gold mining has become the second economic activity in the area during the dry season. It contributes effectively to the fight against poverty.

2.2.2 Loss of Fields or Farmlands and Risk of Food Insecurity

As in most poor countries, the vast majority of Burkina people depend on agriculture. Based on the information gathered by the NGO known as *Afrique Verte*, the Boucle du Mouhoun region is one of the granaries of Burkina Faso. According to statistics, the occupation of farmlands by the YARAMOKO mining project will result in an annual theoretical loss of about 580 tons of grain. The food deficit which may result from this situation will lead to the following impacts for the affected populations:

- The risk of proliferation of nutritional diseases, especially for children and the elderly;
- The increase in poverty and vulnerability ;
- The increase in grain prices.

2.2.3 Loss of grazing Areas

Although an agricultural area par excellence, the Boucle du Mouhoun region is also a livestock area. During rainy seasons, animals are kept in pens. This avoids conflicts between herders and farmers. Livestock becomes extensive at the end of the harvest.

The construction and operation activities of the YARAMOKO underground mine will result in a reduction of grazing areas of about 760 hectares.

2.2.4 Loss of Trees

Based on the studies conducted 5,582 trees have been identified on the perimeter of the mining project (see table below). Approximately 67% of these trees are considered by national law as protected species.

In fact, the implementation of the project will result in very little loss of trees due to the underground nature of the mine. However, due to security issues and standards in the mining industry, the mining perimeter will be inaccessible to surrounding communities throughout the activities of the mine.

Table 12: Species and Number of Trees Identified on the Future Mine Area

N°	Species	Scientific Name	Number of Plants
1	Shea Tree	<i>Vitellariaparadoxa</i>	3,257
2	Grape Tree	<i>Lanneamicrocarpa</i>	759
3	Tamarind Tree	<i>Tamarindusindica</i>	62
4	African locust Tree (Néré)	<i>Parkiabiglobosa</i>	137
5	Baobab	<i>Adansoniadigitata</i>	9
	Federbia	<i>Federbia</i>	308
	Mango tree	<i>Mangiferaindica</i>	6
6	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	25
7	Others	<i>Diverses espèces</i>	1,019
Total-			5,582

Source : BEGE, 2013

2.2.4 Impoverishment of the PAPs

Within the framework of the Yaramoko gold project, the affected assets are essentially fields. The majority of people directly affected by the project have expressed a desire to receive financial compensation; but if the money received is not properly invested, those affected populations may experience significant economic degradation.

2.2.5 Problems Related to Potential Immigration and Population Growth

Mining projects may be associated with a large influx of people looking for a job, either in the mine or through the provision of (tertiary) services due to an increase in various kinds of demand that are created around the project. This kind of migration to already poor areas may result in socio-economic and environmental impacts that are often negative.

At the beginning of the construction period, it is certain that there will be an increase in people from the department or other parts of Burkina Faso that will settle in the neighbouring villages in search of employment in the mine. Some newly employed people will also settle in these villages throughout the duration of the project. Any increase in population in those villages with already inadequate basic infrastructure could increase the extent of issues related to the access to social services.

However, this potential impact should not lead to a scenario of catastrophe as often portrayed in some media. Accompanying measures will be implemented with the involvement of the PAPs themselves to prevent at best or minimize any potential incident.

2.2.6 Induced Development Issue

Another negative impact related to the opening of mines can be increased illegal activities and diseases including Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs). This impact classified as of sustainable nature can be mitigated through accompanying measures based on dialogue and information among all parties involved as well as close collaboration with the authorities and NGOs for the implementation of prevention programs.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE RAP

3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The Resettlement Action Plan aims at designing and planning (based on physical knowledge of the terrain and of the situation of the project affected people) actions that will minimize or reduce the risk of impoverishment that may result from the occupation of fields. The RAP will also help to transform the compensation process into an opportunity to improve working conditions and living standards of the PAPs.

The preparation, planning and implementation of this plan will be in accordance with the guidelines of the World Bank. The goal of the RAP is to make the project not a factor of negative change causing the risk of impoverishment to populations it affects but a factor of positive change providing opportunities for development and improvement of their living conditions.

To achieve this goal, the following specific objectives listed in the Operational Policy 4.12 of the World Bank will be pursued:

- Consider that involuntary resettlement involves not only physical resettlement but also economic displacement;
- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons³ should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them.
- Give priority to consultation with the PAPs and their participation in the implementation and completion of the program;
- Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups among the affected persons, particularly people living below the poverty line, women and children and all other affected persons who may not be protected by the national legislation on land compensation.

Finally, it should be noted one of the objectives of the RAP is to comply with the principle of minimizing displacements. Following the recommendations of the Operational Policy on

involuntary displacement of people, measures should be taken to minimize involuntary displacements. In this study, the measures to implement should:

- Help to prevent the loss of farmlands from resulting in a significant change in the lifestyle of the PAPs ;
- Allow affected persons to access their real property where possible (farmlands, cultural places, etc.);
- Create the conditions for affected people to recover their fields if they wish so, after the closure of the mine;
- Facilitate the implementation of measures to avoid a significant reduction in grazing areas.

3.2 MINIMIZATION WITH RESPECT TO FARMLANDS

As in most rural areas of Burkina Faso, traditional activities practiced in the study area are agriculture and livestock. The choice of the underground mine helps to significantly reduce the long-term impact of the project on agricultural land. Indeed, the location of the infrastructure has been designed to reduce the footprint to its smallest limits and finally, less than 10% of the vegetation cover of the mining permit will be disrupted. The current mine plan indicates that only the fields within the footprint of the dam will be permanently lost, but the long-term gain and opportunities associated with the access to the dam (which will be returned to the community at the end of the project) are not negligible. In addition, rehabilitation activities anticipated in the mine closure plan includes full restoration of all other disrupted fields.

4. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

4.1 CONTACTING PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

As agreed at the scoping meeting, a communication plan has been developed and implemented. The objectives of this plan were:

1. Informing local and regional authorities of the will of Roxgold as a company to develop a mine on the requested area ;
2. Showing the impact which the mine could cause, particularly with regard to the occupation of farmlands ;
3. Engaging local and regional authorities in the process of implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan, particularly through the **Monitoring Committee** ;
4. Collecting socio-economic and environmental data.

Official letters have been sent to the following authorities:

- The Governor of the Boucle du Mouhoun Region.
- The High Commissioner of the Province of Balé.
- The Boromo Provincial Directorate for Agriculture and Water.
- The Boromo Provincial Directorate for the Environment and Sustainable Development.
- The Mayor of the Commune of Bagassi.

Physical meetings have been also held with the following authorities and other stakeholders:

- Officials of the National Gendarmerie.
- The Prefect of the Department of Bagassi.
- The departments in charge of Agriculture in Bagassi.
- Councillors and Officials of the CVDs of surrounding villages.
- The populations concerned.

The social partners and stakeholders in the local government have been engaged

4.2 DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

4.2.1 Literature Review

This phase made it possible to target useful information through the review of existing literature and studies conducted by Roxgold.

4.2.2 Collection of Field Data

The collection of field data and information was performed through: information meetings, in-depth individual interviews, group interviews, guided visits to the various sites, direct observation

and survey of stakeholders. All owners of affected fields or their representatives have been approached and their concerns have been taken into account.

4.2.2.1 Inventory of Fields and Estimated Costs of the Crops

The assessment of the loss of agricultural crops and sources of income thereon was conducted following the steps listed below:

- Inventory, measurement and management of geographic coordinates of affected fields in the presence of their operators or their representatives.
- Collection of information relating to property and crops grown on the field through the household survey and the field questionnaire;
- Determination of the areas affected from the projection of geographic coordinates in the GIS (Geographic Information System) database;
- Collection of data on the yields of the various crops and their prices from the NGO known as *Afrique Verte*, the Regional Directorate for Agriculture, Water and SONAGESS .

The field productive value has been determined by considering the average selling price of a kilogram of the crop concerned and its yield per hectare. The annual production value is obtained by multiplying the yield per hectare by the price per kilogram of the crop considered. The value of the compensation for the loss of the field is obtained by multiplying the annual production value by five (05), i.e. the compensation is paid for a period of five years in the expectation that the beneficiary will resettle the field or undertake another activity with the amount collected for this purpose.

4.2.2.2 Inventory of Wood Products and Estimation of the Costs of Trees

The determination of the costs of trees distinguished two categories according to the significance of the socio-economic value:

- The first category includes species with very high socio-economic value represented by Shea trees (*Vitellariaparadoxa*), Tamarind trees (*Tamarindusindica*), African locust trees or Néré (*Parkiabiglobosa*) and Baobab trees (*Adansoniadigitata*).
- The second category includes species with less significant economic value and includes grape tress (*Lanneamicrocarpa*) and Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and other species.

The estimation of the costs of trees has been based on data from the MCA and the experience SONABEL as regards compensation at the level of forest species. Once the value of this financial loss has been estimated, the costs of trees have been negotiated with the PAPs.

4.2.2.3 Principles for distributing compensation fund

The distribution of the compensation fund was made based on the fact that some fields are operated by non-owners and that those people thereby contribute to the maintenance of trees and land; those people should be included in the compensation system. To this end, it has been decided that if a field is operated by a third person, the latter and the owner should be compensated.

4.2.3 Community Engagement/Consultations

The participation of the PAPs in the process is essential because it offers the opportunity to engage those affected people in both the design and the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan. In addition, the effective involvement of the different people in the activities promotes transparency in the process. Five main areas of involvement/engagement are identified:

1. The collection of information from people directly or indirectly affected: this is the phase where resettlement project managers collect information and share it with the communities.
2. Consultation: this is the phase where communities have the opportunity to interact and express opinions during the planning and/or implementation of the project.
3. Decision making: this is the phase in which communities participate in decision making during the planning or implementation stages. This form of engagement is reflected in a greater degree of monitoring and accountability ;
4. Initiating action: it is the phase where communities identify a need in the project and decide to meet it. ;
5. Participatory evaluation: it is the phase where communities provide opinions and reflect on lessons learned in order to promote a better planning and/or implementation of the project.

During the implementation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and during the various engagement sessions that led to the development of the Resettlement Action Plan, participation activities have helped those affected to get involved beyond mere information gathering. During the phases of assets inventory and socio-economic surveys, communities were consulted, among others, on the following aspects:

- Their concerns in relation to the occupation of and compensation for their fields ;
- Their expectations with respect to the occupation of and compensation for their fields ;
- The nature of the desired compensation (planning phase) ;
- The estimation of compensation granted.

Over the next phases of the project, the affected people should be able to increase their involvement by participating in the decision making. During the implementation of the resettlement action plan, the affected persons and/or their representatives will be fully informed and engaged through the town council of Bagassi, councillors, CVDs and representatives of various

village committees. Information meetings in local languages open to all households directly affected will be held.

4.2.4 Data Processing and Analysis

Once collected, the data was validated with those involved during individual interviews on the site. The data was then fed into a computer database designed for this purpose. The various compilations made have helped to estimate direct losses associated with the displacement process. The database has helped identify the following aspects:

- The number of people directly affected ;
- The types of activities affected by the establishment of the mine
- Surface areas of the fields directly affected;
- The various crops;
- Cultural sites impacted

5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND INVENTORY OF AFFECTED PEOPLE AND ASSETS

5.1 INVENTORY

To comprehensively assess the impacts of the project on people, two types of inventory have been made within the new permit area.

The first inventory conducted helped to exhaustively know:

- The types of activities conducted on the site;
- The cultural and ethnographic heritage located within the permit;
- The number of affected households ;
- The expectations of the affected persons regarding the compensation program;

The second inventory conducted focused on the fields and farmlands. It helped to identify, locate and measure all fields located within the perimeter that will be affected by the project.

5.2 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Generally, eligibility criteria are the conditions to meet in order to receive compensation. Under the Operational Policy 4.12 of the World Bank on involuntary resettlement, eligible persons are those negatively affected by the Yaramoko mining project. By definition, a person is considered to be negatively affected by the project, when as a result of the project, that person loses the rights of ownership, use or other rights on a building, a piece of land or any other movable or immovable property in whole or in part and permanently or temporarily. Specifically, the project's impacts on populations can be reflected by the following aspects:

- The loss of infrastructure (wells, boreholes, etc.).

- The loss of fields, fallow lands and other assets.
- The loss of plant species.
- The loss of commercial activities;
- The loss of income
- The loss income-generating sources
- The loss of grazing areas

In this study, a surface area will only be considered as fallow, if it has been used at least once over the last 5 years. Fields and fallow areas to be considered are those identified during field surveys carried out in 2013. Depending on the damage (partial or total loss) and the relationship between the affected person and the asset (ownership relation), the affected persons will receive compensation and/or resettlement assistance.

5.3 DATE OF CESSATION OF ELIGIBILITY

The main purpose of the official declaration of eligibility termination date (cut-off date) is to identify persons with a legitimate right in the project in order to prevent people (with no legitimate right) animated with mere speculative objectives from settling or creating new activities within the permit area and requesting compensation or resettlement program. For this project, only people who operated a plot of land in the project area, at least once in the last 5 years (2008-2013) will be considered as operators.

5.4 RESULTS OF THE INVENTORY

5.4.1 Site Occupation

The Yaramoko mine project covers 16 km² under the full administrative supervision of the prefecture of Bagassi located approximately one kilometre from the mining permit. The department of Bagassi whose capital is the rural commune of Bagassi has a total of twenty-seven (27) villages.

In total, 406 hectares of fields belonging to 139 households have been identified on the site of the requested mining permit. No building has been identified on the future site of the mining activity. In addition to agriculture, the lands of the mining permit site are used for extraction of housing materials and are also used for artisanal gold mining even if this activity is relatively recent.

5.4.2 Living Conditions of the Affected People

5.4.2.1 Education in the Project Area

In the influence area of the mine, the enrolment rate reaches 80% reflecting the situation in the entire Boucle du Mouhoun region. Among the villages surrounding the site of the proposed mine,

only Haho and Doussi do not have a school. The schools in the district of Basic Education (CEB) are presented as follows (Table below and Picture 1).

Table 13 : Primary Schools in the CEB of Bagassi Located in the Yaramoko Project Area

Schools	Number of pupils			Number of classrooms	Condition of latrines	Boreholes	Number of housing units
	Girls	Boys	Total				
Bagassi A	282	289	571	06	Good	Functional	3
Bagassi B	204	186	390	06	Good	Functional	1
Bagassi C	56	85	141	03	Good	Functional	1
Niankongo	72	78	150	03	Good	Functional	3
Kahin	89	112	201	03	Good	Functional	2
Kaho	63	72	135	03 + 3 being constructed	Good	Non-existing	0
Sipohin	94	88	182	03	Good	Functional	0
Yaramoko	191	210	583	06	Good	Functional	0
San			171	3	0	Functional	1

Source : BEGE, 2012

The school of Yaramoko is located in the village of Yaro. The school of Bagassi B is attended by a portion of children from Haho and Doussi while the school of Bagassi C is attended by a portion of children from Haho.



