

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN

Acronyms & Abbreviations

CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CDA	Community Development Agreement
CDAP	Community Development Action Plan
CDMC	Community Development Management Committee
CRO	Community Relations Officer
EPA-SL	Environment Protection Agency – Sierra Leone
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
MFI	Micro Finance Institution
NCTVA	National Council for Technical and Vocational Awards
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
SC	Steering Committee
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SL	Sierra Leone

GLOSSARY & DEFINITIONS

Act	The Environment Protection Agency Act, 2008, as amended by the Environment Protection Agency (Amendment) Act, 2010.
Adverse Environmental Impact	A negative effect on, or change in, the environmental quality resulting from the Project activities.
Agency	The Environment Protection Agency of Sierra Leone.
Board of EPA-SL	This is a board of directors that form the governing body of EPA-SL; it is headed by the Executive Chairperson and consists of representatives of a number of line ministries and three other members of society.
Board	Means the Board of Directors of the Agency.
Client	One who uses the services or advice of a professional person or organization.
Communities	A group of interacting people, living in some proximity (i.e., in space, time, or relationship) that shares common values and has social cohesion.
Community Development Action Plan (CDAP)	A CDAP is a plan of action to address key community issues that are based on the expressed needs and aspirations of the local residents of the communities in the Project area. These issues are deemed as basic developmental needs in the Project area.
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)	A form of corporate self-regulation and management whereby companies take responsibility for the environmental and social impact of their operations.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	Consists of an environmental impact assessment study and an environmental impact assessment report that focuses on environmental issues and describes the impacts that the proposed project is predicted to have on bio-physical conditions if implemented, together with proposals for avoiding, mitigation or compensation for adverse effects, and includes an ESIA (as the context may require).
Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	An environmental management plan produced as a result of an environmental impact assessment which shall describe how the applicant will implement all recommendations, commitments and obligations designed to avoid, minimise, ameliorate or compensate for adverse environmental impacts identified in the relevant environmental impact assessment.

Environment	land, air, water and all plants, animals and human beings living therein and the inter-relationship which exists among these or any of them.
Environmental Assessment	In respect to a project, the process of undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment in accordance with the Act, the SLEPA Act 2008 and 2010.
Environmental Impact	Refers to the consequences of reconnaissance, exploration, small-scale and large scale operations on the environment including water, air, climate, land, land use and natural resources, geology, topography, soils, vegetation, wildlife and any cumulative effects on the above.
Environmental Licence	An environmental impact assessment licence issued under the Act.
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)	Consists of a report containing a simplified or limited Environmental Impact Assessment which incorporates sections on social impacts and health impacts and is appropriate for projects that require more limited environmental and social analysis than an Environmental Impact Assessment as their negative effects on the environment and the community can be eliminated or minimized by simple and easy to implement measures.
EPA-SL Checklist	A list of procedures developed and provided by EPA-SL to be systematically followed by a client for the conduct of ESIA and the issuance of an EIA license.
Government	The Government of Sierra Leone.
Local community	Means any community of the local population within the project's general area of influence who are likely to be adversely affected by the project and shall also include local populations who are either directly or indirectly affected by the project.
Monitoring	The establishment of continuous or periodical procedures implemented by the holder of an EIA Licence, the Board or the Executive Chairman, to monitor, measure, sample, record and analyse all environmental and social aspects of project activities and shall include dynamic mechanisms, such as inspections and audits, where relevant, to verify compliance and progress toward the desired outcomes and such monitoring will be adjusted according to performance experience and feedback.
Potable Water	Water that is used for drinking, cooking, dishwashing, or other domestic purposes requiring water that is suitable for human consumption.

Project Area	Means the area covered by the Project.
Project Interested and Affected persons	Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.
Project Proponent	An individual or organization that together with others, each of which is also a project proponent, has over all control or responsibility for the project.
Risk	The uncertainty that surrounds future events and outcomes; the expression of the likelihood and impact of an event with the potential to influence the achievement of an organization's objectives.
Social Assessment	In respect to a project, the process of undertaking a Social Impact Assessment in accordance with the Act, the SLEPA Act 2008 and 2010.
Socio-economic Data/Study	A data or study that examines social and economic factors to better understand how the combination of both influences something.
Social Impact Assessment (SIA)	A social impact assessment study and social impact assessment report which describes the full range of social, economic and health issues affecting local communities, predicts significant adverse social impacts and sets out proposals for avoiding, mitigating or compensating for adverse effects.
Social Impact	The consequences of exploration, small-scale, and large-scale operations in the way people organize their economic system, the way they live, work, relate to one another, organize themselves, and the way they develop and share values, attitudes, beliefs, institutions, and perceptions of their surroundings, including other people and the biophysical environment.
Stakeholder	Means any persons or groups that are directly or indirectly affected by a project as well as those that may have interests in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcome either positively or negatively and the term "stakeholders" include locally affected communities and individuals and their formal and informal representatives, government, politicians, religious leaders, civic organisations, and other groups with special interests, the academic community, employees, their families and employee representatives, other businesses, financiers, shareholders and joint venture partners.

