

ANNEXES - CHAPTER 6

Annexe 6-8 List of Comments by VEC and by Consultations Formulated Zones

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Living environment and landscape	Noise	The noise from trains causes a lot of stress and insomnia. Trains go by about every two hours. If the number of trains increases, they will be even more troublesome.
Living environment and landscape	Noise	The train is extremely noisy and produces vibrations when it goes by. People have gotten used to it.
Living environment and landscape	Noise	Shaking and noise from the passing train create vibrations that crack walls. Such deterioration will increase as rail traffic increases. Compensation should be offered as damages for such problems.
Living environment and landscape	Noise	Rail traffic disturbs the sleep of people living along the tracks.
Living environment and landscape	Noise	Noise from the train disturbs the sleep of Tanéné and Madina Kebegna residents.
Living environment and landscape	Noise	The railroad runs through the middle of the village. There is a strip of land about 20-m wide between the tracks and the nearest houses. The village was here before CBG came. Trains will be longer and the number of runs will double with the Extension Project. How are people going to live near the tracks in the future?
Living environment and landscape	Noise	Rail traffic troubles the sleep of the entire village.
Living environment and landscape	Noise	Passing trains produce a lot of noise that disturbs the sleep of village residents.
Living environment and landscape	Noise	Presently, noise from the train prevents people from getting a good night's sleep.
Living environment and landscape	Noise	Vibrations from train noise are producing cracks in Korira homes.
Living environment and landscape	Noise	During blasting, residents next to the pit are obliged to move farther away.
Living environment and landscape	Noise	People are bothered during meetings in the village due to noise from the train.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Living environment and landscape	Noise	<p>There are certain adverse impacts related to CBG activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nuisance due to blasting that could crack people's homes - Water pollution due to bauxite dust potentially containing chemicals harmful to health.
Living environment and landscape	Noise	<p>Boundou Wandé is a village at risk because it is cut off by a ravine and near the mine. People will be directly impacted by CBG activities, particularly by blasting and prospecting work. It seems necessary to relocate the village in an adequate site for the well-being of residents.</p>
Living environment and landscape	Noise	<p>The noise generated by operations, for instance by the train, troubles people's sleep.</p>
Living environment and landscape	Noise	<p>The boats generate considerable noise and that has an adverse impact on fish banks.</p>
Living environment and landscape	Noise	<p>Noise pollution and dust generated by passing trains will increase with the number of trains.</p>
Living environment and landscape	Noise	<p>Vibrations generated by passing trains are cracking houses.</p>
Living environment and landscape	Noise	<p>Madina Borbof residents do not agree on the number of trains that pass by daily but do agree on the negative effects of increased rail traffic: noise pollution, cracks in nearby houses and dust.</p>
Living environment and landscape	Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise from the train is disturbing.
Living environment and landscape	Noise	<p>The noise from the train and blasting is disturbing residents.</p>
Living environment and landscape	Noise	<p>We are afraid of the blasting, noise and dust.</p>
Living environment and landscape	Noise	<p>We are afraid of the train because of the noise. The noise is particularly troublesome at night, especially braking locomotives, and can wake us up.</p>
Living environment and landscape	Noise	<p>Blasting produces noise and dust.</p>

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Living environment and landscape	Noise	The railroad is right next to the village (5 m to the closest house) and causes considerable noise pollution (the meeting is interrupted for a few minutes when the train goes by).
Living environment and landscape	Noise	Noise from the train produces vibrations that make cracks in houses.
Living environment and landscape	Noise	Residents know by word of mouth that blasting and drilling leads to noise and dust.
Living environment and landscape	Noise	A setback of at least 500 m must be kept from villages for any blasting, stripping or other work.
Living environment and landscape	Living environment and landscape	ear the railroad at Petoun Boundou Wandé, three hamlets cause problems. CBG wants to mine the area since high-grade bauxite is found there. The hamlets are located below the plateau in the lowlands. Blasting causes risks for people there.
Living environment and landscape	Visual impact	BG activities degrade natural resources (water, forests, plantations, pastures, etc.) and destroy the living environment of village residents.
Living environment and landscape	Cumulative impacts	Degraded mine areas must be reforested with local species when mining ends.
Living environment and landscape	Cumulative impacts	The projects are known by their name. People have heard about the projects, especially about the GAC project. The location and details about the projects are not known.
Living environment and landscape	Cumulative impacts	AMC/Kabata/Rio Tinto/GAC with Mudulaba. The influx of all these companies is very good for the region and for Guinea. It promises development and job creation.
Living environment and landscape	Cumulative impacts	Impacts on pastures and livestock
Living environment and landscape	Cumulative impacts	The impact on livestock will be small – the livestock at Kamsar is actually nomadic. It comes to Kamsar during the dry season and goes back toward Kawass, Madina Borbof and Kamakouloun in the rainy season.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Living environment and landscape	Impacts on wildlife habitats	Fishmongers operate on an as-available basis and have no reserves. They deplore this since it makes them very vulnerable to diminishing fish stocks.