Picture 1 : Primary School of Bagassi

Source : Roxgold SARL

Currently, educational activities have already been recorded thanks to the presence of Roxgold in the area. These include:

- Granting of scholarships to 27 school children from socially disadvantaged households (Picture 2);
- A training program for 20 local youth in various trades in Ouagadougou and on other mining sites in Burkina Faso. This apprenticeship program has been implemented in collaboration with the company known as *Group 5* for a period of 2 years (Pictures 3 and 4);

- Training in Mathematics for 113 teachers in the CEB of the Commune of Bagassi to strengthen their skills in teaching mathematics ;
- Donations of school kits, solar lamps, furniture (100 table-benches, desks and chairs for teachers) to schools in the locality (Picture 5) ;
- Repair of boreholes at the school of Bagassi B
- Etc.



Picture 2 : Picture 3: Pupils Receiving Scholarships

Source : Roxgold SARL



Picture 4 : Young People Selected for the Vocational Training and Their Parents
Source : Roxgold SARL



Picture 5 : Young People Involved in the Apprenticeship Program and Trained in Welding
Source : Roxgold SARL



Picture 6 : Pupils Receiving Solar Lamps Source : Roxgold SARL

5.4.2.2 Human Health

The CSPS of Bagassi (Picture 6) includes in its health area the villages of Bagassi, Doussi, Kaho, Haho, Moko, Sipohin and Yaro. The village of San meanwhile belong to the health area of Pompoi. A second CSPS has been inaugurated in the village of Kahin a few months before the survey. It covers the villages of Kahin and Niankongo.



Picture 7 : CSPS of Bagassi
Source : Roxgold SARL

Data collected from health workers of the CSPS of Bagassi are presented in tables below.

Table 14 : Main Indicators of the CSPS of Bagassi

Description	Rate (%)
Rate of CSI	36.32
Coverage in terms of ANC 2	73.70
Rate of postnatal consultation	5.79
Rate of contraceptive use	6.01
Rate of assisted deliveries	57.22
Rate of fully immunized children	77.78
Consultation rate of breast-fed infants	31.99

Source : CSPS of Bagassi ; 2012

Table 15: Characteristics of Attendance to the CSPS of Bagassi

Distance	Villages	Women of childbearing age	Expected Pregnancies	Expected Deliveries	Number of live births	Children aged 0 to 11 months	Children aged 0 to 5 years
Less than 5 km	Bagassi	1,000	229	210	201	197	903
	Doussi	295	67	62	62	58	226
	Sipohin	176	40	37	37	35	159
	Haho	96	20	20	20	19	87
From 5 to	Bounou	698	160	147	147	138	603

10 km	Kaho	199	45	42	42	39	179
	Moko	269	62	57	57	53	243
	Yaro	377	86	79	79	74	340
More than 10 km	Kahin	310	71	65	65	61	280
	Niankonggo	262	60	55	55	52	236

Source : CSPS of Bagassi ; 2012

5.4.2.3 Access to Drinking Water and Sanitation

Water supply to communities near the site is ensured through boreholes and permanent or non-permanent large diameter wells. Table below describes the situation of wells, boreholes and sanitation facilities of the project area at the time of conducting the study.

Table 16: Inventory of Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities

Localities	Number of boreholes	Functional Boreholes	Boreholes that are down	Permanent large diameter wells	Non-permanent large diameter wells	Number of family latrines built	Number of functional family latrines
Bagassi	10	7	3	-	-	30	29
Doussi	3	1	2	1	1	40	40
Haho	-	-	-		2	-	-
Kahin	7	5	2	2	1	25	25
Kaho	5	-	5	-	-	27	24
Moko	2	2		1	1	60	60
Niankongo	5	4	1	1	1	50	50
San	4	4		-	-	32	32
Sipohin	3	2	1	-	2	26	23
Yaro	6	5	1	1	-	30	30
Total	45	30	15	6	8	320	313

Source: Field Surveys by BEGE, 2012

In addition to the boreholes, Bagassi has a water supply system consisting of a water tower and 7 standposts. In the first village (Kaho), the 5 boreholes identified are all down. People collect water from a traditional non-permanent well. In the village of Haho, there is no borehole. People get water from two reinforced non-permanent wells.

6. INSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL AND POLITICAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

At the institutional level, there are national and municipal stakeholders.

6.1.1 Stakeholders at the National Level

As stipulated in Article 95 of the Law on Agrarian and Land Reform (RAF), the Government, through its prerogatives creates an enabling environment conducive to land security, transparency in land management and the emergence of a healthy national land market; it ensures support, monitoring and control of the management of its own land area, that of the local authorities and land assets of individuals.

This State management is done through the following structures:

- The land registry (cadaster) which is, according to Article 199 of Law No. 034-2012/AN of 2 July 2012 on the Agrarian and Land Reorganization in Burkina Faso, the inventory of land and property. It provides a set of techniques or tools for identifying, recording, describing and assessing land.
- The Local Government Council (or the Council of Ministers), whose role within the meaning of Article 303 of the RAF is to ensure through its President, the opening of the public inquiry, one month after declaration of intent. The Local Government Council (or the Council of Ministers) may also and within the meaning of Article 307 of the RAF, make the declaration of public utility.

Like the Local Government Council, the Ministry of Economy and Finance through the department in charge of land may (Article 330 of the RAF) pronounce the withdrawal of land use rights, set the amount of compensation for withdrawal, order the payment or deposit, set the date on which the occupants must vacate the land (...).

Other ministries such as the ministry in charge of the environment and the one in charge of the administration of the territory accompany the process of displacement and resettlement.

6.1.2 Stakeholders at Regional and Municipal Level

Law No. 055-2004/AN of 21 December 2004 concerning the General Code of Local Authorities focuses on the progressive award and transfer of skills, powers and resources to local authorities (provinces and urban/rural municipalities, as well as administrative districts (region, province, department, village) for close supervision in the framework of local governance and democracy in order to stimulate a real grassroots development.

This law stipulates that local authorities have their own land area, consisting of parts of the national land area assigned as State ownership. The planning and management of land area

transferred is the responsibility of the municipalities, with the prior permission of the relevant central authority (Article 84).

Article 90 of the Code specifies the powers of municipalities in terms of environment and natural resource management:

- Management of production areas developed by rural communes;
- Participation in the management of production areas developed by other legal entities on the territory of the rural commune;
- Creation of conservation areas
- Participation in the protection and management of natural resources, wildlife, water resources and fisheries resources on the territory of the rural municipality.

Decree No. 2007-032/PRES/PM/MATD of 22 January on the organization, composition and functioning of village development councils specify the powers of those Village Development Councils (CVD). These include the search for solutions to land issues and the management of village space.

At the local level, a consultative and monitoring committee was established and its missions consist to:

- Allow quick and amicable resolution of conflicts that may arise between the mine and the PAPs.
- Provide a transparent and participatory management of the process of identifying affected assets.
- Ensure that the proposed measures cited in this document are actually carried out and that each party respects their commitments.

This Committee is composed as follows:

- The Mayor (Chair of the committee) ;
- The Secretary General of the municipality ;
- The Prefect of Bagassi ;
- Village Chiefs and land Chiefs of the main villages concerned;
- Presidents of CVDs of the major affected villages
- Two women's representatives
- The major landowner
- Three representatives of Roxgold including the Director General

The members of this Committee who represent the PAPs are responsible for disseminating the mechanism in the first instance, through the traditional channels of communication at the village level.

Thereafter, a series of additional consultations will be organized by the community relations department of Roxgold to inform all communities potentially affected by the project. When the mechanism will be officially implemented, Roxgold will ensure that it is continually monitored and improved as necessary to ensure its effectiveness.

Committee members attend individual meetings with people and sign the minutes of the various meetings and interviews. In case of conflict between the mining company and those affected, the committee can mediate and help find amicable solutions.

6.2 LEGAL AND POLITICAL FRAMEWORK

6.2.1 Land Ownership systems in Burkina Faso

The national land area is composed of the following areas:

- The land area of the State: it is composed of public real estate property of the State (immovable property which, by their nature or their destination, are affected or not to direct public use or public service), and private real estate of State; all real estate are not part of the public domain (Articles 11 and 15).
- Land area of local authorities: Article 80 of the General Code of Local Authorities in Burkina Faso provides that: *"Local authorities have their own land area, consisting of parts of the national land transferred as property of the State"*. It is composed within the meaning of Article 20 of the RAF, of the public real estate property of local authorities and the private real estate property of local authorities.
- The land area of individuals is composed, under article 30 of the RAF, of all lands and other real estate property belonging to them, the rights on lands of unaffected private real estate property of the State and local authorities and on the individual land holdings, rural landholdings and rights of rural land use.

The national land area according to the RAF is a common heritage of the nation and the State as guarantor of the general interest organizes its management (Article 5).

The planning and sustainable development of the territory, the management of land and other natural resources and the regulation of real property rights are governed by 24 general principles (Article 3), hence the principles of finding a balance between urban development and rural development, equity, good governance, economic and social cohesion, sustainable development, gender, precaution, prevention, protection of land use, effective empowerment of the communities, respect of human rights, information and participation...

6.2.2 Texts Governing Expropriation and Compensation

In Burkina Faso, the laws governing expropriation are on one hand the constitution and secondly, the texts of laws whose substance is contained in the table below.

Table 17 : Summary of Texts and Laws Governing Expropriations

Texts	Relevant provisions on land ownership, expropriation and compensation
The Constitution of 2 June 1991	<p>Article 15: the right to property is guaranteed. It shall not be exercised contrary to the social utility or in a way to prejudice the security, freedom, existence or property of others. It shall not be violated unless in the case of public necessity found in legal forms. No one shall be deprived of its enjoyment except for a public purpose and under the condition of fair compensation fixed in accordance with the law. This compensation must be prior to expropriation, except in cases of emergency or force majeure”.</p>
Law No. 014/96/ADP of 23 May 1996 on the Agrarian and Land Reorganization in Burkina Faso	<p>Article 5: Some portions of the national land can be sold as private property to natural or legal persons under the conditions laid down by this Law. The land so transferred shall cease to be State property.</p> <p>Article 6:The Government can conduct expropriation for public purposes under the conditions laid down by this Law.</p> <p>Article 39 :Urban or suburban land that are still undeveloped can be occupied only in exceptional cases and with the authorization of the administration. Any occupation without a title is prohibited and eviction shall not result in resettlement or compensation</p> <p>Article 226 : (...) any holder of a real property right may be forced to transfer it when public utility or the public interest so requires, after a fair and prior compensation except in cases of emergency or force majeure.</p> <p>Article 227 : The right of expropriation for the benefit of the Government or of other public authorities results from the act or decision of realization of planned operations such as the construction of roads, railway, urban, agricultural, pastoral, land, mining works and development, military work, conservation of the nature, protection of historical sites or monuments, installations of hydraulic power stations and power distribution, utility facilities, creation or maintenance of property or works of public utility,sanitation work and more generally any operation designed to meet the general interest. The act or decision to complete the planned operations referred to above shall include a declaration of public utility.</p> <p>Article 228 :In case of expropriation for public utility, the holders of real rights registered in the Land Registry office shall not exercise these rights except on the compensation as determined by the relevant regulations.</p> <p>Article 229 :If, after investigation and negotiations by a committee chaired by a representative of the department responsible for land, the holder of the real property concerned accepts an amicable transfer, the expropriation is published by a joint Order of the Minister of land and the ministers directly concerned.</p> <p>Article 230 :When there is no agreement, the President of the High Court pronounces the expropriation through an Order.</p> <p>Article 232 :The compensation for expropriation is fixed, either by mutual agreement or by the Judge. It is established taking into account in each case:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The condition of the current value of the property ,

Texts	Relevant provisions on land ownership, expropriation and compensation
	<p>2) The value-added or the loss arising from the implementation of the proposed work, for the portion of the non-expropriated assets.</p> <p>Article 233: Compensation for expropriation shall only take into account the current and certain damage directly caused by the expropriation; it shall not be extended to an uncertain, potential or indirect damage.</p> <p>Article 234 : Compensation for expropriation may be pecuniary or compensation supported by the beneficiary of the expropriation.</p> <p>Article 236 : No action shall stop the expropriation or prevent the effects.</p> <p>Article 238 : Compensation resulting from expropriation (...) includes the price of the land and the residual value of investments as recorded in the minutes of the last assessment. In the event of dispute on this value by the expropriating party, the compensation value is set by the Judge (...).</p>
<p>Law No. 034-2009/AN of 15 June 2009 on the rural land tenure</p>	<p>Article 4: Rural land is a heritage of the Nation. The Government as the guarantor of the general interest (...) organizes effective legal recognition of legitimate local land rights on rural land. The State ensures the guarantee of property rights and enjoyment regularly established on the lands.</p> <p>Article 34: Rural land right can be exercised individually or collectively.</p> <p>Article 37: The Facts of land possession can be proved by legal means.</p> <p>Article 39: Any rural land owner may individually or collectively seek recognition of their possession. For this purpose, they submit an application for rural land recognition to the Commune with territorial jurisdiction.</p>
<p>Law No. 002-2001/AN of 8 February 2001 on the orientation relative to water management</p>	<p>Article 11: Decrees issued by the Council of Ministers shall determine the terms and conditions of the compensation of owners and other land title holders having undergone direct, material and certain damage due to the ranking of their land as the dependencies of the public domain of the water after a boundary change of the latter, whether this change results from the provisions of this Act or artificial or natural change in the course or water regime. The Decrees referred to in the previous paragraph also establish the conditions under which compensation may be paid to the persons to whom the enforcement of laws relating to public water would cause a material and certain direct damage as a result of the questioning of real rights acquired by reference to customary rules or prior uses.</p> <p>Article 32: This decree (...) shall also determine the terms of any compensation to owners or heirs in case they would suffer direct, material and certain damage due to the expropriation.</p>
<p>Law No. 034-2002/AN of 14 November 2002 on the orientation law relative to</p>	<p>Article 13: In pastoral areas of special development, only pastoralists having authorization or installation title shall have access to pastoral resources</p> <p>Article 16: The collective rights recognized in Article 13 above to pastoralists settled in the pastoral areas with special</p>

Texts	Relevant provisions on land ownership, expropriation and compensation
pastoralism in Burkina Faso	development are treated as real rights. They only focus on pastoral resources and shall no way prejudice property of the bottom land. Pastoralists shall not be deprived of the rights thus recognized to them unless for public interest and subject to fair and prior compensation.
Decree No. 2004/PRES/PM/MAHRH/MFB of 17 December 2004 on the definition and procedures for the delimitation of water protection perimeters intended for human consumption	Article 20: Compensation that may be due to the owners or occupants of land within a protected water point for human consumption following measures taken to ensure the protection of this water is set according to the applicable provisionson expropriation for public utility.
Decree No. 2005-188/PRES/PM/MAHRH/M CE of 4 April 2005 on the conditions for the enactment of the general rules and regulations applicable to facilities, structures, works and activities subject to authorization or declaration	Article 5, paragraph 2 : for the realization of the facility, structure, or work, for their operation or for the exercise of the activity, they (rules and technical requirements) relate to the conditions that help avoid or mitigate damage to the aquatic environment, wetlands, public health and safety, risks related to drainage and use-related conflicts. Rules and technical requirements may provide where necessary, appropriate compensatory measures.