**Sustainable
Development**

The pattern of use of natural resources that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Water Quality

The chemical, microbiological and physical characteristics of water.

1 INTRODUCTION

This Community Development Action Plan (“CDAP”) has been developed to manage the activities associated with the proposed project, which may lead to the occurrence of the issues and impacts discussed. The plan consists of a management strategy, broken up into recommendations that attempt to maximise benefits and minimise adverse impacts on the local communities.

1.1 *Purpose and Objectives*

A Community Development Action Plan (CDAP) will be developed to manage the activities associated with the MML project, which may lead to the occurrence of the issues and impacts discussed. The plan consists of a management strategy, broken up into recommendations that attempt to maximise benefits and minimise adverse impacts on the local communities.

The following management measures will be implemented to ensure that the issues and concerns expressed about the project are properly mitigated and avoided where possible:

- The project will be planned and carried out strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 2008;
- MML will ensure that direct benefits from the MML area focused on the affected and any host communities; and
- This CDAP will focus on establishing sustainable livelihood projects and capacity building within the affected and any host communities.

These management measures will attempt to mitigate any negative impacts that may result from the project and enhance any positive consequences that may occur.

The key objectives of the CDAP are:

- To provide opportunities for long-term community and economic development programmes for the affected and any host communities;
- To identify appropriate mitigation measures to address socio-economic issues and impacts identified in the EIA;
- To identify appropriate mitigation measures to address induced population growth resulting from a possible influx of new comers into the area, attracted by the project development;
- To seek ways of building mutually beneficial linkages between the affected people and other developments; and
- To develop initiatives in the district and region.

1.2 *Sources of Data and Information*

The main sources of data and information for the community development action plan are:

- Findings from the socio-economic analysis of the conducted baseline study;
- Focus Group Discussions with key stakeholders of affected communities and
- Information from secondary sources.

1.3 Need for Community Development Action Plan (CDAP)

Carrying out an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for a large-scale project such as the MML project involves the formulation of a Community Development Action Plan ("CDAP"). This CDAP document of MML has been developed with input from the affected communities (*mine site, haul road and Barging route communities*) and other stakeholders to address broader community requirements.

1.4 Socio-Economic Survey

1.4.1 Approach and Methodology

Residents in the area participated in the baseline survey for the ESIA in the project affected community. During this exercise, discussions were held and interviews conducted with the project affected people in the project affected communities.

1.4.2 Findings from Social Assessment Survey

The operations of the MML Project in the study area will have positive and negative impacts on the lives of the communities and their environment. These impacts have been assessed through a Social Impact Assessment ("SIA") Study. The SIA Study aids in drawing analyses of how the proposed operations will impact the socio-economic profile of the residents and the community as a whole. The potential positive impacts of the operation of the project include:

- Impact on the economic activities;
- Creation of job opportunities or employment of local residents;
- Social welfare and infrastructure;
- Economic development in the region;
- Boom in trade;
- Community development; and
- Improvement in local skills.

Some of the potential negative impacts of the operations include:

- Potential conflict from issues related to labour;
- Potential misunderstandings from unrealistic expectations held by the communities with regard to benefits created by the project;
- Population movement;
- Potential loss of some farm land;
- Potential loss of sacred sites and shrines;
- Remote possibility of damage to houses and other infrastructure due to blasting;

- Issues of resettlement of some communities;
- Increased vehicular movement and safety risk;
- Potential sea accident;
- Potential increase in crime rate as the local area develops; and
- Potential increase in infectious diseases like HIV/AID and other STIs.

1.4.3 Social Amenities

Social and economic amenities such as markets, community centres, “barries”, entertainment centres can be found in Lunsar but are absent in most of the other communities. Mosques can be found in all the communities and a few churches in some.

1.4.4 Housing and Household Effects

Majority of the respondents can be categorised as low-income earners while a few are middle income earners. The majority of the households in the communities own simple and basic household assets such as beds, chairs, tables, radios, tape recorders. A few households owned relatively expensive goods such motor cycles, generators and televisions.