Living environment and landscape	Impacts on wildlife habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dredging could scare the fish away.
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	Noise and vibrations from trains are already producing cracks in village houses.
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	The train is extremely noisy and produces vibrations when it goes by. People have gotten used to it.
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	Shaking and noise from the passing train create vibrations that crack walls. Such deterioration will increase as rail traffic increases. Compensation should be offered as damages for such problems.
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	Correrah and Abaya are two villages directly affected by vibrations (there are cracks in houses near the tracks). Should the villages remain where they are or be relocated?
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	ouses have cracks caused by vibrations due to passing trains.
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	Passing trains create vibrations that cause cracks in houses. Repairs must be made every year.
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	The railroad runs through the middle of the village. There is a strip of land about 20-m wide between the tracks and the nearest houses. The village was here before CBG came. Trains will be longer and the number of runs will double with the Extension Project. How are people going to live near the tracks in the future?
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move houses that have suffered cracks due to vibrations.
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	Passing trains transmit vibrations that crack houses and hasten their deterioration. Can baked-mud houses withstand the vibrations generated by trains passing by every hour?
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	During blasting, residents next to the pit are obliged to move farther away.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	Village houses are cracked because of vibrations due to noise from the train. Residents greatly fear more cracking in houses with the increased number of trains planned under the Project.
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	There are certain adverse impacts related to CBG activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nuisance due to blasting that could crack people's homes - Water pollution due to bauxite dust potentially containing chemicals harmful to health.
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	Boundou Wandé is a village at risk because it is cut off by a ravine and near the mine. People will be directly impacted by CBG activities, particularly by blasting and prospecting work. It seems necessary to relocate the village in an adequate site for the well-being of residents.
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	Vibrations from trains going down the tracks that may crack nearby houses. Subsequent request for compensation to local residents.
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	Houses cracked by vibrations from passing trains (Filima, Kamsar Centre, etc.).
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	The district of Thiankounaye is near the mine so houses are often cracked due to blasting.
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	Village residents consider that the new machinery CBG plans to use to avoid blasting near villages will not be better since it perpetuates the destruction of nature and encroachment on their land.
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	Vibrations from blasting cracks the houses closest to the areas mined.
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	The railroad runs very close to houses and cracks them.
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	Blasting has damaged and destroyed houses.
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	Noise from the train produces vibrations that make cracks in houses.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	One pit is located about 4 km from the village. It has not been mined for a number of years. CBG recently came back to do stripping work. Blasting is affecting Dian Dian houses (e.g., the noise of sheet metal and cracks in walls).
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	CBG must build permanent houses. If CBG damages houses due to blasting, it must replace them.
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	Residents know by word of mouth that blasting and drilling leads to noise and dust.
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	A setback of at least 500 m must be kept from villages for any blasting, stripping or other work.
Living environment and landscape	Vibrations	ear the railroad at Petoun Boundou Wandé, three hamlets cause problems. CBG wants to mine the area since high-grade bauxite is found there. The hamlets are located below the plateau in the lowlands. Blasting causes risks for people there.
Communications and information	Communications with CBG (information)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To date, CBG's presence is inflicted on the Kamsar population, which for lack of information associates all problems (e.g., insufficient electricity) with the company.
Communications and information	Communications with CBG (information)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce genuine communications so Kamsar residents no longer single out CBG as responsible for all their problems.
Communications and information	Communications with CBG (information)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased rail traffic must be paired with a stronger public awareness program – a regular, long-term program is required to develop proper habits among the public.
Communications and information	Communications with CBG (information)	Dust from the plant is a problem.
Communications and information	Communications with CBG (information)	Information regarding rail traffic is insufficient but most continue.
Communications and information	Communications with CBG (information)	It is important to undertake a major awareness effort to avoid accidents and frustration.
Communications and information	Communications with CBG (information)	Ports in the region absolutely must be informed and consulted as a priority.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Communications and information	Communications with CBG (information)	CBG could communicate in writing, by the radio or invite the port masters concerned.
Communications and information	Communications with CBG (information)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminating information about the Project is absolutely crucial insofar as Kamsar residents would not accuse CBG of all their ills if the Project were better explained and understood.
Communications and information	Communications with CBG (information)	- Organize a door-to-door information campaign by hiring multilingual youths from the region (this was done at Forécariah under the Simandou project).
Communications and information	Communications with CBG (information)	The massive influx of people forced to leave their land could lead to clashes with residents. Tension could be alleviated if the population was better informed.
Communications and information	Communications with CBG (information)	Disseminating information about the Project is absolutely crucial insofar as Kamsar residents would not accuse CBG of all their ills if the Project were better explained and understood. This would avoid situations like at Forécariah, where residents went on strike because they did not understand why Rio Tinto gave preference to expatriates when recruiting.