Sources : Bureau Performances (Summary of regulations)

6.3 THE WORLD BANK POLICIES

At the World Bank, the main text is the Operational Policy 4.12 on “Involuntary Resettlement”.

Operational Policy 4.12 must be followed when a project is likely to cause involuntary resettlement, impacts on livelihoods, land acquisition or restrictions in terms of access to natural resources.

OP 4.12 includes the following objectives:

- Avoid or minimize “displacements” ;
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them.
- Consider resettlement as a development program
- Provide the affected persons with opportunities for participation and selection among feasible options ;
- Provide assistance to displaced people whatever legitimacy in relation to land occupation
- Pay compensation relating to the affected assets to their replacement value.

The main requirements introduced by this policy are:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.
- Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels.

OP 4.12 requires measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

- Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives;
- Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.
- The needs of vulnerable groups within the population to be displaced are specifically considered in the development and implementation of the resettlement plan.

6.4 THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (AFDB) POLICY

At the African Development Bank (AfDB), the implementation of a resettlement action plan is conditionality to its participation in development projects, when these projects result in an involuntary displacement of populations. The involuntary resettlement policy of the Bank Group aims to significantly reduce the impact of resettlement and establish a viable economy and society.

The guiding principles of this policy are:

- Ensure that the people who had to leave their assets are treated fairly and have their share in the benefits of the project that caused their resettlement;
- Ensure that disruptions affecting the livelihoods of people in the project area are minimized.
- Ensure that displaced people receive resettlement assistance so that they can improve their standard of living.
- Give explicit guidance to Bank staff and borrowers so that a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of resettlement programs is established.
- Encourage resettlement plans prepared in the context of development in addressing the concerns of displaced people regarding livelihoods and living standards, as well as compensation for lost assets, and based on a participatory approach in all stages of the design and implementation of the project. This participation involves not only the affected persons but also host communities;
- Pay particular attention to disadvantaged groups (the landless, women, children, the elderly, ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities, etc.).
- Establish a comprehensive resettlement plan for all projects involving a large number of people (200 or more), with loss of assets, access to goods or reduction of livelihoods. However, in the case of projects involving displacement of less than 200 people, a short resettlement plan (PSR) shall be developed;
- Establish correct monitoring and retrospective assessment to check whether resettlement activities have achieved the social and economic objectives set.

Beyond compensation, AfDB places people at the centre of development. Thus, it provides a substantial counselling by providing displaced people with assistance before, during and after physical resettlement.

6.5 COMPARISON BETWEEN OPERATIONAL POLICY 4.12 AND THE LEGISLATION OF BURKINA FASO

As the AfDB policies are inspired by those of the World Bank, we conducted a comparison between OP 4.12 of the World Bank and the national legislation regarding expropriation and Involuntary Resettlement. The results are shown in Table below:

Table 18 : Comparison of the Legislation of Burkina Faso with OP 4.12 of the World Bank

Subjects/Themes	Legislation of Burkina Faso	World Bank OP 4.12	Comments/Recommendations as part of this project
Minimization of population displacement	Not provided by the national legislation	Minimization of displacement is one of the objectives of the World Bank policy 4.12	Minimization of displacement will be preferred in this project
Compensation or indemnification for expropriated persons	Referred to in Article 15 of the Constitution: No one shall be deprived of its enjoyment except for a public purpose and under the condition of fair compensation fixed in accordance with the law. This compensation shall be prior to expropriation, except in cases of emergency or force majeure	One of the objectives of the World Bank, where displacement is inevitable, is to pay compensation for the affected assets at their replacement value.	Convergence between OP.4.12 of the World Bank and the national legislation
Eligibility Criteria	According to articles 228 and 229, eligible persons are holders of real rights registered in the Land Registry Office	Displaced persons may belong to one of the following three categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holders of a formal right to land (customary and traditional rights) ; • People who do not have formal rights to land at the time the inventory begins but have land titles ; or • People who have neither a formal right nor titles that may be recognized on the land they occupy 	OP.4.12 of the World Bank is more explicit on eligibility criteria. The criteria of OP .4.12 will apply
Principle of consultation and negotiation	Negotiation is provided in the RAF in the process of displacement and compensation of the PAPs, in Article 229	OP 4.12 gives the utmost room for negotiation in order to take into account the needs of the PAPs.	Negotiation and consultation are provided by the both texts

Subjects/Themes	Legislation of Burkina Faso	World Bank OP 4.12	Comments/Recommendations as part of this project
<p>Cut-off Date</p>	<p>Provided by the RAF through the following articles: Article 328: "The declaratory act of public utility, made in accordance with applicable rules of expropriation for public utility indicates lands occupied under an administrative title included in the structure or the operation projected. The declaratory act of public utility requires, if the importance of the operation requires it, a temporary or permanent resettlement program for the population for whom the implementation of the project will lead to displacement. The act is notified to the relevant holders of enjoyment titles or their beneficiaries or their representatives by the authority conducting the withdrawal.</p> <p>Within one month starting from the date of this notification, the authority conducting the expropriation shall make, contradictorily with the affected people or their beneficiaries or their representatives duly convened or, in their absence, the investment appraisal and proceed, according to the bases specified in Article 329 below, the estimation of allowances to</p>	<p>The cut-off date is the date of the beginning the inventory. This date may also be the date when the project area was completed, prior to the inventory.</p>	<p>The cut-off date being essential to better organize and discipline compensation, the principles of the World Bank will be applied: the cut-off date selected is the date of the commencement of the inventory</p>

Subjects/Themes	Legislation of Burkina Faso	World Bank OP 4.12	Comments/Recommendations as part of this project
	<p>be paid to the affected people by committee created for this purpose. The commission shall make a record of these operations</p> <p>Article 330: «Un arrêté du ministre en charge des domaines ou du président du conseil de collectivité (...) fixe la date à laquelle les occupants doivent libérer les terrains, autorise, à compter de cette date, la prise de possession desdits terrains francs et quittes de toutes dettes et charges (.....).»</p>		
<p>Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of resettlement</p>	<p>Not provided</p>	<p>It is provided under the principles of the World Bank and is the responsibility of the borrower. As for the WB, it regularly supervises the implementation of the resettlement to determine compliance with the resettlement instrument</p>	<p>OP 4.12 principles will be applied</p>
<p>Compensation of customary owners</p>	<p>According to Article 30 of the RAF, "The land assets of individuals consists of: all lands and other property belonging to them in full property; - Use rights on lands of the unaffected private real estate of the State and local governments and on land of individuals;</p>	<p>Customary owners are part of the three categories of persons determined by OP 4.12 of the World Bank as people who shall receive compensation: these are holders of a formal right to land (including customary and traditional</p>	<p>OP 4.12 principles apply here, as we shall take into account the rights of traditional owners in the process of identification and compensation.</p>

Subjects/Themes	Legislation of Burkina Faso	World Bank OP 4.12	Comments/Recommendations as part of this project
	<p>-Rural land holdings - Use rights on rural lands</p> <p>A certificate of rural land ownership may be delivered to them (...) (Article 194). Article 196 states that "lands and other immovable property of the individuals are protected by the ownership title, land use rights and the rights of rural land use that are issued to them in accordance with the laws in force." According to Article 237 of the RAF: the ownership of rural land ownership is the power to legitimately exercise on rural land with reference to local land uses and customs. Rural land ownership is established and recognized in accordance with current regulations. It confers the right of use to its holder.</p> <p>Thus, customary owners who have their property rights must be compensated in accordance with Article 295 of the RAF which provides that: "Any holder of real right can be compelled to assign it (...) after a fair and prior compensation."</p>	<p>rights recognized by the legislation of the country).</p>	

Subjects/Themes	Legislation of Burkina Faso	World Bank OP 4.12	Comments/Recommendations as part of this project
Procedure for the evaluation of compensations	<p>It is specified in Article 232 as follows: "Compensation for expropriation is fixed, (...) taking into account in each case the condition of the current value of the assets; the value-added or loss arising from the implementation of the proposed work for the portion of those non-expropriated assets".</p> <p>Similarly, Article 233 states: "Compensation for expropriation shall only include the current and certain damage directly caused by the expropriation; it shall not be extended to an uncertain, potential or indirect damage."</p> <p>Article 234: Compensation for expropriation may be pecuniary or compensation supported by the beneficiary of the expropriation.</p>	<p>According to the principles of the World Bank, the replacement cost is the method for evaluating assets and it helps determine the amount to replace losses incurred and cover transaction costs.</p>	<p>Convergence between OP.4.12 of the WB and the national legislation. Compensation shall be assessed taking into account the orientations of both texts.</p>
Income restoration	<p>No provision of the national legislation takes into account the income restoration</p>	<p>It is essential in the event where revenues are affected.</p>	<p>Apply OP 4.12 of the WB which provides measures for income restoration</p>
Consideration of	<p>Not provided by the national legislation</p>	<p>Particular attention is paid to vulnerable</p>	<p>Prioritize OP 4.12 of the World</p>

Subjects/Themes	Legislation of Burkina Faso	World Bank OP 4.12	Comments/Recommendations as part of this project
vulnerable groups / gender issues		groups (the landless, women, children, the elderly, and people with disability...).	Bank so as to take into account vulnerable groups
Compensation of occupants having neither a formal right nor a land title	Not provided by the law	Informal occupants are part of the three categories of persons determined by the WB OP 4.12 as people who shall receive compensation	For the compensation of this category of persons, the provisions of the World Bank will apply because they provide compensation or resettlement assistance and indemnification for other assets (not land).
Handling of grievances or disputes	<p>According to Article 318 of the RAF: "(...). In case of disagreement, a compulsory attempt to conciliation shall be undertaken. Interested parties are invited by the expropriating party to appear in person or by proxy at a conciliation commission (...), in order to reach an amicable agreement on the amount of compensation. (...) "</p> <p>"As for Article 319, it provides that: "In the absence of amicable agreement, expropriation is pronounced and compensation amounts are set by the judge of the expropriation in the location of the building."</p>	The World Bank recommends that prior to the judicial proceedings the affected people have easy access to a system for the collection and processing of grievances.	Prioritize OP 4.12 of the World Bank by establishing local and regional committees

Subjects/Themes	Legislation of Burkina Faso	World Bank OP 4.12	Comments/Recommendations as part of this project
Assistance for the resettlement of displaced people	No provision in the national legislation takes into account assistance to people for resettlement.	The PAPs shall receive assistance during the resettlement.	OP 4.12 applies in terms of resettlement of the PAPs
Participation of the PAPs and the host communities	Not provided by the law	In accordance with the provisions of OP 4.12, the people that have to be displaced and their communities, as well as their host communities receive timely, relevant information. They shall be consulted on the various options for resettlement and shall participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the resettlement.	OP 4.12 applies regarding the participation of the PAPs

Source : Bureau Performances

7. EVALUATION AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES SUFFERED

7.1 METHODS FOR EVALUATING AFFECTED ASSETS

The permit requested includes fields and trees. Under OP 4.12, the methods for calculating compensation are based on the principles of the assessment of losses at the replacement cost of the lost assets.

7.2 ASSESSMENT OF AGRICULTURAL LOSSES

7.2.1 Methodology

In terms of customary land law, all land that makes up the geographical area occupied by a community is under the jurisdiction of the land Chief of the lineage or the founding families of those villages, only custodian of the rituals and customs regarding land tenure.

However, for various reasons, sometimes the operator of the land might be a person other than the customary owner. Indeed, some families rent or lend unused farmland to those who request them so that they can make a field. While giving only a right of extended use, this right allows the operator and their beneficiaries to use the land almost indefinitely without any form of compensation.

Under these conditions, two categories of people are affected by the loss of an agricultural land: the customary owner who gets no income from the transfer of the agricultural land and the operator/tenant who loses a source of income or livelihood. It should be added that under the mining project, once the operation is completed and the program of rehabilitation and mine closure is in place, the customary owner may repossess their land if they wish so.

The evaluation of the various costs has been conducted considering the compensation grid of the Millennium Challenge Account – Burkina Faso (MCA-BF) and the average price of the various crops in the project areas.

In the proposed compensation scheme, it has been proposed that the operator of the field receives 100% of the amount of compensation. The number of years of compensation has been fixed at 5 years. To assist farmers in managing compensations received, payments will be made annually.

Quantitative and qualitative assessment of the various crops and lost farmland was performed based on:

- The identification, measurement and the recording of geographic coordinates of the affected fields within the perimeter of the mine and around the perimeter in the presence of the operator of the field ;
- The collection of information relating to the property and crops grown on the field through the household survey and from the operators of the fields.

- Identification of the areas affected from the projection of geographical coordinates in a GIS database.
- The collection of data on the yields of the various crops and their prices.

7.2.2 Evaluation of the Unit Price of the Various Crops (price/kg)

As mentioned above, the table of compensation for agricultural losses has been obtained by taking into account the average prices applied in the region and the MCA data.

Thus, the prices of millet, sorghum and maize have been obtained by considering the average prices for the last 5 years (see Table below). The average cotton purchase price has been obtained by taking the average prices of 1st and 2nd choice cotton over the last 4 years (Table 20). Given the lack of data on some crops, the average prices of rice, groundnuts and sesame have been obtained by adding the inflation rate to the various prices set by MCA in 2010 (Table 21).

Table 19: Average Price of Crops over the Last 5 Cropping Seasons before the 2013/2014 Season

Crops	2012/2013 Season	2011/2012 Season	2010/2011 Season	2009/2010 Season	2008/2009 Season	Average Price per kg (CFA)	Average Price set by MCA
Millet	188.8	224.2	147.9	150.5	148.8	172.04	138
Sorghum	148	182.1	128.4	126.3	137.5	144.46	125
Maize	137.5	176.1	131.7	124.6	139.2	141.82	132

Source : Website of the NOGO known as *AfriqueVerte*, consulted on 27 February 2014

Table 20 : Average Price of Cotton

YEAR	FLOOR PRICE per Kilogram of Cotton		Average Price per Season
	First Choice	Second Choice	
2010/2011	182	157	169.5
2011/2012	245	220	232.5
2012/2013	245	220	232.5
2013/2014	235	210	222.5
Average	226.75	201.75	214.25

Source : SOFITEX, 2014

Table 21 : The Prices of Rice, Beans, Groundnuts and Sesame

Crops	Price per kg set by MCA in 2010	Price calculated for 2011 (4% inflation)	Price calculated for 2012 (4% inflation)	Price calculated for 2013 (4% inflation)	Price calculated for 2014 (4% inflation)

RICE	151	157.04	163.32	169.85	176.64
BEANS	229	238.16	247.68	257.58	267.88
GROUNDNUTS	169	175.76	182.79	190.1	197.7
SESAME	354	368.16	382.88	398.19	414.11

Source : MCA data (2010) re-evaluated taking into account inflation

7.2.3 Evaluation of Agricultural Yield in the Area

The average yield (Table 22) in the project area has been assessed using data from the General Directorate for the Promotion of Rural Economy of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security.