1.4.5 Type of Dwelling Unit

The type of house in which households dwell is worth analysing as, just like other social indicators we have examined, this is also a measure of socio-economic status. The most common type of dwelling house is mud house plastered with cement and corrugated iron (“CI”) sheet roofing. Structures with more expensive material such as cement/concrete blocks and CI sheets account for less than 6%, 50% and 3% of households for the mine site, haul route and Barging route communities respectively. Thus if the standard of houses in the study communities were used as proxy measure, one could safely conclude that most households fall below the middle socio-economic status.

1.4.6 Views from Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

From discussions with affected households, local and traditional authorities, and various stakeholders (youth, women and NGOs), the following development projects have been identified for consideration:

- Provision of additional sources of safe drinking water;
- Provision of proper or good toilet facilities;
- Provision of educational materials – teaching and learning materials;
- Provision of scholarships for school going children;
- Provision of Technical Vocation Skills Development
- Provision of employment opportunities for inhabitants of project affected communities.

2 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

In the survey carried out for the Tricore ESIA in 2017, a total of 23 villages/towns within the main concession area and wider mine area, seven villages along the haul route and nine villages along the barging route constituted the sample frame from which a total of 451 (mine area 245, haul road 66 and barging route 140 respectively) randomly selected households were drawn and targeted for questionnaire survey. These villages were accessed by often narrow and unpaved roads (mine site and haul road communities) and barging route communities were accessed by boat.



Figure 2-1: Map of Sierra Leone showing location of The Marampa Project

Table 2-1: Socio-Economic Survey Communities

SOCIAL SURVEY COMMUNITIES			
	Mine Site	Haul Road	Barging Route
1	Dumpa-line- Lunsar	Mafira	Magbema
2	Robaka - Lunsar	Romaneh	Mafaray
3	Chendatha	Royonkro	Gbonkomayira
4	Mathukai	Rogbere Junction	Maboni
5	Maforki	Magbema	Makorbolai
6	Robela	Royeima	Bompbana
7	Mabil	Thofayim	Under-Sailor
8	Magbenthay		Tassor Island
9	Magberie		Samgblema
10	Petifu		Kasankho
11	Rolal		Rotonko
12	Konta Bana		
13	Rogbaneh		
14	Gbom- limba		
15	Konta Lol		
16	Campbell Town		
17	Moria		
18	Romangoro		
19	Mopoli		
20	Katick		
21	Number 2 Block (Labour Compound)		

SOCIAL SURVEY COMMUNITIES			
	Mine Site	Haul Road	Barging Route
22	Gbom-Ka Pa Abu		
23	Masumba		
24	Gbom-Saybana		
25	Lunsar Central and West		

2.1 Agriculture

2.1.1 Access to Improved Seed Varieties

The use of improved seed varieties enhances the output of agricultural produce if available. Farmers engaged in crop production (food or cash crops) in these areas still use local or unimproved seeds and cultivars for production. Yields are therefore low and less income is generated thus leading to low standard of living.

From the household survey and the Focus Group Discussion meetings carried out during the Tricore ESIA study, it was revealed that all the surveyed households lacked improved seed varieties. The reasons for the non-usage of improved seed varieties in the project areas are lack of knowledge about improved seed varieties, unavailability in the local market and/or lack of money to purchase.

Farmers with knowledge in improved seed varieties know that the use of ordinary grain seed is not profitable for production purposes. Hence the healthiest seeds must be selected and given the best treatment.

2.1.2 Improved Use of Fertilizer

Chemical fertilizers are hardly used by farmers in the rural setting for replenishment of soil nutrients and the project areas are not an exception. This is because it is either unavailable or when available they are expensive. Output is therefore very low and farmers are usually encouraged to resort to the use of organic manure.

2.1.3 Promotion of the Use of Manure

Manure can be in three forms: farmyard manure, green manure and compost manure. For farmyard manure, ruminants should be taken to harvested cereal or legume fields to graze. In the process of feeding on the grasses and legumes their droppings can help replenish lost nutrients. Also these droppings can be accumulated and applied to seed beds or placed in seed holes. In green manuring, the grasses and legumes serving as cover crops can be incorporated into the soil using a hoe.

2.1.4 Promotion of Production and Use of Compost

Preparation and use of compost can be necessary in replenishing lost nutrients. The heap or surface method of compost preparation is advisable during the rainy season whilst the pit method is used during the dry season. Compost use can be more effective in vegetable crop production since large volume will be required to spread on rice fields.