Communications and information	Communications with CBG (information)	This information should be communicated directly to each household (door-to-door) by the elders, for instance, or by multilingual students or NGOs. The radio programs and information meetings organized are not enough, since residents are not always available to attend them.
Communications and information	Communications with CBG (information)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved communication must also be accompanied by tangible action: “We have heard an earful but nothing has been done”.
Communications and information	Communications with CBG (information)	The radio is not enough for communications since some do not always have one available and others do not have much free time to listen to it.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Request for more CBG awareness activities on health and safety matters.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	CBG comes into the villages every year and cuts trees (pruning or removing) without ever asking permission or informing landowners. That’s not right.
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VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Chronic lack of CBG information on its activities for villages near the railroad.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	CBG contacted his son. He knows about the work site.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	In their daily routine, workers do not communicate with the woman whose house is 10 m from the work area.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	With the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), mining industry information (legislation, taxes and company obligations) flows more freely within the prefectures. The prefecture development committee is going to organize a mission in other mining regions of Guinea to gauge the benefits of mining for local communities.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	The prefecture asks for public release of the impact study with management present.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Kolaboui authorities and residents appreciate CBG's approach to promoting awareness and compensation for the existing work site, where tracks cross near the town.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	"A promise is a debt for honest folk." CBG makes a lot of promises that it does not keep.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Chronic lack of information on how CBG money is used (CBG funds and business revenue tax). People are asking for more information.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Feeling of being well-informed by CBG, especially awareness promotion for the new Kolaboui siding. People deplore, however, not having received detailed information about the Extension Project. They warmly welcome the social impact mission.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	In the past, no information was communicated, no consultation or interaction initiated, and no compensation given to communities. The mayor mentioned that a change has occurred in general mining industry policy. CBG's present approach is appreciated.
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VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Information about the Extension Project is not clear. Need to improve the sharing of information about the Project, and especially about the work schedule. Citizens must be informed.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Radio Espace Kakandé, Radio Rurale and Radio CBG must be used to get messages across and also, when the impact study is released, the stations could organize call-in talk shows for more extensive information and participation.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	CBG must absolutely take responsibility for strengthening its contact with local authorities on a regular basis, not only in emergencies.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	People express their satisfaction at seeing “missionaries” come to listen to their grievances and hope that the message we will convey will bring benefits to their villages.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No answers by CBG to requests made.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications between the villages and CBG must be better.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	There are many train accidents involving livestock, especially during the rainy season (up to four accidents per day). The train does not stop when accidents occur and CBG does not contact the owners. Two days before the consultation, there were three accidents involving two to four animals. Village residents ask that CBG take action when accidents occur and compensate for losses suffered.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Last year, the village made a verbal request to CBG to build a school, health center and mosque, and to drill for water. CBG did not answer the request.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Communications between the villages and CBG must be better.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	CBG must communicate better with the villages impacted by the Project.
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VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	<p>CBG organized an information meeting about the Project at the Sangarédi cultural center on December 11, 2013. It asked that participants draft a letter listing their main grievances but nobody came to pick up the letter. Bachir Diallo attended the meeting and made promises, but nothing was done later in the field. In particular, he promised that nobody would be manipulated “as in the past”. The meeting was just a charade. CBG never respects its commitments.</p>
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	<p>CBG makes many promises that it never keeps (for instance, regarding retirees). It is aware of all of the people’s problems.</p>
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	<p>CBG says that 12 villages will be relocated, which worries district residents, who have little information at their disposal.</p>
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	<p>A community radio should be set up to promote public awareness of issues of public concern.</p>
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	<p>District members are satisfied that INSUCO is conducting the study, informing them and listening to them.</p>
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	<p>The consultation should be conducted with the entire population and not just with one or a few representatives.</p>
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	<p>people must be informed of the Project in order to understand how it will impact them.</p>
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	<p>The village of Loumba Djodho took very badly being relocated without being involved in the Project.</p>
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	<p>brochure was left in the district by CBG (confused with INSUCO) so that district members would promote public awareness using modern language.</p>
		<p>Meeting participants have the impression that too many people come to talk to them about the Project in order to ask them what they want (→ they already attended when the results of the INSUCO baseline study were released).</p>