Tablea 22 : Yield in kilogram per Hectare for the Various Crops in the Region of Balé for the following Agricultural Seasons: 2008/2009, 2009/2010, 2010/2011, 2011/2012, 2012/2013

CROPS	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	TOTAL	AVERAGE
MILLET	987	1,129	1,283	1,074	1,150	5,622	1,124
WHITE SORGHUM	1,073	1,228	1,482	1,259	1,171	6,213	1,243
RED SORGHUM	1,163	1,392	1,415	1,194	1,397	6,561	1,312
MAIZE	1,455	1,721	1,740	1,418	1,819	8,153	1,631
RICE	1,760	1,624	1,806	1,022	1,819	8,031	1,606
COTTON	1,255	1,379	1,564	1,258	1,165	6,621	1,324
GROUNDNUTS	1,055	1,201	1,157	1,065	974	5,452	1,090

Source: Directorate for Agricultural and Food Forecasting and Statistics /DGPER/MAHRH

7.2.4 Evaluation of Losses Related to Crops

In total, 139 fields distributed over an area of approximately 407 hectares will be affected. The loss of these fields will be compensated for a period of 5 years. According to the inventories conducted:

- 220 hectares or about 54% of the affected land are used for the cultivation of corn.
- 95 hectares or about 23.3% of the affected land are used for the cultivation of sorghum.
- 54 hectares or about 13.3% of the affected land are used for cotton production.
- 18 hectares or about 4.4% of the affected land are used for the cultivation of millet.
- 20 hectares or about 4.9% of the affected land are used for groundnut growing.

In terms of crops, the theoretical quantities of maize, sorghum, cotton, millet and groundnuts that will be lost each year are respectively 359 tons, 125 tons, 71 tons, 20 tons, 22 tons.

The map below shows the distribution of the affected acreages on the exploration permit and on the mining permit requested.

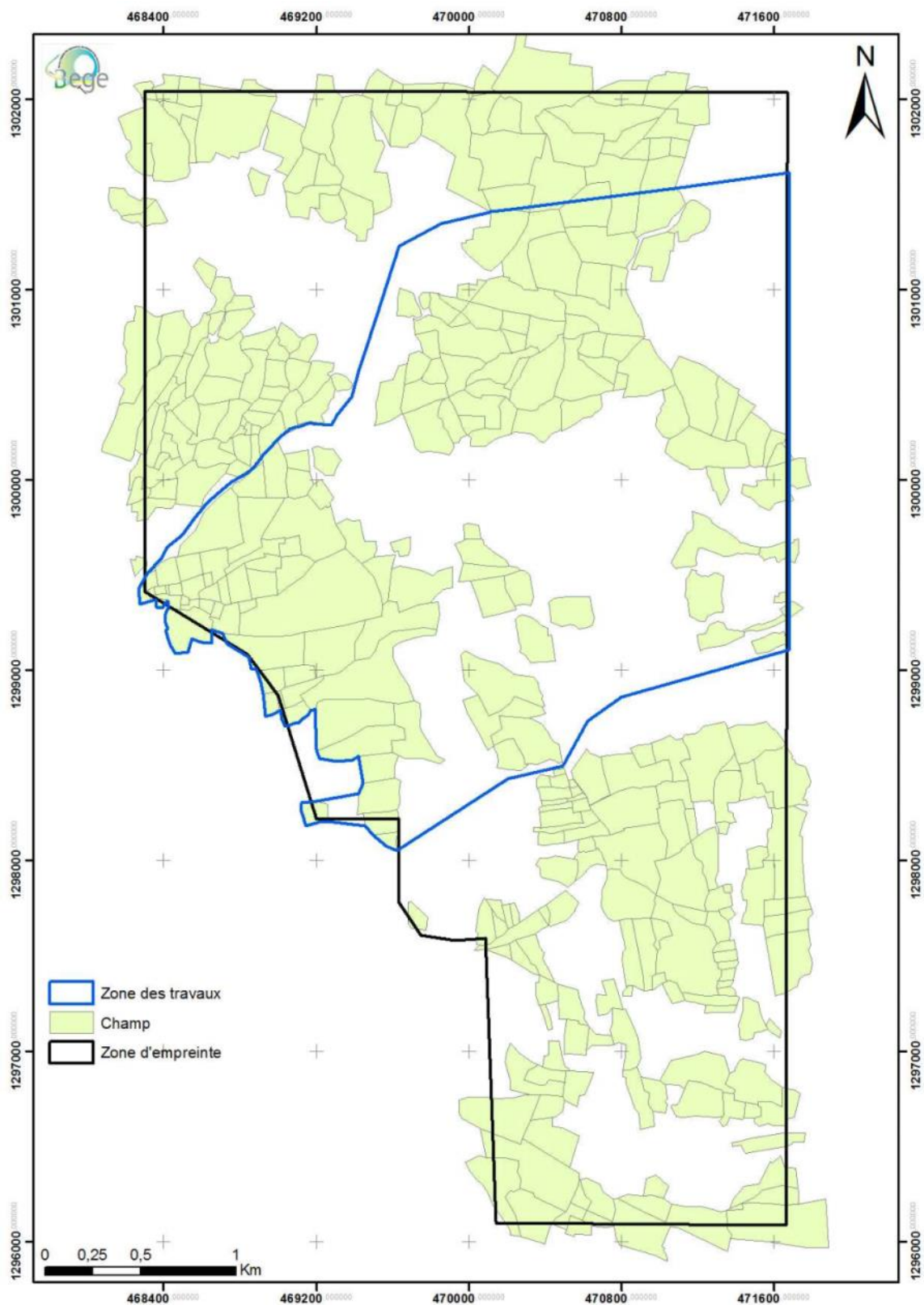


Figure 12 : Inventory of the Fields Located in the Influence Zone and in the Work Area
 Source : Roxgold SARL

The complete list of the owners of the affected fields is attached (see Appendix I). Table 23 provides the estimated costs of the losses related to the operation of the fields. These costs have been obtained from the average prices calculated.

Table 23 : Estimated Costs of Losses Related to the Cultivation of Fields

CROPS	MAIZE	SORGHUM	COTTON	MILLET	GROUNDNUTS
Surface area used in ha	220	95	54	18	20
Annual cost of the losses	50,887,852	18,055,350	15,318,018	3,480,713	4,309,860

Sources : Bureau Performances

The theoretical annual total cost associated with the loss of field is 92,051,794 FCFA.

7.3 LOSS OF TREES

7.3.1 Methodology

The assessment of the losses of trees has been conducted by the socio-economic survey teams. The team conducted a physical inventory of the affected trees. The estimate of the value of trees was carried out taking into account the various types of compensation applied by SONABEL in the area as part of its interconnection and rural electrification project.

7.3.2 Qualitative and Quantitative Evaluation of Trees Located in the Future Area of Activities

The inventory of wood products has identified a total of 5,582 trees consisting of species such as shea trees (*Vitellariaparadoxa*), tamarind trees (*Tamarindusindica*), baobab trees (*Adansoniadigitata*), grape trees (*Lanneamicrocarpa*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and other species in small numbers (see table 24).

Table 24 : Number of Trees per Species in the Fields

N°	Species	Scientific Name	Number of Plants	%
1	Shea trees	<i>Vitellariaparadoxa</i>	3,257	58
2	Grape trees	<i>Lanneamicrocarpa</i>	759	13
3	Tamarind trees	<i>Tamarindusindica</i>	62	1.1
4	African locust tree (Néré)	<i>Parkiabiglobosa</i>	137	2.4
5	Baobab	<i>Adansoniadigitata</i>	9	0.2
	Federbia	<i>Federbia</i>	308	5.5
	Mango trees	<i>Mangiferaindica</i>	6	0.1
6	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	25	0.4
7	Others	<i>Diverses espèces</i>	1,019	18.3
	Total		5,582	100

Source : Inventory by BEGE, 2013

7.3.3 Financial Evaluation of the Losses

As mentioned above, the assessment of income related to tree losses was performed taking into account the grid applied in the area by SONABEL. The compensation cost for fully protected species (Shea, Tamarind, Néré, and Baobab, etc.) was set at 10,000 FCFA.

For the other species, still considering data of the grid of compensation applied by SONABEL, the compensation cost for losses related to inaccessibility to a tree is 5,000 CFA.

During fieldwork, 6 mango trees have been identified in the project direct area of influence. The compensation cost of a mango foot has been set at 50,000 FCFA.

It must be remembered that, given the underground nature of the mine, over 90% of the trees will not be destroyed. In addition, the mine plans to take measures to enable people to access in a controlled way species (non-wood) located in the project area.

7.3.4 Financial Evaluation of the Losses related to the inaccessibility of Trees

Based on the results of estimating the cost of the trees (see Table 25), all the 5,582 trees identified represent a financial value of 47,045,000 FCFA. Most trees were not planted. Negotiations are still underway for the distribution of this amount between tenants and landowners (customary rights).

Tableau 25: Estimation des coûts des arbres par espèce

N°	Species	Scientific Name	Number of plants	Cost/plant	Total Amount (FCFA)
1	Shea trees	<i>Vitellariaparadoxa</i>	3,257	10,000	32,570,000
2	Grape trees	<i>Lanneamicrocarpa</i>	759	5,000	3,795,000
3	Tamarind	<i>Tamarindusindica</i>	62	10,000	620,000
4	Néré	<i>Parkiabiglobosa</i>	137	10,000	1,370,000
5	Baobab	<i>Adansoniadigitata</i>	9	10,000	90,000
	Federbia	<i>Federbia</i>	308	10,000	3,080,000
	Mango	<i>Mangiferaindica</i>	6	50,000	300,000
6	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	25	5,000	125,000

7	Others	<i>Diverses espèces</i>	190	5,000	5,095,000
Total			5,582		47,045,000

Source : Bureau Performances

7.4 INDEMNIFICATION FOR CULTURAL SITES AND PUBLIC PLACES

7.4.1 Public Places

No public place has been identified as being located in the impacted area.

7.4.2 Cultural Sites

The socio-economic survey conducted by BEGE revealed the existence of five sites used by people on various occasions and located in the perimeter of the future mine. In order to preserve the cultural heritage of the peoples of this area, measures have been taken in conjunction with the communities, to significantly reduce the impact of activities on the identified sites. Thus, each site will benefit from physical protection measures. Measures will be taken to help the communities or their representative have access to the various sites when required.

Table 26 provides the list of cultural sites located in the project direct influence area and their GPS coordinates.

Table 26: Cultural sites located in the project direct influence area

Assets	Type of site	Coordinates	
		X	Y
N'ninwa	Ethnographic	468221	1300956
Gnignounou 2	Ethnographic	469941	1297809
Gnignounou 3	Ethnographic	471421	1297571
Sinlé (Site of YéBouyen)	Ethnographic	469485	1299060
Miniers' cemetery	Ethnographic	469522	1299115
Lithic debitage site	Archeological	470447	1297781

Source : Bureau BEGE.

7.5 NEGOTIATION OF COMPENSATION RELATED TO THE LOSSES INCURRED

Negotiations to determine compensation related to the various losses took place under the chairmanship of the Prefect of Bagassi. The different compensation stages and proposals offered by Roxgold are shown in Table 27.

Table 27: Steps in the Process of Negotiating the Compensations

Meeting Date	Objective	ROXGOLD Proposals	Comments
3 April 2014	Appoint representatives of the PAPs to participate in negotiations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 persons have been appointed by all the PAPs to negotiate on their behalf. 	The list of those 14 representatives of the PAPs is archived at the Prefecture
4 April 2014	Propose compensation prices and start negotiations with the 14 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A flat rate of 350,000 CFA per ha and per year has been proposed for the cultivated fields (compensation over 5 years) • A flat rate of 17,000 CFA per ha and per year has been proposed as a bonus for all the lands vacated by the PAPs. (compensation over 5 years) • A rate of 10,000 CFA per tree for a single compensation for protected species. • A rate of 10,000 CFA per tree as single compensation for unprotected species. • The next meeting has been set for April 29, 2014 	The proposals have been rejected by the 14 representatives of the PAPs. According to the representatives of the PAPs, the proposed compensations are inadequate (see the minutes of the meeting).
29 April 2014	Propose new compensation costs to the representatives of the PAPs and continue negotiating.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bonus for all land to be occupied increased from 17,000 CFA per ha/year to 25,000 per hectare/year. • Guarantees have been given on the employment of the local youth. 	The new proposals have been accepted by the representatives of the PAPs (See the minutes of the meeting).

Source : Bureau Performances

7.6 OTHER ACCOMPANYING MEASURES

7.6.1 Development of Rice Farming

To address the loss of arable land, the company plans to undertake an extensive program for lowland development during the year 2014. These lowlands can be used for rice cultivation. In total, approximately 51 hectares will be developed for farmers. Based on the estimates made, the development of this area will make it possible to produce between 127 to 153 tons of rice per year.

In addition to the lowland development program, the company intendeds to help people develop market gardening activities, poultry and pig farming.

The budget for the agricultural projects is 28 million CFA francs.

7.6.2 Other Projects.

With the aim of helping communities in their development efforts, other projects related to education, health, hygiene, water, the environment will be developed. The details of the various projects planned for 2014 are shown in Table 28.

Table 28: Social Projects Planned for 2014

PROJECT		ESTIMATED COST (FCFA)
Education	Granting scholarships to the disadvantaged pupils in primary education (CEB of Bagassi)	1,512,000.00
	Science teachers training	2,000,000.00
	Skills training for 20 young people	25,830,000.00
	Literacy Projects	660,000.00
	Donation of furniture and supplies to schools	2,350,000.00
	Conducting a municipal library	10,000,000.00
	Capacity building and technical support in the fields of livestock, agriculture, rural engineering, etc.).	6,000,000.00
Hygiene and Health	Purchase of equipment for the CSPS (Incinerator, furniture, beds, etc.).	1,800,000.00
	Construction of public latrines	2,000,000.00
Waterand Environment	Construction of boreholes and water retention facilities	7,500,000.00
	Establishment of Multifunctional Platform	500,000.00
	Reforestation	2,400,000.00

Source : Roxgold SARL

The total amount allocated for development projects related to agriculture, education, health and hygiene, water and the environment is estimated at 90,552,000 CFA in 2014.

8. COMMITTEE FOR MONITORING COMPENSATIONS AND HANDLING GRIEVANCES

In order to conduct the process of compensation and indemnification in a transparent manner for the mining project affected persons, a consultation and monitoring committee has been put in place. The role of this committee was initially to create a forum for dialogue and allow a transparent and participatory management of the process of identification of the affected assets. It will also ensure a quick and amicable resolution of conflicts that may arise between the mine and the PAPs.

The participatory management implemented helped to significantly reduce misunderstandings and potential conflicts that occurred in the various inventories. During implementation, the committee will be tasked to ensure firstly, that the measures proposed and cited in this document are actually carried out and that each party respects their commitments.