Adoption of the use of compost or farm yard manure to a large extent can help upgrade the nutrient status of the soil, improve the soil structure and water holding capacity of the soil.

2.1.5 Introduction and Promotion of Labour-Saving Tool and Equipment

Farming in rural areas is labour intensive and time consuming. All the farmers are still using crude tools and putting lots of energy into their farming activities and getting very little returns.

Labour saving tools and equipment should therefore be introduced in these areas with the help of Government or Non-governmental Organizations. Such machines and implements include power tillers, tractors, planters, combine harvesters etc. They can also be made available to farmers on rental basis with minimal fees paid.

The use of these machines will undoubtedly lead to large scale farming and more income for farmers and will reduce manual labour.

2.1.6 Improved Prevention and Treatment of Plant Diseases and Pests

Serious crop losses are experienced by farmers in the project areas because of their inability to prevent and/or control pests and diseases. The lack of knowledge to practice good cultural methods and other ways of preventing and controlling diseases and pests accounts for the low crop productivity. Pest and disease generally can be prevented or controlled through the following methods:

- i. Cultural control method;
- ii. Biological control method-use of natural enemies of pests and diseases; and
- iii. Chemical control method-use of pesticides, fungicides, insecticides, nematicides etc.

Pests can also be controlled physically by hand picking the insect larvae, setting traps to catch rodents or fencing of farms.

2.1.7 Promotion of Cultural Practices

Cultural practice is one of the most effective and cheapest ways of controlling pests and diseases of crops. Some of these practices include:

- i. Regular weeding of crops to prevent disease pathogens or pests from being harboured by weeds;
- ii. Practicing crop rotation;
- iii. Inter-cropping and alley cropping;
- iv. Removal and burning of infected plants;
- v. Using healthy seeds or cultivars for propagation;
- vi. Destruction of crop residues after harvesting to prevent the build-up of disease pathogens and pests;
- vii. Early planting can sometimes help plants to escape period of disease occurrence;
- viii. Timely harvesting can help reduce period of exposure; and
- ix. Planting of resistant varieties

2.1.8 Improved Access to Agro-chemicals

Even when all the necessary chemicals are recommended to farmers, a good number of them cannot afford to buy or cannot gain easy access to them. Government and other NGOs should help the effort of farmers by making available to them the useful chemicals together with adequate information as to how they can be safely used.

2.2 OFF-FARM INCOME GENERATION

2.2.1 Enhancement of Skills and Performance of Craftsmen and Artisans

During the focus group discussion meetings, skills training in various trades like plumbing, carpentering, masoning and craftsmanship were identified as alternate sources of income for residents in the project area.

In order to enhance the skills and performance of craftsmen and artisans in the project areas:

- i. Sensitisation could be provided for craftsmen and artisans on ways to access credit or loan facilities so as to improve their activities;
- ii. The project proponent in collaboration with existing NGOs could provide improved vocational skill trainings for interested residents of study area;
- iii. The project proponent could help provide vocational skills training workshops.

Majority of the inhabitants in the project area are farmers with very few in other occupations. Very few have skills in the service sector. Yet, there is a need to develop the middle level manpower sector to propel the development of the chiefdoms. There is only one technical

vocational training institution in Lunsar. An important consequence of the above lack of non-farming related skills is high unemployment especially among the youth and rural poor.

There is a need to support the many inhabitants, particularly youth and women; with life long-skills through technical vocational skills training.

Specifically, the project proponent could assist with the following initiatives:

Establishment of a skills training in carpentry, masonry, tailoring, blacksmithing, soap-making, gara-tie dyeing:

- i. Educational support in the form of scholarships and grants;
- ii. Assistance with show room and marketing of products;
- iii. Utilisation of students of the Technical Vocational Centres for the on the job training;
- iv. Assistance with job placement; and
- v. Assistance with start-up kit and capital on a free/soft loan basis.

2.3 MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

2.3.1 Improved Land Management.

Proper land management is important for its efficient utilization. Land use demands careful planning in order to ensure increased agricultural production. In order to use land most efficiently, there is a need to ensure a continuous land use policy, which must not change as government changes.

The fertile areas of land should be reserved for agricultural practices like crop production, forestry and establishment of pastures whilst the non-fertile areas can be used for housing, recreation, transport etc.