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	CBG people have often come to the village here to ask residents about their difficulties with the company, holding walkie-talkie interviews, particularly regarding what they want and expect. Village residents have always presented them with the same problems—jobs, water, electricity, roads, etc.—but nothing has ever come of it.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	CBG even named a facilitator for the village for questions regarding relations between CBG and the local population, but that did not change things much. The facilitator, Boké's deputy director for education, put considerable pressure on CBG to have a level crossing built at Korira, without success.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Village residents also expressed their satisfaction to INSUCO for having come and discussed with them the Project's impacts on the village. They also expressed the wish to see INSUCO's work produce a positive change for the village in its relations with CBG and the Extension Project.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Village residents are happy to see INSUCO arrive to discuss with the general public the community's various problems.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	CBG organized an information meeting for all communes held at the cultural center on November 2013. At the meeting, CBG asked participants to submit potential solutions related to the anticipated impacts of the Extension Project. To date, not one solution has been submitted to CBG.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	CBG organized an information meeting for all communes held at the cultural center on November 2013. At the meeting, CBG asked participants to submit potential solutions related to the anticipated impacts of the Extension Project. To date, not one solution has been submitted to CBG.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	People must be informed about the Project, including during its implementation.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	CBG is obligated to communicate with the authorities and local populations. In the past, mine directors were available. Now with CBG everything is by mail; there are no longer information and discussion meetings. CBG does this only when it has no other choice. This is not the right way of doing things for a culture like ours.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	We are the ones who accommodate the mining companies; they owe us respect and explanations.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	There must be regular meetings with CBG. It is up to CBG to come to us and not for us to beg for meetings. We have to meet when there are problems, but not only then.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	requests were addressed to CBG, which did not answer.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	CBG must negotiate directly with the people, not through the government. CBG should take as an example GAC (Touldé, Petoun Djiga), which provided a school, mosque, health center, housing and water wells.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Many fishermen come to fish in the future dredging area. It is important to undertake a major awareness effort to avoid accidents and frustration.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	The ports and wharves of Kabata, Tarnsa, Dian Dian, Dougoula, Taïgbe, Taïdi and Dahomey are directly concerned by the Project in terms of adverse impacts on fishing. They must be informed and consulted as a priority.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Ports in the region absolutely must be informed and consulted as a priority.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	BPSSHI provides health and safety training and awareness programs to very small enterprises. It could also promote awareness among the general public.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	No awareness program about the Extension Project directly addressing local populations. People want to know the support and follow-up measures planned for the Project.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	The NGO is requesting a public awareness campaign about the Extension Project and wishes to participate in it (e.g., planning and training).
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Request to promote awareness of the Project and its impact on local Bagata and Sahara residents.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Request to promote awareness to avoid new installations near the tracks.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Information is lacking on the project to build 600 houses. There are fears of being relocated.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Numerous children, some very young, cross the tracks daily on their way to school. Accidents occur too frequently. The CBG must strengthen awareness-raising activities among children and their parents, with the help of teachers.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	On all topics, participants deplore the lack of information and awareness on the part of CBG.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	They think that many strikes and uprisings could have been avoided and can be avoided if CBG adopts a genuine communication, consultation and awareness promotion policy targeting local communities.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Need for more information about Extension Project impacts on fishing. Fishermen's lack of information regarding potential risks.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	During the December 2013 meeting at the cultural center, CBG made the commitment not to act without first discussing matters with the local communities and asked them to write a letter with their grievances. The village of Boulléré wrote such a letter, which was then submitted to the rural development commune, but never received news.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Boulléré residents would like a face-to-face meeting with CBG to express their grievances. They had requested a meeting with Mine Director Bachir Diallo, but that meeting was canceled. If such a meeting does come about, they insist that the Minister of Mines attends as a witness.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	<p>CBG never keeps its commitments.</p> <p>Boulléré residents would have wanted CBG to introduce INSUCO. They do not understand why INSUCO comes once again to ask them questions about the Extension Project.</p>
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	<p>CBG never addressed village residents when it took their land.</p>
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	<p>The letter of grievances written at CBG's request after the meeting at the cultural center was never picked up by CBG.</p>
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	<p>A meeting was organized with CBG, Boké prefecture and Sangarédi sub-prefecture to ask that exploratory drilling be conducted on village land.</p>
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	<p>We are on our land and we want to be informed and consulted.</p>
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	<p>There is a chronic lack of information and transparency. CBG must tell the people the truth.</p>
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	<p>The consultations with our residents was a first in the history of CBG.</p>
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	<p>A departure is necessary from the usual pattern of agreements between CBG and the villages, which have never been respected, and have been followed by uprisings or strikes and repression. Relations must be changed.</p>
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	<p>Village residents are happy with the INSUCO missions, not with CBG, which never tells them the truth. No trust.</p>

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	ants regular meetings with CBG, even when things are going well.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	The drilling, and thus destruction of part of the plantations, has begun without N'Danta Foyné having received prior warning.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	In all, four meetings between the village and CBG were held. The meetings yielded nothing, "not even a bag of rice".