8.1 COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

The committee for the monitoring (Picture 7) of the resettlement program is structured as follows:

- Chairwoman** : The Mayor of the Commune of Bagassi
- Reporter** : The Secretary General of the Commune
- Members** :
 - The Prefect of Bagassi
 - Village Chiefs and land Chiefs of the affected villages ;
 - Presidents of the CVDs of the affected villages
 - A representative of the women of the affected villages
 - The major landowner of the project area
 - Four representatives of Roxgold including the Director General

During the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan, and on recommendation of the Technical Committee on Environmental Assessments (COTEVE), measures will be taken for a greater representation of the PAPs. It will consist in including in the committee, a representative of people affected by the construction of the tailings storage facility and the water storage dam and two representatives of the artisanal miners.



Picture 8 : Group Photo of the Committee
Source : Roxgold SARL

8.2 MECHANISM FOR HANDLING GRIEVANCES

The scheme for handling grievances that may be arise during the compensation process and throughout the life of the project is presented in Figure 13. The detailed description of the mechanism is provided as attachment to this document.

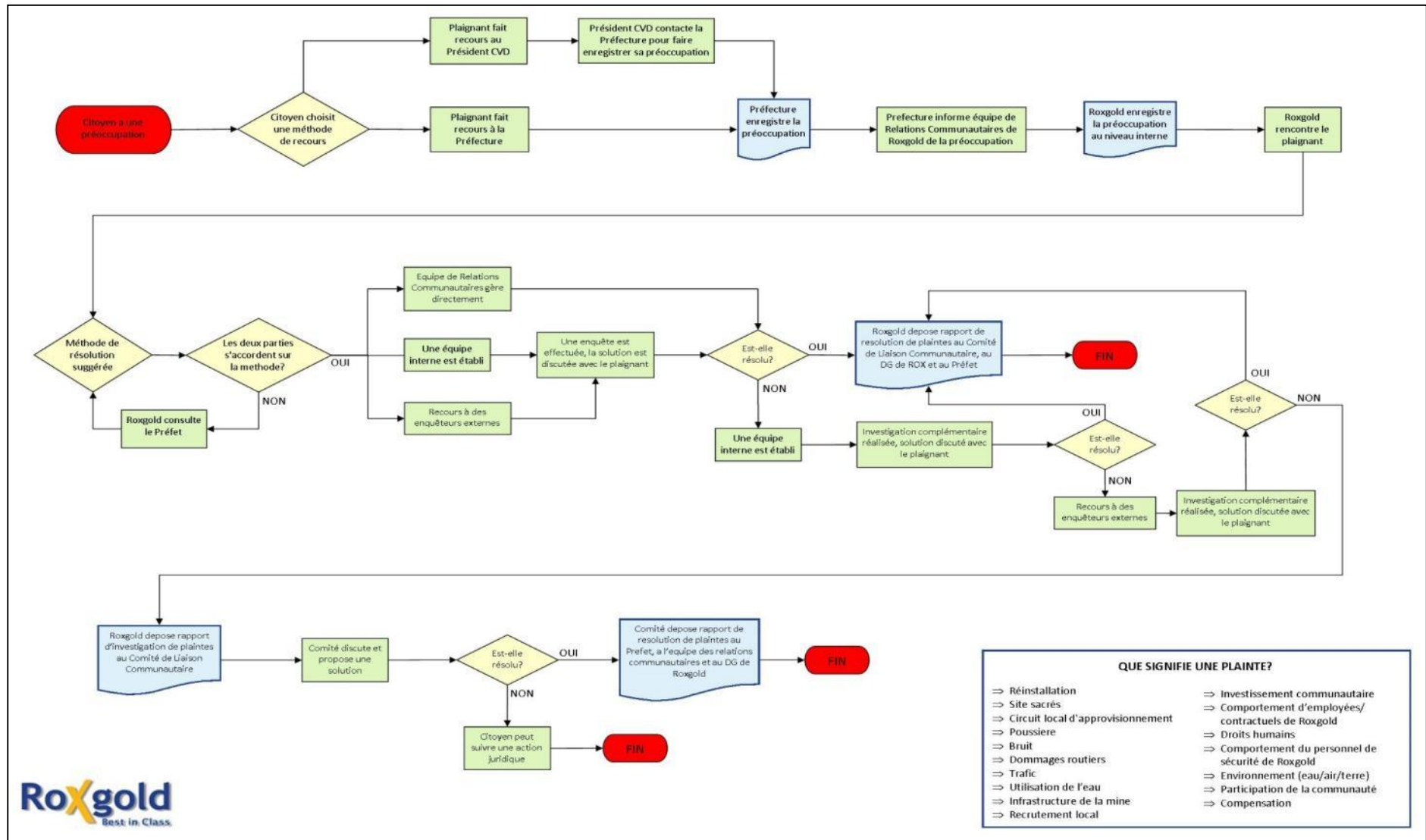


Figure 13 : Grievance Resolution Process during the Development and Implementation of the Resettlement Plan (Source: Roxgold SARL)

9. ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

To implement the RAP (indemnification, compensation for all the PAPs) in a transparent and fair manner and to minimize conflicts, it is important to define the responsibilities of all stakeholders through the definition of an organizational framework for the implementation of resettlement.

The displacement of people is intended to leave space for the Yaramoko mining project. As such, Roxgold has full responsibility in the process of compensation paid to the affected populations. However, the implementation of resettlement activities requires the involvement of the firm known as *Bureau Performances*, the relevant departments of the State and the Rural Municipality of Bagassi.

Table 19 defines the various responsibilities in the implementation of the various activities of the RAP.

Table 29 : Task Assignment for the Implementation of the RAP

Activities	People Responsible
Information/awareness campaign	
Development of the content of messages	ROXGOLD
Dissemination of the information	ROXGOLD, Monitoring Committee and village and municipal bodies
Compensation and payments to the PAPs	
Evaluation of the affected assets	Bureau Performances
Estimation of the compensation	Bureau Performances
Negotiation of the compensation	ROXGOLD, Bureau Performances, representatives of the PAPs
Payment of compensations	ROXGOLD / Bureau Performances
Monitoring	
Monitoring of the implementation of the RAP	ROXGOLD, Bureau Performances, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

Source : Bureau Performances

10. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The development of the Resettlement Action Plan schedule has been guided by twofold concern: firstly, allow adequate consultation with all stakeholders to ensure fairness, transparency and the preservation of the interests of the PAPs; and secondly, make it possible for the mine to access its new area in a time period that does not compromise its activities. Therefore, all activities related to compensation for the fields should be completed before the date of the first work on the new perimeter scheduled for early 2015.

The selection of project management and preparation of the mine construction activities (arrival of machinery and heavy equipment, launching construction sites) will be done in October 2014.

Payment of financial compensation should take place without time constraints. However, awareness activities are needed to encourage the PAPs to establish administrative documents such as the National Identity Card (CNIB), an administrative document necessary for benefiting from the various payments. Failure to establish such documents may delay payment transactions.

In the implementation of the RAP, two points can serve as a milestone in order to ensure monitoring of deadlines and the progress of operations. These are:

- The signing of definitive agreements with the PAPs which is an essential step that marks the end of negotiations and paves the way for the RAP implementation phase (payment of financial compensation) ;

The end of the payment of financial compensation: a necessary step before any definitive departure from the area affected by extension project

Table below gives the detailed schedule for the implementation of the RAP.

Table 30 : Detailed Schedule for the Implementation of the RAP

	2013												2014											
	Janvier	Fevrier	Mars	Avril	Mai	Juin	Juillet	Aout	Septembre	Octobre	Novembre	Decembre	Janvier	Fevrier	Mars	Avril	Mai	Juin	Juillet	Aout	Septembre	Octobre	Novembre	Decembre
Visite de prise de contact avec la zone affectée par le projet																								
Consultation des autorités et des services techniques régionaux, provinciaux et communaux																								
Preparation des enquêtes avec les autorités locales																								
Delimitation du perimètre avec les autorités locales																								
Recensement des champs affectés par le projet																								
Mise en place du comité de consultation																								
Consultation et negotiation specifique pour la validation des terres et des options de compensation																								
Plaintes et règlement des litiges																								
Signature des accords definitif avec les PAPs																								
Operation de compensation financière des PAPs																								

Sources : Roxgold SARL

11. ESTIMATED BUDGET

The budget for the implementation of the RAP has been developed taking into account the costs of compensation for the crops and trees. The costs of the service provision of the firm and the per diems paid during the various meetings have not been taken into account.

It should be noted that the budget estimate has been made only by considering the so-called “work area”, the only area that will be actually affected by the activities of the mine. Indeed, in order to minimize the effect of the expropriation of land in accordance with the World Bank OP 4.12, a large proportion of fields identified within the mining permit areas will not be affected by the operations. However, in the event of real need, another RAP will be developed and resubmitted to the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development for approval.

The cost of annual compensation for the fields and spaces within the direct area of influence of the project has been estimated at 161,412,750 CFA.

The compensation cost related to the inaccessibility of the trees has been estimated at 47,045,000 CFA. The annual budget for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan is therefore estimated at 208,457,250 FCFA for the first year. The compensation for trees being paid only in the first year, the total cost of the RAP is estimated at 854,106,250 FCFA. This budget does not take into account the cost of monitoring and evaluation, the fees of consultants and the cost of development projects undertaken by the company to accompany the PAPs.

12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

12.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

The purpose of the monitoring and evaluation component of the implementation of the Resettlement Plan is to:

- Ensure that actions are implemented in accordance with the various recommendations.
- Ensure that the quality and quantity of the expected results are obtained in a timely manner.
- Identify any unexpected factor that may influence the implementation of the program and provide solutions.
- Recommend promptly the appropriate corrective measures to the relevant bodies in the implementation of the various procedures.

The monitoring and evaluation of the Resettlement Action Plan will be undertaken jointly by the following structures:

- The Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development during the inspection and audit visits that it will conduct on the field;
- Roxgold through the departments in charge of the environment and the social issues;

12.2 POTENTIAL INDICATORS

A table of indicators has been proposed (Table below) to provide a basis for monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement program. These indicators may be reviewed based on realities on the ground or at the request of the Ministry in charge of the Environment.

Table 31 : Indicators for Monitoring the Implementation of the RAP

Component	Monitoring Measure	Indicator/ frequency	Performance Objective
Information and consultation	Ensure that the dissemination of information to the PAPs and consultation procedures are performed in accordance with the principles outlined in the RAP.	Number and types of information sessions for the PAPs held in villages before the start of work	At least three information sessions per village (during the payment of compensation)
Quality and standard of living	Ensure that compensatory measures are carried out in accordance with the principles outlined in the RAP. Ensure that the standard of living of the affected households has not deteriorated since the expropriation of their fields	Percentage of the PAPs who received their compensation and payment dates Grievances of the PAPs relating to the standard of living on the host site (monitoring to be conducted once every quarter)	100 % of the PAPs have received their financial compensation according to schedule 0% of unresolved grievances about the quality or standard of living
Farmers	Ensure that compensatory measures provided for the loss of agricultural income are performed in accordance with the principles outlined in the RAP	Percentage of farmers who received their compensation paid before work. Number of grievances from the PAPs suffering agricultural losses	100 % of the PAPs who are farmers have been compensated as planned 0% of unresolved grievances from the PAPs suffering agricultural losses
Righting of Wrongs	Long-term monitoring of compensation	Number of compensations negotiated and paid Number of grievances related to compensation recorded (continuous monitoring) Number of grievances resolved (continuous monitoring) Number of cases brought to court (continuous monitoring)	100% of the compensations are negotiated amicably If there are grievances, reach a rate of amicable resolution of 100% No litigation brought to court

Source : Bureau Performances

REFERENCES

OP 4.12 BANQUE MONDIALE

DECRET 2007-339/PRES/PM/MCE/MFB/MECV

LOI N°55-2004/AN DU 21 DECEMBRE 2004 PORTANT CODE GENERAL DES COLLECTIVITES TERRITORIALES

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CONSTITUTION DU BURKINA FASO DU 02/06/1991

LOI N° 034-2009/AN DU 16 JUIN 2009 PORTANT REGIME FONCIER RURAL

LOI N°002-2001/AN DU 08 FEVRIER 2001 (JO 2001 N°23) PORTANT LOI D'ORIENTATION RELATIVE A LA GESTION DE L'EAU

LOI N°034-2002/AN DU 14 NOVEMBRE 2002 PORTANT LOI D'ORIENTATION RELATIVE AU PASTORALISME AU BURKINA FASO

DECRET N°2004-584/PRES/PM/MAHRH/MFB DU 15/12/04 PORTANT DEFINITION ET PROCEDURES DE DELIMITATION DES PERIMETRES DE PROTECTION D'EAU DESTINEE A LA CONSOMMATION HUMAINE

DECRET N°2005-188/PRES/PM/MAHRH/MCE PORTANT CONDITIONS D'EDICION DES REGLES GENERALES ET PRESCRIPTIONS APPLICABLES AUX INSTALLATIONS OUVRAGES, TRAVAUX ET ACTIVITES SOUMIS A AUTORISATION OU A DECLARATION

BAD : POLITIQUE EN MATIÈRE DE DÉPLACEMENT INVOLONTAIRE DE POPULATIONS

MCA-BF, CADRE DE POLITIQUE DE REINSTALLATION DES PROJETS DU MILENIUM CHANLLENGE ACCOUNT- BURKINA FASO

ETUDE D'IMPACT ENVIRONNEMENTAL ET SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE DU PROJET MINIER DE YARAMOKO, ROXGOLD, 2014

ETUDE D'IMPACT ENVIRONNEMENTAL ET SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE DU PROJET D'EXTENSION DU PERMIS MINIER D'INATA (DECEMBRE 2011)

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I : COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF OWNERS OF AFFECTED FIELDS