2.3.2 Prevention of Water-logging and Flooding

Water-logging is considered a major problem in the project area. From discussions with farmers, water-logging problems were reported during the rainy season (particularly during August and September), mainly caused by high groundwater table and/or poor drainage. Water logging and flooding are problems in inland valley swamps (“IVS”) especially during the rainy season. Most of the swamps in these rural areas are poorly developed with no bunds or drainage system. To prevent water-logging and flooding therefore, there should be good drainage system with swamps divided into plots surrounded by bunds with opening at two ends for the entering and draining of water.

2.3.3 Reduction of Shifting Cultivation

A vast majority of the surveyed land owners reported that their farm lands are under shifting cultivation, resulting to the cultivation of any section of their farmland for only one year at a time until after a fallow period of about four years.

The ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Food Security and other NGOs will be met to come up with land use plans to address the problems posed by shifting cultivation.

Shifting cultivation involves the movement of the farmer and his family from one area to the other after cultivating a piece of land for some years. This is considered to be an old and uneconomic way of farming, considering the rate of growth of the population. Farmers are therefore advised to take up profitable ways of farming like mixed farming, ley farming, crop rotation, mixed cropping, alley cropping.

2.3.4 Introduction and Promotion of Stabilised Agriculture

The most common annual crops grown in the project area include rice, cassava, maize, groundnut, pepper, yam, potato, yam and other crops (i.e. couscous and benni), whereas the following economic trees could be found: oil palm, mango, orange.

In order to meet the higher demand for food crops as a result of an increase in family size, more crops are planted to cover for months with food shortage and to cope with declining soil fertility leading to low yields. Furthermore, crop rotation should be practiced to allow the soil to regain its nutrients.

This can go in collaboration with the National Sustainable Agriculture Development Plan (“**USADP**”) of the government. This plan provides the road map for promotion of stabilized agriculture since it hopes to achieve an annual growth rate of 6% to address Sierra Leone’s growing needs due to population growth and to create additional income to the national economy.

The key areas under consideration are:

- i. Sustainable land and water management system;
- ii. Rural infrastructure and trade related capacities for improved market access;
- iii. Improved food production to reduce hunger including emergencies and disasters that require agricultural support; and
- iv. Sustainable use of forestry, fisheries and livestock resources.

The successful implementation of the above plans will to a large extent make agriculture attractive which in turn leads to increased production.

2.3.5 Prevention of Water Pollution

The primary animating principle for pollution control is prevention, meaning that avoiding pollution is preferable to having to remediate its effects. Policies should therefore be aimed at managing pollution sources in a way that constraint their post discharge impact on water resources. Mining can be a point sources of water pollution including the introduction of pollutants into the local watershed.

Preliminary steps to controlling point sources of pollution:

- i. Assessment of the ambient condition of the water body;
- ii. Determination of desired uses of the water body; and
- iii. Identification of point sources that contribute to pollution of the water body.

Agriculture for example is a substantial contributor to water pollution through the use of pesticides, herbicides, and fungicides for controlling pests, weeds and fungi. These chemicals can contaminate water through direct application, runoff, wind transport and atmospheric deposition.

2.4 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

2.4.1 Improved Health

Health is the level of functional or metabolic efficiency of a living being. According to WHO (2010), it is the general condition of a person's mind, body and spirit, usually meaning to be free from illness, injury or pain (as in "good health" or "healthy").

According to the ESIA report, malaria, typhoid, skin infections and respiratory tract infections, are prevalent in the villages in the mine site, haul road and barging route. Other diseases relatively less serious, but affecting a considerable proportion of households, include (in ranking order) diarrhoea, worms, anaemia and river blindness while eye infection, vomiting and tuberculosis are much less of a health issue. The reported causes of these health problems include mosquitoes, cold weather, poor quality of drinking water and sanitation, hard physical work, poor nutrition; although a significant number of respondents stated that they do not know what the causes are of their health problems.

2.4.2 Prevention of (Water-Borne) Diseases

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of a host of water borne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, trachoma and schistosomiasis. Majority of the community members have unsafe drinking water sources and are therefore prone to sickness. In order to prevent or minimize the occurrence rates of water borne diseases in the projected affected communities, it is essential that these communities are provided with safe drinking water. The most cost effective and reliable means of providing safe drinking water is from pump/hand operated water wells. The project proponent shall therefore collaborate with SALWACO and any NGOs in the area to provide wells that will provide safe drinking water to the project affected communities.