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Village residents ask that CBG discuss directly with the villages under the Extension Project. The village asks that CBG help them or let them be with their land. Village residents want peace, not war. They consider themselves to be "in the snake's belly" since they are surrounded by CBG work sites. They fear that they will be relocated.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	CBG does not communicate with the villages before working on their land. It is very powerful and comes with machinery to mine without asking.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	CBG has never tried to communicate with the villages before implementing its operations.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Cogon Lengué had not been informed that CBG was coming.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	ll decisions between CBG and village residents must be in writing and signed, and every party must have a copy so that residents can justify their claims if agreements are violated.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Parawol Aliou cannot refuse the discussion since the decision regarding the Project has already been made.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Kourawel expresses its satisfaction that someone is coming to listen to their view of the Project.
		"God reminded CBG to go out and listen to the villages". It is the first time since CBG came that someone is coming to consult them but they totally distrust CBG, which never keeps its promises.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	An intermediary should be named for communications between Kourawel (and possibly other villages) and CBG. The Union Bowé committee, created in 2012 and active since 2014, has the mission of defending the interests of the villages in dealings with the authorities and CBG.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	In 2010, CBG wanted to start stripping operations at Hamdallaye without warning the village beforehand. Village residents rose up and blocked the work of the CBG, which was obliged to abandon mining the area and to change its mining plan.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	Need for many more awareness-raising activities with local authorities and the public at all levels.
Communications and information	Consultation and communications	CBG must communicate regularly and in writing with local authorities.
Communications and information	Complaint management	Complaints mechanisms go through the authorities and the rural development commune but people never receive answers. Frustrations.
Communications and information	Complaint management	Village residents, not CBG, built the access road from the highway to the village. About seven years ago, a request for an overpass was made to CBG by a former doctor working with CBG. CBG did not respond to the request. With more trains and waits of 20 to 40 minutes when the train stops, an overpass is necessary.
Communications and information	Complaint management	In the event of problems with CBG, people inform the district chief, who informs the mayor. No feedback. Riots occurred (problems related to electric power: three dead at Kamsar).
Communications and information	Complaint management	The community complained to CBG several times but never got an answer.
Communications and information	Complaint management	A departure is necessary from the usual pattern of agreements between CBG and the villages, which have never been respected, and have been followed by uprisings or strikes and repression. Relations must be changed.
Communications and information	Complaint management	The train inflicted major losses to the village herd. We never dared to complain; we were told that it was for the government.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Communications and information	Complaint management	
Communications and information	Complaint management	<p>nobody thinks that it is possible to lodge a complaint.</p>
Communications and information	Complaint management	<p>Village residents complained to the authorities and CBG was supposed to build a new road. This has yet to be done.</p>
Communications and information	Complaint management	<p>Not one promise CBG made to village residents has been kept. In the past, the village has complained to CBG through the sub-prefecture. In fact, the village submits their grievances to authorities, which convey them to CBG. The authorities ask village residents to be patient and CBG promises to reply to their request. Nothing came of it in the end: village residents are ignored by the authorities and by CBG.</p>
Communications and information	Complaint management	<p>here is an imbalance of power between village residents and CBG. What's more, the authorities are not an intermediary that the public can count upon. The authorities acknowledge the grievances of village residents without doing anything afterwards in order to avoid slowing down CBG's production.</p>
Communications and information	Complaint management	
Communications and information	Complaint management	<p>There is a desire for an effective direct complaints mechanism with CBG.</p>
Communications and information	Complaint management	<p>The chiefs contacted the security team to complain and finally obtained 15 days of work for 11 people at GNF 12,000 per day with no food, water or equipment.</p>
Communications and information	Complaint management	<p>The workers lodged complaints on several occasions regarding a number of companies (e.g., BPS, EGB and Pyramide). The CEO of Pyramide was forced to answer. That took one year.</p>
Communications and information	Complaint management	<p>Complaints from the villages and their residents are submitted to Daramagnaki commune. The commune takes charge of conveying the complaint to CBG and, at the same time, asks the complainant to be patient and wait for a response. In the end, the commune does not respond to the complainant. The complaint was sent directly to CBG Mine Director Bachir Diallo in 2013 in order to obtain contracts with CBG. The mine director assured them that people would be hired as subcontractor guards (at GNF 15,000 per night or day).</p>
Communications and information	Complaint management	<p>There is a desire for a direct complaints mechanism with CBG.</p>

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Communications and information	Complaint management	The government should put pressure on CBG and deal with the requests of village residents. But the government does not pay attention to the people.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	Relations with CBG are poor. When residents tried to build a crossing (filling the tracks with earth), CBG had them arrested and fined (CBG safety department). Twelve people were arrested and those responsible had to pay a fine of GNF 700,000. The same thing happened at Katomou.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	The villages need crossings to go over the tracks but CBG is turning a deaf ear.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	Revolts are driven by the absence of direct benefits, lack of infrastructure and shortage of resources (e.g., water shortage at Corrérah with excessive CBG pumping).