No. FIELD	Full name of the operator/tenant	ID reference of the operator/tenant or other documents	Full name of the owner	ID reference of the owner or other documents	SURFACE AREA (HA)
1	YE MAKANIEMOU	LIVRET FAMILLE N° 301 DU 02 11 98	GNOUMOU TAMOUKOSSI	CNIB 1039749 du 23/10/08	1.32
2	DAHOUROU PANGUE	1042181 DU 21 10 08	GNOUMOU PANGUE	CNIB B 1042181 DU 21 10 08	0.57
3	BARRY ADAMA	1039723 DU 23 10 08	GNOUMOU TAMOUKOSSI	CNIB 1039749 DU 23 10 08	0.65
4	BARRY ADAMA	1039723 DU 23 10 08	GNOUMOU TAMOUKOSSI	CNIB 1039749 DU 23 10 08	0.34
5	BARRY ADAMA	1039723 DU 23 10 08	GNOUMOU TAMOUKOSSI	CNIB 1039749 DU 23 10 08	2.11
6	GNOUMOU MICHEL	0692719 DU 20 06 08	GNOUMOU MICHEL	CNIB B 0692719 DU 20 06 08	4.16
7	GNOUMOU BIENOUMI	1039422 DU 23/01/08	GNOUMOU BIENOUMI	1039422 DU 23/01/08	1.63
8	GNOUMOU TIANPOBE	EXTRAIT 920 DU 07 02 2001	GNOUMOU TIANPOBE	EXTRAIT 920 DU 07 02 2001	5.61
9	GNOUMOU DOUHASSAN	0715924 DU 17 06 08	GNOUMOU DOUHASSAN	0715924 DU 17 06 08	1.33
10	GNOUMOU DOFINBIE	6756936 DU 01 10 10	GNOUMOU DOFINBIE	CNIB B 6756936 DU 01 10 10	5.14
11	GNOUMOU DONFIHOYAM	1042147 DU 21 10 08	GNOUMOU DONFIHOYAM	CNIB B 1042147 DU 21 10 08	0.95
12	GNOUMOU DONOU ERNEST	0989432 DU 24 10 08	GNOUMOU DONOU ERNEST	CNIB B 0989432 DU 24 10 08	1.07
13	GNOUMOU DOUHASSAN	0715924 DU 17 06 08	GNOUMOU DOUHASSAN	0715924 DU 17 06 08	3.11
14	GNOUMOU NIEDOUBE	0757298 DU 10 06 08	GNOUMOU NIEDOUBE	CNIB B 0757298 DU 10 06 08	6.74
15	GNOUMOU YANZON	0719251 DU 17/06/08	GNOUMOU YANZON	0719251 DU 17/06/08	1.56
16	GNOUMOU DONOU ERNEST	0989432 DU 24 10 08	GNOUMOU DONOU ERNEST	CNIB B 0989432 DU 24 10 08	2.76
17	GNOUMOU BOUNOUSSAN	3297986 DU 24 03 10	GNOUMOU BOUNOUSSAN	CNIB B 3297986 DU 24 03 10	6.58
18	YE DOFIMITE	EXTRAIT 294 DU 18 03 13	GNOUMOU BOTI	ACT NSSCE N°38 01 04 1959	3.24
19	GNOUMOU BOBAHAOUGOUM BERNADIN	0721070 DU 19 06 08	GNOUMOU BOBAHAOUGOUM BERNADIN	CNIB B 0721070 DU 19 06 08	5.67
20	YE DOFIMITE	B 5622569 DU 30/05/2012	YE DOFIMITE	B 5622569 DU 30/05/2012	0.53
21	YE SIYIOSSAN CHRISTOPHE	0689971 DU 19 06 08	YE SIYIOSSAN CHRISTOPHE	CNIB B 0689971 DU 19 06 08	2.41

No. FIELD	Full name of the operator/tenant	ID reference of the operator/tenant or other documents	Full name of the owner	ID reference of the owner or other documents	SURFACE AREA (HA)
22	YE NDOUDIE	0717312 DU 19 06 08	YE LOATHIOI	CNIB B 0720698 DU 18 06 08	5.33
23	YE TINIENOU	0754361 DU 09 06 08	YE BOUGNIN	CNIB B 2325228 DU 05 07 10	1.86
24	BAMBIO PÈRE	CNI 2958332 DU 08 08 06	YE SIEDOUBE LUC	CNIB B 2968459 DU 25 03 10	1.68
25	GNOUMOU YANZON	0719251 DU 17/06/08	GNOUMOU YANZON		1.95
26	GNOUMOU DONOU ERNEST	0989432 DU 24 10 08	GNOUMOU DONOU ERNEST	CNIB B 0989432 DU 24 10 08	1.59
27	LAMIEN BAGNAMOU	0694148 DU 21 06 08	LAMIEN BAGNAMOU	CNIB B 0694148 DU 21 06 08	7.20
28	YE NIBIRIEWOTAN	0669334 DU 05 06 08	YE NIBIRIEWOTAN	CNIB B 0669334 DU 05 06 08	3.38
29	MIHIM LOWIAN JEAN BAPTISTE	0693329 DU 21 06 08	MIHIM LOWIAN JEAN BAPTISTE	CNIB B 0693329 DU 21 06 08	1.67
30	LAMIEN ISSOUF	6582827 DU 30 01 12	LAMIEN ISSOUF	CNIB B 6582827 DU 30 01 12	2.60
31	YE LOTIMOU	17 82687 DU 30 06 10	YE LOTIMOU	17 82687 DU 30 06 10	6.78
32	GNOUMOU TIENWOUIMAHOUN	3300522 DU 24 03 10	GNOUMOU GNINOU VICTOR	CNIB B 4826538 DU 15 06 12 OUAGA	0.97
33	YE WATIEN	1041210 DU 21 10 08	YE WATIEN	1041210 DU 21 10 08	5.56
34	YE NIBIRIEWOTAN	0669334 DU 05 06 08	YE NIBIRIEWOTAN	CNIB B 0669334 DU 05 06 08	7.10
35	GNOUMOU MIETIEN	0730406 DU 02 06 08	GNOUMOU MIETIEN	CNIB B 0730406 DU 02 06 08	5.91
36	GNOUMOU DOFIWIYAN	0689940 DU 19 06 08	GNOUMOU DOFIWIYAN	CNIB B 0689940 DU 19 06 08	3.51
37	GNOUMOU TIEMINEVO	1041240 DU 21 10 08	GNOUMOU DOFIWIYAN	CNIB B 0689940 DU 19 06 08	2.70
38	GNOUMOU NANI LIONCE	0719154 DU 17 06 08	GNOUMOU ALBERT	CNIB B 5254566 DU 06 12 12	7.66
39	GNOUMOU AUBIN	0989493 DU 24 10 08	GNOUMOU AUBIN	CNIB B 0989493 DU 24 10 08	7.91
40	GNOUMOU HEBATIN	0692570 DU 2 0 06 08	GNOUMOU HEBATIN	CNIB B 0692570 DU 2 0 06 08	4.93
41	GNOUMOU LOTI	0689589 DU 19 06 08	GNOUMOU LOTI	CNIB B 0689589 DU 19 06 08	6.74
42	GNOUMOU FRANCOIS	CARTE SCOLAIRE N°20	GNOUMOU LOTI	CNIB B 0689589 DU 19 06 08	3.18
43	BAMBIO VANIEYAGNIBATEBAVE	0731659 DU 03 06 08	BAMBIO VANIEYAGNIBATEBAVE	CNIB B 0731659 DU 03 06 08	6.44

No. FIELD	Full name of the operator/tenant	ID reference of the operator/tenant or other documents	Full name of the owner	ID reference of the owner or other documents	SURFACE AREA (HA)
44	YE MAKENEMOU	0669544 DU 05 06 08	YE KASSASSIE	CNIB B 5102798 DU 03 042013	0.45
45	YE PAPA	S/C YE BOTOUBE B0732513	YE PAPA	S/C YE BOTOUBE CNIB B 0732513	1.42
46	YE MAHOUISSOUSOUNOU	1040992 DU 21 10 08	YE MAHOUISSOUSOUNOU	CNIB B 1040992 DU 21 10 08	1.44
47	GNOUMOU LOTE	0755243 DU 10 06 08	GNOUMOU LOTE	CNIB B 0755243 DU 10 06 08	0.68
48	YE YAZOUMA	2619348 DU 27 07 10	YE YAZOUMA	CNIB B 2619348 DU 27 07 10	0.47
49	GNOUMOU OUEENABANE BENI JONAS	6312345 DU 12 03 12	GNOUMOU OUEENABANE BENI JONAS	CNIB B 6312345 DU 12 03 12	2.20
50	GNOUMOU BOROMO	0715747 DU 17 06 08	GNOUMOU BOROMO	CNIB B 0715747 DU 17 06 08	1.44
51	GNOUMOU BOTI	ACT NSSCE N°38 01 04 1959	GNOUMOU BOTI	ACT NSSCE N°38 01 04 1959	1.00
52	YE YAZON	CARTE CONSULAIRE N°1426058 DU 21 09 95	YE YAZON	CARTE CONSULAIRE N°1426058 DU 21 09 95	6.63
53	GNOUMOU ZOUNOUMITE	0729101 DU 03 06 08	GNOUMOU DOFIWIYAN	CNIB B 0689940 DU 19 06 08	1.33
54	YE JANVIER	0719135 DU 17 06 08	YE JANVIER	CNIB B 0719135 DU 17 06 08	1.54
55	YE BOTOUBE	CNB 4615708 DU 29 01 95	YE BOTOUBE	CNB 4615708 DU 29 01 95	1.29
56	YE DAKONOU	0719129 DU 17 06 08	YE KASSASSIE	CNIB B 5102798 DU 03 042013	2.89
57	YE SARI	0990668 du 24 01 2008	YE SARI	0990668 du 24 01 2008	3.02
58	LAMIEN ANTOINE	0600138 DU 19 06 08	GNOUMOU GNINOU VICTOR	CNIB B 4826538 DU 15 06 12 OUAGA	0.79
59	YE DAMAWONI	EXTR 497 DU 02 05 97	YE DAMAWONI	EXTR 497 DU 02 05 97	6.61
60	YE DOFINIWONIA	CNIB B 1892124 DU 12 05 10	YE LOTIOHI	0720698 DU 18 06 08	1.65
61	YE LIBAHO	0731664 DU 03 06 08	YE LOTIOHI	0720698 DU 18 06 08	3.36
62	YE YEREMITE	5622059 DU 30 05 12	YE YEREMITE	CNIB B 5622059 DU 30 05 12	3.87
63	YE LOTIOHI	0720698 DU 18 06 08	YE LOTIOHI	0720698 DU 18 06 08	2.52
64	YE KOKI	EXTR 0118 DU 08 10 79	YE KOKI	EXTR 0118 DU 08 10 79	0.29
65	YE SAWARI	0989010 DU 24 10 08	YE SAWARI	CNIB B 0989010 DU 24 10 08	1.87

No. FIELD	Full name of the operator/tenant	ID reference of the operator/tenant or other documents	Full name of the owner	ID reference of the owner or other documents	SURFACE AREA (HA)
66	GNOUMOU ERNEST	0729038 DU 03 06 08	GNOUMOU ERNEST	CNIB B 0729038 DU 03 06 08	4.67
67	YE MAKANENOU	0669544 DU 05 06 08	YE KASSASSIE	CNIB B 5102798 DU 03 04 2013	2.83
68	YE PANGAPOBE	2325227 DU 05 07 10	YE PANGAPOBE	CNIB B 2325227 DU 05 07 10	3.20
69	YE DONFOUIN	0715873 DU 17 06 08	MIHIN OUANOU	CNIB B 5164370 DU 07 01 12	1.61
70	YE DONFOUIN	0715873 DU 17 06 08	MIHIN OUANOU	CNIB B 5164370 DU 07 01 12	1.15
71	YE DONFITA	0669419 DU 05 06 08	MIHIN YERETIEN	CNIB B 5164370 DU 07 01 12	3.00
72	YE YANZON	3300530 DU 4 03 10	MIHIN YERETIEN	CNIB B 5164370 DU 07 01 12	2,01
73	YE SIEHAMI	6756765 DU 0110 10	YE BOUGNIN	CNIB B 2325228 DU 05 07 10	1.80
74	YE DONFOUIN	0715873 DU 17 06 08	MIHIN OUANOU	CNIB B 5164370 DU 07 01 12	1.23
75	YE TINIENOU	0754361 DU 09 06 08	YE BOUGNIN	CNIB B 2325228 DU 05 07 10	8.75
76	YE BOUGNATEBIEIN	5534084 DU 01 01 11	YE BOUGNATEBIEIN	CNIB B 5534084 DU 01 01 11	5.05
77	MIHIN OUANOU	5164370 DU 07 01 12	MIHIN OUANOU	CNIB B 5164370 DU 07 01 12	6.58
78	MIHIN TIENIENOU	0693539 DU 21 06 08	MIHIN TIENIENOU	CNIB B 0693539 DU 21 06 08	1.98
79	MIHIN OUANOU	5164370 DU 07 12 12	MIHIN OUANOU	CNIB B 5164370 DU 07 01 12	1.54
80	DOUBARO MIHIN	0689903 DU 19 06 08	DOUBARO MIHIN	CNIB B 0689903 DU 19 06 08	1.48
81	MIHIN BIENVENU	1039451 DU 23 10 08	MIHIN BIENVENU	CNIB B 1039451 DU 23 10 08	0.53
82	MIHIN ZINIKO	0727694 DU 04 06 08	MIHIN ZINIKO	CNIB B 0727694 DU 04 06 08	0.19
83	YE SARI	0990668 du 24 01 2008	YE SARI	CNIB B 0990668 du 24 01 2008	0.25
84	MIHIN GNINOU	ACT DE NSSCE N°1413 DU 21 08 06	MIHIN GNINOU	ACT DE NSSCE N°1413 DU 21 08 06	0.09
85	MIHIN TIENWAN	0717278 DU 19 06 08	MIHIN TIENWAN	CNIB B 0717278 DU 19 06 08	0.21
86	MIHIN TIENIENOU	0693539 DU 21 06 08	MIHIN TIENIENOU	CNIB B 0693539 DU 21 06 08	0.66

No. FIELD	Full name of the operator/tenant	ID reference of the operator/tenant or other documents	Full name of the owner	ID reference of the owner or other documents	SURFACE AREA (HA)
87	DOUBARO MIHIN	0689903 DU 19 06 08	DOUBARO MIHIN	CNIB B 0689903 DU 19 06 08	0.19
88	MIHIN YAZOUMA	1891454 DU 11 05 10	MIHIN YAZOUMA	CNIB B 1891454 DU 11 05 10	1.15
89	MIHIN ZINIKO	0727694 DU 04 06 08	MIHIN ZINIKO	CNIB B 0727694 DU 04 06 08	0.32
90	MIHIN NIEBEBE	B5045273 DU 08/05/2013	MIHIN NIEBEBE	B5045273 DU 08/05/2013	0.77
91	YE DONFITA	0669419 DU 05 06 08	YE BOUGNIN	CNIB B 2325228 DU 05 07 10	0.47
92	YE SIEHAMI	6756765 DU 0110 10	MIHIN Ziniko fils de MIHIN YERETIN	CNIB B 0727694 du 04/06/2008	0.34
93	YE DAZOUNOU	0717197 DU 18 06 08	YE BOUGNIN	CNIB B 2325228 DU 05 07 10	4.58
94	YE WOHOOUNOU	B0715873 DU 17/06/08	YE BOUGNIN	CNIB B 2325228 DU 05 07 10	0.43
95	MIHIN YEREPOBE	0727655 DU 04 06 08	MIHIN YEREPOBE	CNIB B 0727655 DU 04 06 08	0.68
96	MIHIN TIENWAN	0717278 DU 19 06 08	MIHIN TIENWAN	CNIB B 0717278 DU 19 06 08	1.94
97	YE LADIENOU FRANCIS	B0766753 DU 23/06/08	YE BOUGNIN	CNIB B 2325228 DU 05 07 10	0.48
98	MIHIN TIENIENOU	0693539 DU 21 06 08	MIHIN TIENIENOU	CNIB B 0693539 DU 21 06 08	2.01
99	MIHIN DOTIN	0989375 DU 24/10/08	MIHIN DOTIN	CNIB B 0989375 DU 24 10 08	1.28
100	MIHIN YEREPOBE	0727655 DU 04 06 08	MIHIN YEREPOBE	CNIB B 0727655 DU 04 06 08	1.62
101	MIHIN TIENIENOU	0693539 DU 21 06 08	MIHIN TIENIENOU	CNIB B 0693539 DU 21 06 08	1.01
102	SOUANE YADIAMI	0693600 DU 21 06 08	YE BOUGNIN	CNIB B 2325228 DU 05 07 10	2.38
103	YE SIEHOUCAN	B5323040 DU 29/11/2012	YE BOUGNIN	CNIB B 2325228 DU 05 07 10	20.43
104	YE DOUTIEN	3320136 DU 20 09 10	YE BOUGNIN	CNIB B 2325228 DU 05 07 10	5.83
105	YE NIEDOUBE	5252081 DU 28 11 12	YE NIEDOUBE	CNIB B 5252081 DU 28 11 12	1.55
106	YE MAMADOU	CIB 3449989 DU 25 10 07	YE MAMADOU	CNB 3449989 DU 25 10 07	1.53
107	YE KOKI	EXTR 0118 DU 08 10 79	YE KOKI	EXTR 0118 DU 08 10 79	1.52