2.4.2 Construction of Community Health Centres

During the survey, land owners were asked about the primary means of seeking treatment for members of their household. Majority in the mine area (about 60%) of them indicated that St John of God Hospital in Lunsar is the most common source of treatment for households in the study communities which is some 4 to 7 km away, next is a community health centre which accounted for by about a third of all households. The fact that not many respondents

indicated the use of drug peddler (6%) and less than one per reported the use of traditional healer as a means of cure, is an indication that the community hospitals are doing very well (more or less effective and affordable) in providing health care to household members in the study population.

The Community Health Centres are few and far between in the haul road and barging route resulting to people travelling up to 5 or more km for medical treatment. From the foregoing, it is self-evident that there is a dire need for the provision of Health Care Centres for the project affected communities. To this extent the project proponent shall collaborate with MoHS, NGOs and other development partners to construct Health Care Centres complete with equipment, drugs and staffing at strategic locations that will be accessible by all members of the project affected communities. Additional assistance in the area of medical services and health care may include:

- i. Provision of access to the cost recovery program run by the Ministry of Health and Sanitation;
- ii. Programs to combat infant malnutrition;
- iii. Immunization and programs targeted at prevention of childhood diseases;
- iv. Sanitation and health education; and
- v. Education and testing programs for sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS.

2.4.3 Enhancement of Skills and Performance of Tradition Birth Attendants

During the ESIA studies, it was gathered from discussions with the project affected communities, that nearly all the TBAs in the project area have had no further training beyond the initial training they had at the start of their career resulting to poor performances and consequent loss of lives. To address this situation, the project proponent shall collaborate with the MoHS, Nursing School in Lunsar, and other NGOs dealing with health matters to organize and implement a training programme that will enhance the skills of TBAs in the project affected communities.

2.4.4 Training of Village Health Extension Workers

It was observed during the EIA that most of the people in the project affected communities lack basic knowledge of best practices in the upkeep of their environment and personal hygiene. To address this problem, the project proponent shall collaborate with the MoHS, NGOs and other appropriate development partners to provide training for Health Extension Workers who will go and sensitise the residents of villages in project affected communities on best practices in environmental upkeep and personal hygiene.

2.4.5 Promotion of Family Planning

According to information gathered from conversation with residents of the project area, there is very little family planning in the project affected area especially in the small villages resulting to many undesirable consequences such as unwanted pregnancies, early teenage

pregnancies, and poor spacing of children within a family. The main reasons for not practicing family planning are that the health clinic is too far away, religion and/or lack of awareness.

In order to sensitise the project affected persons on the need for family planning, the project proponent shall collaborate with the MoHS and the NGO Plan Parenthood Association Sierra Leone (“PPASL”) to conduct awareness raising sessions on family planning in the project affected areas.

2.4.6 *Enhancement of HIV/AIDS Awareness*

The findings of the survey done in 2017 showed that most household heads have heard about HIV/AIDs, suggesting that whatever awareness raising and sensitisation campaign and programmes have been going on in these communities have had a positive impact. A two-fold approach will be developed to address HIV and AIDS, encompassing both education and prevention. Support of treatment programmes will be considered at a future date following an assessment of the scale of infection and the need for treatment. The objective of the education programmes will be to increase awareness of how HIV is transmitted, how to prevent transmission and advice for patients, their relatives and families. The education program could be combined with the World HIV/ AIDS Day campaign on December 1 each year. Information, education and communication materials will be developed through coordination with NGOs as well as the Ministry of Health and NACU. Mediums to be used will include print, radio broadcasts (radios are present in all villages) and drama groups as well as one-to-one consultation.

Prevention programs are anticipated to be developed in parallel and to support the education and awareness campaigns. Programs to be considered and evaluated will include further health education, provision of condoms to community health centres, treatment programmes for sexually transmitted diseases, voluntary and confidential HIV testing, and establishment of a waste management and disposal service for syringes and other contaminated tools at the local clinics.

2.5 *Improved Education*

2.5.1 *Improved Access to Primary Education for Boys and Girls*

From the household survey, most households covered in the Study Area have children of primary school-going age (6 to 13 years old) and of these, some households confirmed that not all their children of school- going age attend school. A lack of primary school in the community, school is too far away or inadequate financial resources are some of the reasons advanced by those households who do not send their children of school-going age to school.

In order to improve access to schooling in the project affected communities and enhance educational status of the majority of boys and girls in these communities, the following initiatives are recommended for implementation by the project proponent and other development partners:

- i. Furnish and equip the existing primary schools in the project area to meet the Basic Operational Level (“**BOL**”)-safe school infrastructure, clean drinking water and good sanitation;
- ii. Employment of trained and qualified teachers;
- iii. Establishment of a functioning School Management Committee (“**SMC**”) in each school;
- iv. Provision of free teaching and learning materials and aids and school library in each school; and
- v. Provision of recreational equipment and facilities.
- vi. Provide support to distance learning for teachers (untrained and unqualified) to acquire NCTVA (National Council for Technical, Vocational Awards) certificate to replace those leaving the classrooms for greener pastures.