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	The integrated development support cell (CADI) is an example of a structure that has made proposals to CBG to put in place a team of railroad guards. No reply has been received to date.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	GAC has been cited as a model company in addressing public concerns. A true resettlement and compensation action plan has been implemented. A resettlement and follow-up committee has been set up.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	Kolaboui authorities and residents appreciate CBG's approach to promoting awareness and compensation for the existing work site, where tracks cross near the town.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	With job creation from the Extension Project, a vast awareness campaign must be organized to avoid the propagation of HIV/AIDS.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	The prefecture development committee should be the interface between the public and companies.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	<p>CBG organized an information meeting about the Project at the Sangarédi cultural center on December 11, 2013. It asked that participants draft a letter listing their main grievances but nobody came to pick up the letter. Bachir Diallo attended the meeting and made promises, but nothing was done later in the field. In particular, he promised that nobody would be manipulated “as in the past”. The meeting was just a charade. CBG never respects its commitments.</p>
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	<p>CBG makes many promises that it never keeps (for instance, regarding retirees). It is aware of all of the people’s problems.</p>
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	<p>Though village residents expect a lot of CBG, especially local jobs and water, the village is mistrustful due to broken promises in the past, such as the construction of a level crossing at Korira, which CBG promised but never delivered.</p>
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	<p>In the event of problems with CBG, people inform the district chief, who informs the mayor. No feedback. Riots occurred (problems related to electric power: three dead at Kamsar).</p>
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	<p>Schooling of children and adolescents in the Kamsar area is a guarantee of social peace. Parents can quietly go about their business. CBG must support the teachers who take charge of their workers’ children.</p>
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	<p>The CBG boat patrols in the zone’s waters. There is genuine cooperation between CBG and fishermen to assist dugouts drawn toward the channel and in danger.</p>
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	<p>There is good collaboration between fishermen and CBG.</p>
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	<p>In light of projects implemented by GAC, CBG’s image is dismal among residents of the founding village Boulléré (“tutored” villages on the other hand are in the CBG concession and later told INSUCO that they disagree with the founding village – see Guéguéré report).</p>
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	<p>The neighborhood leader often goes to plead with CBG people (mine director and superintendent), particularly for jobs, and never gets his way.</p>

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	Above all, the village asks CBG to find a solution in order to coexist. The village was here before CBG came. The foremost desire of village residents is to stay put and continue to use their ancestral lands. CBG has already taken a lot of village cropland to the point that only the houses remain. Thus CBG must not mine village land more and must give up mining new plateaus.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	The village considers that CBG must determine what's best for the people, take responsibility for its actions and respect its commitments.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	In 2010, CBG came to strip land near a source of village water without first informing residents. The latter refused the work and CBG left the area. The same thing happened on two other occasions. A meeting was organized with CBG, Boké prefecture and Sangarédi sub-prefecture to ask that exploratory drilling be conducted on village land. The village agreed given the promise that CBG hire young people from the village. That promise was never kept.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	It is not possible for CBG to continue to ignore local communities. It must reach agreement with the villages or work will be blocked. CBG must fulfil its promises and the village must see tangible benefits from the Extension Project.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	In the past, CBG has made and broken the following promises to the village: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss with the village before starting work; • Generate local jobs; • Compensate losses suffered by village residents.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	CBG only developed the areas of interest to it, with no interest for local communities.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	Ever since the "white Belgian" (Jean-Pierre Moritz) left CBG, the company has lost its soul. He made it possible to build the cultural center, the stadium, etc. Local communities have no liking for the current mine director.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	Why has CBG departed from its original motto: "Courtesy is contagious".
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	If CBG ignores public demands, certain ultimatums, there may be more and more clashes and riots in the area.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	All CBG missions have failed to yield any result. Confidence is lost.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	Kamsar residents are disillusioned with respect to CBG's so called "good will". Since there have been no results after discussions, the people are rising up to make themselves heard.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	Village residents are happy with the INSUCO missions, not with CBG, which never tells them the truth. No trust.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	Il the negotiators have tricked us. People want direct negotiations with the CBG.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	CBG accuses the villages of collaborating in fuel theft.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	e have poor relations with CBG.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	The rural development commune should be the intermediary between the public and CBG. However, it is not neutral but has a bias for CBG.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	CBG completely ignores village residents. It doesn't bat an eye at them and does not take a word they say into consideration. Village residents have no trust in CBG.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	Forming committees from impacted villages in the zone is a good idea. There is a small start to this with Parawi.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	Parawol Malassi residents demand local cooperatives that hire locally and pay a decent wage. The posted wage must match the wage the employee later earns.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	The people must unite in order to succeed and agree so that they can stand up to CBG. Young people today are more educated and aware of things that older people.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	CBG must change its community relations practises. If the past is any sign of the future, the people are going to oppose any CBG activity on their lands.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	The people do not want any intermediary between themselves and CBG. They wish to have direct consultations and negotiations with the company.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	The community of Dian Dian wants to set up a monitoring committee between CBG and the authorities from Dian Dian and every village. However, people do not want Téliimélé prefecture, Daramagnaki sub-prefecture and Daramagnaki commune authorities to sit on the committee.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	It is people from the city who apparently light fires on the land. When caught red-handed, they are arrested by the gendarmerie and imprisoned. The community suspects that CBG is behind these bush fires.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	The people assert that CBG does not want to collaborate with them. Given these events, they do not want CBG to mine their lands.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	If CBG wants to come and mine Dian Dian lands, it must do things to improve the people's quality of life. CBG must change its community relations practises. If the past is any sign of the future, the people are going to oppose any CBG activity on their lands.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	CBG should come to Cogon Lengué and put ideas forward that would allow the mine and the village to coexist over the long term. CBG must negotiate directly, before witnesses (the government), which would act as a guarantor in the event that the agreements were not respected.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	Parawol Aliou wants help from somebody (INSUCO) so that their interests are respected during discussions regarding compensation.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	A committee is in the process of forming, comprised of 20 villages in the Sangarédi area. That committee, called "Union Bowé", started to form in 2012 but only became active in 2014. A general meeting will be held on April 12. The Chair, whose name is Touré, comes from Boulléré.