No. FIELD	Full name of the operator/tenant	ID reference of the operator/tenant or other documents	Full name of the owner	ID reference of the owner or other documents	SURFACE AREA (HA)
108	YE DAZOUNOU	3298871 DU 24 03 10	YE DAZOUNOU	CNIB B 3298871 DU 24 03 10	6.31
109	YE VYDOUBE BRUNO	0693585 21 06 08	YE VYDOUBE BRUNO	CNIB B 0693585 21 06 08	6.55
110	YE KOUANOU S/C YE WOKANE	0721176 19 06 08	YE KOUANOU S/C YE WOKANE	CNIB B 0721176 DU 19 06 08	11.60
111	YE KOYIDALE	0990618 DU 24 10 08	YE KOYIDALE	CNIB B 0990618 DU 24 10 08	7.43
112	YE ROBERT	0727735 DU 04 06 08	YE ROBERT	CNIB B 0727735 DU 04 06 08	5.12
113	YE PHILIPPE	0731619 DU 04 06 08	YE PHILIPPE	CNIB B 0731619 DU 04 06 08	4.56
114	YE MAMADOU	CNB 3449989 DU 25 10 07	YE MAMADOU	CNB 3449989 DU 25 10 07	2.56
115	YE SOUMBE	0690036 DU 15 06 08	YE SOUMBE	CNIB B 0690036 DU 15 06 08	3.49
116	YE SIDIKI	0719115 DU 17 06 08	YE VYDOUBE BRUNO	CNIB B 0693585 21 06 08	1.92
117	YE DAZOUNOU	3298871 DU 24 03 10	YE DAZOUNOU	CNIB B 3298871 DU 24 03 10	1.45
118	YE ZOUNDO	S/C LAMIEN HINKAIN CARTE ELEC 02560057	YE ZOUNDO	S/C LAMIEN HINKAIN CARTE ELEC 02560057	2.62
120	YE LOMBATA	1917376 DU 08 06 10	YE MAMADOU	CNB 3449989 DU 25 10 07	0.72
121	YE YEREPOBA	0721227 DU 19 06 08	YE YEREPOBA	CNIB B 0721227 DU 19 06 08	5.47
122	YE WATIEN	0524993 DU 29 11 12	YE WATIEN	CNIB B 0524993 DU 29 11 12	0.64
123	YE MATAMI	0732458 DU 02 06 08	YE MATAMI	CNIB B 0732458 DU 02 06 08	2.49
124	YE ZOUNOUMITE	0989320 DU 24 10 08	YE ZOUNOUMITE	CNIB B 0989320 DU 24 10 08	1.96
125	YE OUAZOUNOU	0717039 DU 18 06 08	YE OUAZOUNOU	CNIB B 0717039 DU 18 06 08	3.28
126	YE BIELIEMI BENJAMIN	0727795 DU 04 06 08	MIHIN OUANOU	CNIB B 5164370 DU 07 01 12	2.19
127	YE SILOMI	CIB 2958163 DU 19 06 06	YE SILOMI	CIB 2958163 DU 19 06 06	3.33
128	YE DOUTIEN	3320136 DU 20 09 10	YE YANZON	CNIB B 1041071 DU 21 10 08	3.60
129	YE DAOU DA	1717392 DU 080610	YE DAOU DA	CNIB B 1717392 DU 080610	7.56

No. FIELD	Full name of the operator/tenant	ID reference of the operator/tenant or other documents	Full name of the owner	ID reference of the owner or other documents	SURFACE AREA (HA)
130	BONOU PANGAYAVE	3298398 DU 06 03 10	YE BINIBIE	CNIB 0669585 DU 05 06 08	4.37
131	YE BINIBIE	0669585 DU 05 06 08	YE BINIBIE	CNIB B 0669585 DU 05 06 08	5.38
132	YE DANZOUNOU	0689945 DU 19 06 08	YE ZOUNOUSSAN	EXTR 10 DU 27 04	2.03
133	GNOUMOU BOTI	ACT NSSCE N°38 01 04 1959	GNOUMOU BOTI	ACT NSSCE N°38 01 04 1959	1.12
134	GNOUMOU NIEDOUBE	0757298 DU 10 06 08	GNOUMOU NIEDOUBE	CNIB B 0757298 DU 10 06 08	1.34
135	YE DOFINTE	2659834 DU 27 07 10	YE DOFINTE	2659834 DU 27 07 10	3.10

APPENDIX II : LIST OF UNCULTIVATED LAND OWNERS

No. of land portion	FULL NAME	ID REFERENCE	SURFACE AREA (HA)
1	GNOUMOU DONOU ERNEST	B 0989432 DU 24 10 08	7.34
2	KOHIO GNINOU		53.13
3	GNOUMOU DOFIWIYAN	0689940 DU 19 06 08	6.49
4	GNOUMOU ZOUNOUMITE	B 0729101 DU 03 06 08	1.43
5	BAMBIO VANIEYAGNIBATEBAVE	0731659 DU 03 06 08	1.77
6	GNOUMOU VICTOR GNINOU		10.98
7	YE BOTOUBE	B 0732513 DU 02 06 08	2.13
8	YE MAKANENOU	B 0669544 DU 05 06 08	1
9	YE ANDRE	B 0692586 DU 20 06 08	3.73
10	YE BIENVENUE	B 3343087 DU 24 03 10	1
11	YE PANGAPOBE	B 2325227 DU 05 07 10	1.66
12	YE SIETE	B 6937327 DU 22 10 10	1.93
13	MIHIN OUANOU	B 5164370 DU 07 12 12	24.24
14	GNOUMOU MELIATIN		3.18
15	KASSA SAMBOYIO		8.58
16	YE MAMADOU	3449989 DU 25 10 07	2.37
17	YE SIDIKI	B 0719115 DU 17 06 08	2.49
18	YE WATIEN	B 1041210 DU 21 10 08	3.26
19	YE SIENAMERE		2.38
20	YE NAYATERO		1.23
21	YE LOITIOHI	B 0720698 DU 18 06 08	2.81
22	YE YEREMITE	B 5622059 DU 30 05 12	2.18
23	GNOUMOU DONFIHOUYAM	1042147 DU 21 10 08	4.85
24	YE YANZON	B 3300530 DU 04 03 10	6.51
25	YE YEREPOBA	B 0721227 DU 19 06 08	2.33
26	YE VYDOUBE BRUNO	B 0693585 DU 21 06 08	3.78
27	YE OUAZOUNOU	B 0717039 DU 18 06 08	1.01
28	KASSA NANI		15.91
29	GNOUMOU DONFIHOUYAM	1042147 DU 21 10 08	8.83
30	GNOUMOU BOTI	3300572 DU 09 01 07	4.21
31	GNOUMOU NIEDOUBE	0757298 DU 10 06 10	12.52
32	GNOUMOU DONOU ERNEST	B 0989432 DU 24 10 08	3.13
33	YE DOFIMITE	B 5622569 DU 30 05 12	2.55
34	GNOUMOU BOTI	3300572 DU 09 01 07	4.85
35	GNOUMOU DONOU ERNEST	B 0989432 DU 24 10 08	19.29
36	GNOUMOU BOTI	3300572 DU 09 01 07	3.27
37	GNOUMOU HAMI	CC 0225683 DU 25 04 00	1.77
38	GNOUMOU TIANPOBE	EXTRAIT 920 DU 07 02 2001	9.69

No. of land portion	FULL NAME	ID REFERENCE	SURFACE AREA (HA)
39	GNOUMOU TAMOUKOSSI		13.38
40	YE SIEHAMI	B 6756765 DU 01 10 10	45.96
41	YE BINIBIE	B 0669585 DU 05 06 08	2.65
42	YE WANKI		1.11
43	YE BINIBIE	B 0669585 DU 05 06 08	5.29
44	YE WOKANE	B 0721176 DU 19 06 08	10.18
45	YE NIKIEGNOUMOU	B 0766792 DU 23 06 08	4.05
46	KASSA SANKI	B 1799579 DU 10 06 10	5.67
47	YE KIBAGNIMI	B 2968048 DU 23 03 10	1.72
48	YE SOUMBE	B 0690036 DU 19 06 08	2.64
49	YE SIENEYERE PATRICE		3.56
50	YE SIDIKI	B 0719115 DU 17 06 08	0.57
51	YE DAZOUNOU	B 3298871 DU 24 03 10	9.55

APPENDIX III : MUNICIPAL ORDER ON THE CREATION AND COMPOSITION OF THE CONSULTATION COMMITTEE

MINISTERE DE L'AMENAGEMENT
DU TERRITOIRE ET DE
LA DECENTRALISATION

BURKINA FASO
UNITE - PROGRES - JUSTICE

REGION DE LA BOUCLE DU MOUHOUN

PROVINCE DES BALE

COMMUNE DE BAGASSI

Arrêté n°2013-20 /MATD/RBMHN/PBL/CBGS portant création,
composition et attribution du comité restreint de RoxGold

Le Maire de la Commune de Bagassi,

- Vu** la Constitution ;
- Vu** le Décret n°2012-1038/PRES du 31 décembre 2012, portant nomination du Premier Ministre ;
- Vu** le Décret n°2013-002/PRES/PM du 02 janvier 2013, portant composition du Gouvernement du Burkina Faso ;
- Vu** le décret n°2003-308/PRES/PM du 30 juin 2003 portant promulgation du code minier au Burkina Faso
- Vu** la loi n°055-2004/AN du 21 décembre 2004, portant code général des collectivités territoriales au Burkina Faso ;
- Vu** la loi n°03-2003/AN du 08 mai 2003 portant code minier au Burkina Faso ;
- Vu** le procès verbal du 08 janvier 2013 portant élection du Maire, des adjoints au Maire et des présidents de commission de la commune de Bagassi ;

ARRETE

Article 1^{er}

Il est créé au chef-lieu de la commune de Bagassi, un comité restreint du projet de roxgold Burkina

Article 2

Le comité ainsi créée est composé des membres suivants :

- **Président** : Le Maire de la Commune de Bagassi (01) ;
- **Rapporteur** : Le Secrétaire Général de la Mairie de Bagassi (01) ;
- **Membres** :
 - Le Préfet du département de Bagassi ou son Représentant (01)
 - Les Présidents CVD de Doussi et de Bagassi ou leurs représentants (02) ;
 - Représentants des autorités traditionnelles de chaque village concerné (04) ;
 - Une femme de la société civile de Doussi et de Bagassi (02) ;

- Le Principal propriétaire terrien de Bagassi (01)
- Directeur Général de ROXGOLD Burkina (01) ;
- Coordinateurs de Relations Communautaires de ROXGOLD Burkina (02) ;
- [**Personne ressource**] Monsieur Bognessan Arsène YE (01)

Article 3

Les attributions du comité sont les suivantes :

- Prendre connaissance de l'information et échanger sur les aspects et l'avancement du Projet;
- Donner ses opinions et recommandations sur les différents aspects du Projet;
- Exprimer les préoccupations des populations de Bagassi et de Doussi et de celles de Roxgold;
- Discuter des différents programmes et préoccupations à chaque étape du Projet;
- Favoriser le dialogue tout en assurant un bon déroulement et une coordination du processus de partage des préoccupations des parties;
- Il est de fait garant des grandes options de base identifiées et retenues dans le cadre des engagements mutuellement consentis.

Article 4

Le comité, dans le cadre de l'exécution de ses tâches peut faire appel à toute personne ressource dont la contribution est jugée utile.

Article 5

Le présent arrêté qui prend effet pour compter de sa date de signature sera enregistré, publié et communiqué partout où besoin sera.

Ampliations :

- MATD : 01
- Gouvernorat/RDMHN : 01
- HC/PBL : 01
- Préfet/D.BGS : 01
- Intéressés : 16
- Archives/Chrono : 01

Bagassi, le 13 juillet 2013

Nibatan GNOUMOU/ YE

Chevalier de l'ordre du mérite burkinabè

APPENDIX IV : NOTIFICATION LETTER SENT TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE REGION

Ouagadougou, le 21 Mai 2012

Le Directeur Général de BEGE

A

Monsieur le Gouverneur de la Région de la Boucle du
Mouhoun

- DEDOUGOU -

N/Réf : N°2012-0075/BEGE

Objet : Etude d'Impact sur l'Environnement
du projet minier de Yaramoko

Monsieur le Gouverneur,

La société ROXGOLD envisage mener une étude d'impact environnemental et social sur son permis de recherche de Yaramako

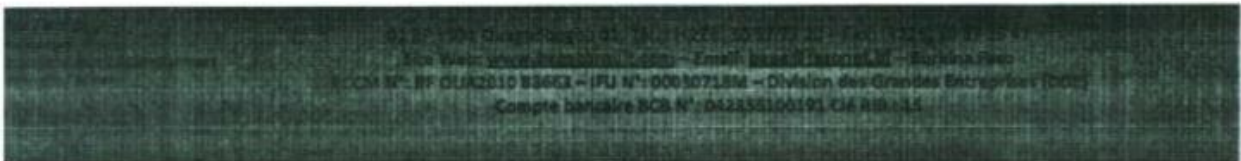
A cet effet, le Bureau d'Etudes des Géosciences, des Energies et de l'Environnement (BEGE) a été retenu pour réaliser cette mission, et cette correspondance vise à vous en informer officiellement.

Par ailleurs, au regard de l'importance de cette mission qui va débiter en mai 2012, nous vous saurions gré de bien vouloir accorder à notre équipe de techniciens, la facilitation nécessaire pour la réussite de sa mission.

Sachant compter sur votre collaboration et votre compréhension, nous vous prions de croire **Monsieur le Gouverneur**, à l'assurance de notre parfaite considération.