The project proponent should collaborate with the MBSE and international and national NGOs such as UNICEF, Plan International, Forum for African Women Educationists (“**FAWE**”), Action Aid and World Vision for the implementation of this programme.

2.5.2 Improved Access to Potable Water and Sanitation

According to results of the household survey, the main drinking water source in the study population are sparse, they are a combination of hand pumps, open water wells and stream water. Pipe borne water usage is restricted to Lunsar town and used by only 4% of its population.

Majority of the above sources are unsafe and not located in the immediate vicinity resulting in people walking distances to access wells over one kilometre away to get access to water.

2.5.3 Installation of Wells with Pumps

In order to improve access to safe drinking water, the project proponent shall collaborate with development partners to install water wells with pumps at strategic locations within easy reach of most households in the project area. All efforts will be made to inspect the wells regularly and give established treatment to water in the wells if and when necessary. The development partners whose cooperation and assistance may be sought by the project proponent may include: UNICEF, UNFPA, DFID, ADB, SALWACO and World Bank etc..

2.5.4 Promotion of Use of Pit Latrines

From discussions of the respondents, majority (59%) of households pointed to traditional pit latrine as their main toilet facility. This was followed by those who use the bush (23%), improved ventilated pit latrine (8%), and flush (6%) mainly households in Lunsar town.

Additionally most household along the barging route use the river as a toilet.

Clearly some of the methods of excreta disposal in the study area are unsatisfactory and therefore urgent action is needed to address this undesirable situation. To this extent, the

project proponent shall seek partnership with the MOHS, World Vision and other National and International NGOs to promote use of Pit Latrines in the project area.

2.5.5 Promotion of Hygiene and Sanitation

Majority of the respondents dispose of their refuse by dumping into the bush while 4.5% of the respondents dispose of their refuse by making compost and the rest of the respondents' dispose of their refuse by dumping into rivers or streams. This indiscriminate disposal of solid waste is unsatisfactory as it leads to general pollution and degradation of the environment.

To address this matter, the project proponent shall collaborate with other development partners to train Village Health Extension workers who will go out and train residents of the project affected communities in the basic elements of Hygiene in their environment generally and also that of personal hygiene. The development partners who may assist the project proponent to carry out this project may include all or any of the following: MoHS, the School of Hygiene in Bo City, World Vision, UNICEF and National School of Nursing in Lunsar and Freetown.

2.6 Sustainable Use of Energy Sources

2.6.1 Introduction and Promotion of Development of Community Tree Plantations

Almost all the household respondents use wood fuel to provide energy for domestic requirements, while a few use charcoals or a combination of charcoal and wood fuel.

Over the years, there has been a systematic felling of trees to provide this energy source resulting to people having to travel longer distances every year in search of firewood to be used directly for cooking or for producing charcoal for domestic use. Furthermore, this situation will get progressively worse in years to come with the consequent attendant degradation of the environment. In order to address this situation, MML will collaborate with development partners to establish fast growing trees like acacia which will provide fuel wood and charcoal that will provide the energy to meet the needs of the residents in the project affected communities. The project proponent shall collaborate with MAFFS, the Department of Agricultural Extension of the Njala University and other NGOs to introduce and develop community tree plantations.

2.6.2 Introduction and Promotion of Fuel-Saving Stoves

Nearly all the households in the project area depend on fuel wood to provide their energy needs. Cooking in these households is done using very simple open fires which is very inefficient leading to high consumption of fuel wood which is against the national energy policy of Sierra Leone that is geared towards improving energy efficiency and conservation in all sub-sectors. In order to address this problem of inefficient utilization of fuel wood, the project proponent shall collaborate with other development partners to introduce and promote Fuel-Saving Stoves in the project affected communities. Possible partners in this venture will include the Agricultural Extension Department of Njala University and other NGOs.

3 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Community development projects were already being implemented by SL Mining which ran the mine before it was shut down in 2019.

3.1 Organisational Responsibility and Function

The overall implementation of the CDAP needs to be funded by the project proponent and implemented in collaboration with concerned government agencies, NGOs and private sector.

3.2 Community Development Committee

There is need for the formation of a Community Development Management Committee to steer the development process.