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	An intermediary should be named for communications between Kourawel (and possibly other villages) and CBG. The Union Bowé committee, created in 2012 and active since 2014, has the mission of defending the interests of the villages in dealings with the authorities and CBG.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Communications and information	Community relations with CBG	The CBG community team has three members located in Kamsar. There is no involvement of that team in Sangarédi.
Demographics and social dynamics	Elderly	The CBG made a commitment to support its retirees. In fact, CBG has impoverished its retirees: it gives nothing more to those who have worked for it.
Demographics and social dynamics	Elderly	CBG had promised to support its retired workers, for instance by putting them in charge of cooperatives, but in fact the bosses took the place of retirees. This happened even though the agreement was between senior management and the trade unions.
Demographics and social dynamics	Elderly	The pensions paid to retirees are identical for the same generation. They are not inflation-indexed. Pensions are not enough to live on. Pensions are not paid regularly (e.g., every quarter). It is necessary to review the worker pension scheme, which leaves families in poverty.
Demographics and social dynamics	Elderly	There is a concentration of CBG retirees in the district of Kassongoni.
Demographics and social dynamics	Elderly	Older people are particularly concerned about the future of young people, insofar as they will depend on them for their retirement.
Demographics and social dynamics	Elderly	If the Project creates jobs, the family structure will change: children will no longer depend on their parents but parents will depend on their children who work, greatly alleviating the burden on the parents.
Demographics and social dynamics	Elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of youth employment: Presently, children are dependent upon their parents. If they had jobs, they could support their parents.
Demographics and social dynamics	Elderly	CBG would have to upgrade the retirement (pensions) of former workers, since their wives would not be obliged to work at the port and that would leave room for other families.
Demographics and social dynamics	Elderly	Two now retired CBG workers attending the meeting, presently members of the district office, denounced the company's attitude toward them. The retirees were unhappy because they had not been compensated by CBG following work accidents.
Demographics and social dynamics	Elderly	Free care is no longer available to the families of CBG retirees.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Demographics and social dynamics	Elderly	CBG treatment of its retirees is an indignity. Once you leave the CBG workers' town because you retire, you are no longer given any consideration. Most retired workers earn GNF 200,000 (US\$30) per quarter.
Demographics and social dynamics	Elderly	Most retirees live in the belt outside the city of Sangarédi, where services (water and electricity) are the poorest.
Demographics and social dynamics	Elderly	CBG retiree worked with the company from 1973 to 2004. The quarterly payment is not respected.
Demographics and social dynamics	Elderly	An elderly person relates that when he was a CBG employee, he received a quarterly information bulletin giving company revenues and expenses. He thus knows that CBG takes in a lot of money and that that money does not benefit the communities.
Demographics and social dynamics	Status of women	Of the female fishmongers, 80% are the wives of former CBG workers. The retirement income of their husbands is too low and they have to go into the smoked fish trade.
Demographics and social dynamics	Status of women	It is the women who pre-finance fishing expeditions at sea (advancing the cost of fuel, ice, food, etc.). Once back from fishing, the fishermen sell them their catch, reimbursing the costs advanced and giving them a special price.
Demographics and social dynamics	Status of women	CBG would have to upgrade the retirement (pensions) of former workers, since their wives would not be obliged to work at the port and that would leave room for other families.
Demographics and social dynamics	Status of women	Women only suffer the adverse impacts of mining, though they are the ones who support the families.
Demographics and social dynamics	Status of women	Our husbands die young and their widows must survive with minimal pensions. They are obliged to work.