M.BAMBA Ousmane



APPENDIX V : MINUTES OF THE NEGOTIATION MEETING HELD ON TUESDAY 29 MAY 2014



Procès-verbal de réunion

L'an deux mil quatorze (2014) et le **mardi 29 avril** de 9h12 mn à 12h 30mn s'est tenue dans la salle de réunion de la SOCABA de Bagassi, une réunion avec la cellule de négociation constituée des quatorze (14) membres représentant les PAPs (Personnes Affectées par le Projet) du projet aurifère Yaramoko, sous la présidence de Monsieur ZOUNDI T. Néhémie, Préfet du Département de Bagassi, assisté par Monsieur OUEDRAOGO Richard, Instituteur Principal à l'inspection de l'enseignement primaire de Bagassi, en qualité de secrétaire de séance.

Étaient présentes à cette rencontre :

- Les membres représentant les PAPs
- Les représentants de la société Roxgold Burkina Faso SARL
- Le Bureau d'études Performances
- L'interprète Jonas GNOUMOU

Débuté à 9h12, la rencontre avait pour ordre du jour les points suivants:

- Lecture et amendement du procès-verbal de la dernière rencontre ;
- Présentation des nouveaux couts de compensation de Roxgold à travers le Bureau d' Etudes Performances ;
- Présentation des nouvelles propositions des aires de pâturage à travers le Bureau d' Etudes Performances ;
- Avantages et opportunités du projet pour la localité ;
- Contre-proposition et réaction des PAPs et prise de décision.

Le Préfet, après avoir souhaité la bienvenue aux participants, a présenté l'ordre du jour, soumis à l'amendement de ces derniers. Celui-ci a été adopté à l'unanimité sans modification.

Après ce, le premier point de l'ordre de jour a été abordé. A ce niveau, le Secrétaire de séance a lu le procès-verbal de la dernière rencontre de négociations, tenue le 04 avril, 2014. A l'issue de cette lecture, Monsieur le Préfet a invité les différents acteurs de faire des observations s'il y a lieu. L'assemblée n'a pas trouvée d'observations, mais le Préfet a amendé l'ordre du jour comme suit :

- Proposition des nouveaux couts ;
- Echanges pour un compromis.

Il a aussi attiré l'attention des participants sur le fait que la dernière fois les PAPs avaient révisé leur proposition de coût à la baisse passant de 795 000 F CFA à 775 000 F CFA par hectare.

Avant d'aborder le deuxième point de l'ordre de jour, il a été constaté qu'il y avait un participant qui ne faisait pas partie du groupe officiel des représentants des PAPs. Cet individu a été invité à quitter la salle pour permettre à la rencontre de se poursuivre.

La parole fut donnée au Bureau Performances, qui après avoir remercié les PAPs pour leur disponibilité à leur esprit de négociation, a présenté les nouvelles propositions faites par la société Roxgold SARL :

Intitulés	Coût proposé Par Roxgold
Champs cultivés	Exploitant : 350 000 FCFA/ha pendant 05 ans
	Bonus Propriétaire : 25 000 FCFA/ha pendant 05 ans
Terres non exploitées (jachères)	Propriétaire : 25 000 FCFA/ha pendant 05 ans
Arbres	
Arbres à catégorie protégée : (ex. karité, néré)	10 000 FCFA en compensation unique
Arbres à catégorie non protégée	5 000 FCFA en compensation unique

Par rapport à ces nouveaux taux, le Directeur-General de Roxgold, Pierre MATTE, dit comprendre que ces coûts soient en deçà des attentes des PAPs, mais qu'ils constituent la limite des possibilités financière de la société.

Après cela, Elizabeth FREELE et Léopold KOHOUN des relations communautaires de Roxgold ont présenté une carte décrivant les nouvelles propositions des aires de clôtures, qui se limite cette fois ci seulement aux infrastructures, au lieu de toute la zone d'impact. La carte montre que les nouvelles clôtures libèrent de l'espace pour une zone de pâturage, ce qui constitue un point de satisfaction pour les PAPs (voir annexe).

Par la suite Léopold KOHOUN, a présenté un calendrier de travail portant sur les opportunités d'emploi pendant la phase de construction de la mine.

Toujours dans le cadre des opportunités du projet, parmi les différents types d'emploi on peut citer :

- Activités de main d'œuvre liée à la construction (portail, barrage, camp, usine)
- Travail souterrain
- Travail à l'usine
- Travail au camp
- Opportunités pour les fournisseurs de biens et services (transport, couture, mécanique, restauration, etc.)

Il a aussi parlé des impacts positifs et des projets communautaires pour le développement local, que va engendrer l'investissement annuel de 100 million CFA par la société. Les domaines qui seront concernés par ces activités de développement sont, entre autres : l'éducation, la santé, la sécurité, l'eau et assainissement, la promotion de la femme, le sport, la formation professionnel des jeunes et l'environnement.

Suite à cette projection, accompagnée de commentaires, le Directeur General de Roxgold a fait une situation de la politique de recrutement que la société développe. Cette politique réserve 80% des emplois de main-d'œuvre non-qualifiée pour la population de la zone d'influence directe du projet aurifère Yaramoko. Toujours dans le souci de transparence, le Directeur General a déclaré que les

besoins en emploi non-qualifié vont être soumis au Comité d'Embauche Locale. Pour les emplois qualifiés, lorsque possible (que les compétences sont disponibles), le recrutement se fera au niveau locale aussi.

La disponibilité des postes sera fonction de l'évolution des activités de la mine. Il a aussi été noté que les emplois seront régis par le code de travail, le code social, le règlement intérieur de Roxgold, et la convention avec le Comité Locale d'Embauche.

Le Directeur General a invité les différents acteurs à adhérer au projet pour la réalisation de toutes ces activités. Après son intervention, le Préfet a proposé une pause, pour permettre aux PAPs de s'accorder sur la réponse à donner, suite aux présentations de Roxgold.

De retour de la pause, le dernier point de l'ordre du jour a été abordé et parole a été donnée aux PAPs, pour qu'ils réagissent sur les nouvelles propositions qui leurs ont été présentées par le Bureau Performances, pour le compte de Roxgold Burkina SARL. A ce niveau, le premier intervenant, YE Joseph, Président CVD de Bagassi, a remercié la société pour son intervention et, parlant au nom des PAPs qui se sont concertés depuis la dernière réunion de négociation (le 04 avril 2014), a proposé un taux de 400 000 CFA/ha pour les champs impactés.

Suite à cette proposition, la société a été invitée à réagir et le Directeur General, prenant la parole, est revenu sur le fait que la société reconnaît que leurs taux proposés sont en deçà de leurs souhaits, mais que cela constitue la limite de leurs moyens. Pour toujours les convaincre à accepter, il a insisté sur les opportunités que va apporter la réalisation de cette mine.

Le Préfet a remis la parole encore aux PAPs, et YE Doutien, Vice-Président CVD de Bagassi, prenant la parole au nom du groupe, a fait savoir que la proposition de 350 000 CFA était acceptable, à condition que la société prenne des engagements sur l'emploi local des jeunes. Il a ensuite insisté pour que des mesures soient prises pour éviter le licenciement abusif et arbitraire des employés provenant de la zone. Il a souhaité que Roxgold rédige un acte de bonne foi pour assurer la crédibilité des engagements pris.

Par rapport à cette dernière condition, le Préfet et le Directeur General ont rassuré le groupe que mention de tous ces accords sera faite dans le procès-verbal officiel de ladite réunion.

Le troisième intervenant, YE Foravo Joseph, Représentant des Jeunes, CVD de Bagassi, a exprimé le souhait de voir la société appuyer les jeunes de la localité dans leurs activités, à travers la construction d'une Maison des Jeunes, un centre de cours de soir, un hôpital et l'amélioration de la voie routière menant de Bagassi à Boromo.

En réponse à cette préoccupation, le Directeur General l'a remercié pour ses suggestions, et il a rappelé que la société est prête à accompagner la population dans les projets qu'elle viendrait à identifier comme prioritaire, en collaboration avec le Département de Relations Communautaires et Projets Sociaux de Roxgold SARL.

YE Doutien a soulevé la question d'emploi encore, faisant référence aux licenciements arbitraires constatés dans certaines sociétés minières, et a invité les responsables de la société à être plus regardant sur la gestion du personnel, afin d'éviter que ces cas d'injustice ne se produisent à Bagassi.

En réaction à cette inquiétude, le Directeur General a relevé que la société Roxgold marquera sa différence des autres par l'implication d'un Comité d'Embauche Local. Par rapport à ce comité, le Directeur General a invité les PAPS à se concerter pour sa mise en place dans les meilleurs délais. Il a aussi ajouté qu'aucun licenciement ne sera opérer sans l'observation des règlements en vigueur.

Une question portant sur l'orpaillage dans la zone a été soulevée par YE Joseph Foravo. Celle-ci portait sur le délai d'arrêt des exploitations artisanales. Le Directeur-General a répondu en disant que l'occupation de la zone dépend de la période d'obtention du permis d'exploitation industriel, mais que le souhait de la société est que cela se réalise en juillet. Dans tous les cas, la population sera avertie trois mois en avance. Le Préfet, pour ajouter aux propos du Directeur General, a rappelé que les sites d'orpaillage sont fermés pendant la période des pluies et invite les orpailleurs au respect de cette disposition.

En réponse aux préoccupations relatives aux champs et jachères (noms de propriétaire/exploitant, superficie, délimitation etc.), le groupe a été invité par le Directeur General d'utiliser la procédure mise en place pour enregistrer les plaintes. Il a aussi rappelé que les cahiers des plaintes restent disponibles au niveau de la Mairie et de la Préfecture. Ces différents cas seront donc étudiés par le Bureau Performances sous peu.

Pour clore sur ce sujet, le Bureau Performances a pris la parole pour rappeler à l'assistance le consensus obtenu sur les différents coûts de compensation, qui sont : voir tableau ci-dessus, page 2.

Avant de lever la séance à 12h30, Monsieur le Préfet a invité le Directeur General à faire la présentation de trois employés de Roxgold avec qui la population sera appelée à collaborer. En réponse au Préfet, le Directeur General a présenté respectivement TOUGBA Hamadé, Directeur des Ressources Humaines, SAWADOGO Philibert, Directeur de l'Environnement, et TOE Elisabeth, Responsable des Relations Gouvernementales.

La séance a pris fin après les remerciements du Préfet, à l'endroit des différents acteurs, pour leur esprit d'ouverture et de compréhension, et aussi à l'endroit de Roxgold pour toutes les démarches entreprises pour parvenir à cet accord.

Fait à Bagassi le 29 avril 2014

Annexes :

Liste de Présence

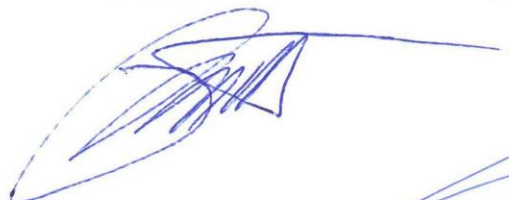
Calendrier d'emploi local pour la première année de construction

Carte des clôtures proposées

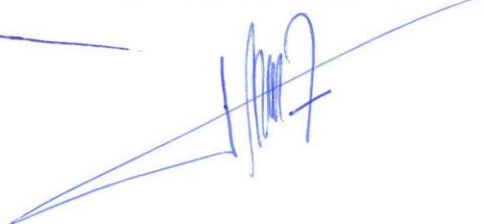
Secrétaire de Séance
OUEDRAOGO Richard



Directeur-General de Roxgold
Pierre MATTE



Président du Séance
ZOUNDI T. Néhémie



4

Liste de Présence

(Rencontre : Groupe de négociations- Préfet- Roxgold)

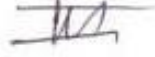







Lieu : Bagassi, Date : 29 avril 2014.

N°	Nom et Prénoms	Fonction / Structure	Signature
01	Elisabeth TOE	Relat ^s Gouvernements ROXGOLD	
02	Sawadogo Philibert	coordonateur Environnement Rox Gold	
03	TOUBGA Hamade	Coordonnateur RH Rox Gold	
04	Pierre Natte	DR Roxgold	
05	Elizabeth Frede	RSE Roxgold	
06	Kindo Nahama	Bureau Performances	
07	Sawadogo Adams	Bureau Performances	
08	Goumou Jonas	Traducteur	
09	KOHOUM Leopold	Relations Commun autaire -	
10	Zoundi Y. Néhémie	Préfet	
11	Ye Foravo Joseph	CND	
12	Ye Joseph	CND	
13	Ye Douhien	CND	
14	Goumou Nazouki	CND	
15	Ye Bruno	CND	
16	Ouedraogo Richard	Secrétaire	

Liste de Présence (suite)

(Rencontre : Groupe de négociations- Préfet- Roxgold)

Lieu : Bagassi, Date : 29 avril 2014.

17	Gnoumou Tamoukossi	Conseiller CVD	
18	Ye Torano Joseph	CVD	
18	Ye Joseph	CVD	
19	Ye Douhieu	CVD	
20	Ye Kahembo	CVD	
21	Ye Massaki	CVD	
22	Ye Loitiouhi	CVD	
23	Kotho Guinou	CVD	
24	Ye Tienkova	CVD	
25	Gnoumou Ernest	CVD	
26	Mihin Yerepobe	CVD	
27	Ye Amo	CVD	

Vu par le Président de séance



APPENDIX VI: GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

1 INTRODUCTION

A grievance is an issue, concern, problem or claim (real or perceived) that an individual or group wants the company to address and resolve. A formal grievance mechanism provides the project with a way to reduce risk, offers communities an effective avenue for expressing concerns and attaining resolutions, and promotes mutually constructive relationships.

Internally, the process for grievance resolution is via the Human Resources department, elected Employee Delegates and direct contact with the General Manager. Roxgold's grievance mechanism, as outlined below, was developed to receive and facilitate resolution of any community concerns regarding the project's social and environmental performance at a local level. The purpose of the grievance mechanism is to develop a structured, credible process that ensures transparent reporting, official recording and fair consideration of all project-related grievances. It has been designed, in collaboration with the community, to be accessible to stakeholders and to address concerns promptly, in a culturally sensitive way that considers customary methods of dispute resolution.

The grievance mechanism is currently being put in place through the Roxgold Restricted Committee. The committee members represent the leadership of the Level 1 impact-interest communities and these individuals will be charged with disseminating the mechanism in the first instance, through customary village-level communication channels. Following this, an additional round of consultations will be held by Roxgold's Community Relations department to inform all communities potentially affected by the project. As the mechanism is formally implemented, Roxgold will ensure it is continually monitored and improved as necessary to ensure its efficacy.

2 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT MECHANISM

2.1 RECEIVING AND RECORDING

When an individual or group have a grievance to report to the company, they will first decide whether to go to the President of the relevant CVD, as is customary, or to bring the grievance directly to the attention of the Prefecture themselves. Should they choose to go to the CVD President, he will report the issue to the Prefecture, where it will be officially logged in the departmental (communal) records. The involvement of the Prefecture at this first level ensures transparency and participation of one of the commune's existing governing and mediating structures.

The Prefect will then inform the company via the Community Relations department and internally, Roxgold will also log the grievance, assigning it a unique number. A member of Roxgold community

relations team will contact the prefecture at least once a week to see if there are grievances. Telephone fleet is in place between the two entities to facilitate this. The Community Relations department will begin investigating immediately, beginning by meeting with the citizen and filling out the following grievance form.