Proposed Membership:

- The Paramount Chiefs or the Chiefdom Speakers in the project area;
- Leaders of the youth groups;
- Women's leaders;
- Land Owners Representatives
- The Town Chiefs
- The councillors of the entire project area;
- The Senior District Officer;
- SL Mining Community Relations Officer;
- Member of Parliament for the Constituency.

The Project Steering Committee will select a Project Manager, who will chair the Committee.

3.3 Responsibilities

The Committee will be responsible for finalising guidelines included in this CDAP document and co-ordinating the implementation of the CDAP. Meetings will be held monthly in order to discuss relevant community development related matters and monitor the progress of the CDAP relative to targets.

3.4 Appointment of Implementation Agents

For the implementation of the HIV/AIDS sensitisation programme, ideally, a local agency such as an NGO working in the area will be engaged for the implementation of the CDAP and it will be assisted by the project proponent's Community Development Advisor. Other potential institutions could include MoHS, MBSE, Ministry of Youths, Sierra Leone HIV/AIDS Response Project, National HIV/AIDS Council, National HIV/AIDS Coordination

Unit (“NACU”), Media, Educational Institutions, NGOS working on HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health issues.

For improved crop training skills, the project proponent should seek technical support from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security (“MAFFS”), Institute of Agricultural Research (“IAR”), Rice Research Station (“RRS”), relevant Departments in the Faculty of Agriculture of the Njala University (“NU”) and NGOs working in agriculture and related activities, while that for fisheries will be sought from MAFFS, the Ministry of Marine Resources and Fisheries (“MMRF”), Department of Botany at Fourah Bay College and Institute of Marine in Kissy.

For the provision of education infrastructure, the project proponent will collaborate with the MBSE, and international and national NGOs such as UNICEF, Plan International, Forum for African Women Educationists (“FAWE”), Action Aid and World Vision for the implementation of this programme.

For health and medical services, the project proponent could collaborate with other institutions but not limited to Ministry of Health and Sanitation (“MoHS”), Sierra Leone Water Company (“SALWACO”), UNICEF, Ministry of Land, Housing and Country Planning and NGOs working on health and environment related issues.

For vocational skills and adult literacy, concerted collaborative effort with the non-formal sector of MBSE, UNICEF, UNESCO, Plan International and other education-based NGOs and Community Based Organisations (“CBOs”) should be initiated. In the planning of community infrastructure, there is need to work with Local Chiefdom Authorities, relevant line ministries such as Local Government and Internal Affairs, Lands, Country Planning and Environment, and other NGOS operating in the areas.

Sensitisation on access to loans or micro-credit facilities should include collaborators such as the Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Gender and Children’s Affairs, the National Commission for Social Action (“NaCSA”), NGOs and CBOs.

For youth and women empowerment programmes, the project proponent should consider collaborating with institutions such as the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children’s Affairs (“MSWGWA”), Ministry of Youth Employment and Sports (“MYES”), Ministry of Local Government and Internal Affairs (“MLGIA”), Ministry of Information and Communication (MIC), NGOs and CBOs.

3.5 Budget

The total budget for the implementation of the recommended activities in this CDAP is estimated at US\$ three hundred thousand United State dollars over a five-year period. This budget covers the indicated developmental projects.

Table 3-1: Developmental Projects

PROJECTS	RESOURCES	BUDGET (US\$)
Support for Education and Infrastructure	Funds and materials	18,000
HIV/AIDS and STDs Support	Funds and materials	2,000

PROJECTS	RESOURCES	BUDGET (US\$)
Support to Technical Vocation Skills Development	Funds	10,000
Youth and women Empowerment	Funds and materials	10,000
Improvements in community infrastructure (e.g. market structures, storage facilities, rehabilitation of roads, water wells, etc.)	Funds and materials	10,000
Improved agricultural trainings	Funds and materials	10,000
Yearly Total		60,000

4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

There is need to appoint an independent agency to undertake on-going monitoring and evaluation and review of the CDAP. Monitoring will be undertaken every three months during the operational period and will subsequently be conducted on a six-monthly basis till the end of the project. The monitoring programme will address both the short and long term impacts of the proposed Mining Project on the affected communities.

Monitoring activities will include:

- i. Ensuring the satisfactory implementation of the CDAP;
- ii. Responsibility for environmental management and infrastructure maintenance is transferred to local leadership and that unsuitable dependencies are not created; and
- iii. Environmental degradation is limited so that the economic and resource base on which the villagers depend is not destroyed.