Demographics and social dynamics	Status of women	Opportunities must be given to women to be economically self-sufficient. They are a priority because they support the children and their husbands do not work.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Demographics and social dynamics	Status of women	GAC considers women: the company organized training for Boulléré women and provided material for women's groups, giving GNF 114 million to each. CBG should also support women's groups (soap makers, peanut shellers, fishmongers, dyers, oil producers, etc.).
Demographics and social dynamics	Status of women	Women are given no priority in hiring. At CBG, a program should exist to better support women.
Demographics and social dynamics	Status of women	Workers who die at CBG are said to have quit. Their widows receive a tiny pension.
Demographics and social dynamics	Status of women	Women come to consult when they have doubts about their husbands' sexual conduct, like fears of extra-marital sexual relations or polygamy. Women would ask more and more that their husbands undergo screening tests. That shows that, at the initiative of the wife, the disease is increasingly a subject of discussion between spouses. Women are apparently more affected by HIV than men but follow their ARV treatment less regularly. They are apparently afraid of being spotted picking up their medication at the pharmacy. HIV/AIDS is still a disease associated with misconduct. If women were better informed about the disease, they could make better decisions for themselves and for their family. HIV-positive men contract the disease through extra-marital sexual relations or when marrying young girls who are already infected. Testing is now required before signing a marriage contract but there are loopholes. Infected men with a good income would tend to have high-risk behavior. They apparently have unprotected sex with multiple partners. To guarantee confidentiality, a register references every individual screened using a patient code (code of the doctor performing the screening test plus patient number). Every patient on ARV dungs is tracked in his/her individual "ARV patient" file.
Demographics and social dynamics	Status of women	Today, women must make charcoal and sell gravel, showing that the village is in a very difficult situation.
Demographics and social dynamics	Status of women	CBG workers come and take the women, either in the schools or in the villages. Some women leave their husband for CBG workers. These girls get "banged up" by the workers.
Demographics and social dynamics	Status of women	A technician should train women in farming and market gardening. There should also be a literacy program for them.
Demographics and social dynamics	Status of women	Ponds should be dug near market garden areas. Springs do not dry up but it is very difficult for the women to carry water to the gardens.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Demographics and social dynamics	Status of women	Women could be trained in certain trades in order to relieve men. They could also receive material support, particularly for market gardening: shovels, watering cans, pond construction, fencing, etc. Women are already associated in groups but have no financial means.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	The population of the area is constantly growing and that will continue with the Extension Project.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	Growth in the Kamsar population over the coming decades must be anticipated.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	The population of Guéguéré may drop to zero if CBG does not compensate it for losses arising from the Project.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	All village families have from 10 to 20 children (even 30 according to one elderly man). Kourawel residents are all farmers. If CBG takes all of the village land, as planned on the map, those who do not get jobs will no longer have any source of income. If CBG only employs one or two people, that will be too few to feed the entire village.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	Relocation (of communities and activities)
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	GAC has been cited as a model company in addressing public concerns. A true resettlement and compensation action plan has been implemented. A resettlement and follow-up committee has been set up.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	Corrérah and Abaya are two villages directly affected by vibrations (there are cracks in houses near the tracks). Should the villages remain where they are or be relocated?
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	Relocated people must be compensated, but even at that, to lose the land and your ancestors is a very serious matter. GAC is cited as an example of good practises.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	The village of Tanéné was split in two (houses on one side, economic activities on the other) without any compensation being proposed.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	Relocating the entire village, including farmland and plantations, is also being considered to solve the problem of the train that runs through the village.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move houses that have suffered cracks due to vibrations.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	<p>relocating the entire village, including farmland and plantations, is also being considered to solve the problem of the train that runs through the village.</p>
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	<p>he soccer field is located too close to the tracks. The village thinks that it is up to CBG to move the soccer field or to build another field in a safe location.</p>
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	<p>Village residents do not want to be relocated but want CBG to build sturdier houses to withstand the vibrations.</p>
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	<p>CBG said that 12 villages will be relocated.</p>
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	<p>The village of Loumba Djodho took very badly being relocated without being involved in the Project.</p>
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	<p>n the event of relocation, even if we were given money and were moved into new areas, it would take us time to adapt to the new way of life.</p>
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	<p>In the event communities are relocated, CBG is the one who must ask the administration to relocate them. The government alone is responsible. There must be close collaboration.</p>
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	<p>Fears of possible relocation of people and the fishing community.</p>
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project will generate major displacements of people, which in turn will lead to other problems (housing, infrastructure, health and living environment).
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Find virgin land for displaced people.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	Due to the destruction of habitats, the new Project will generate major displacements of people, leading in turn to other problems.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	Due to the destruction of habitats, the new Project will generate major displacements of people, leading in turn to other problems. • Relocating and adapting to a new place is difficult after having lived for decades in a single location.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	• Sarawa residents, in particular, will have to leave their land. They only remained there because electricity was available in Sarawa and they will arrive in a town with no electric power.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	Forced relocations will mean that certain people will have to adapt to a new place after having lived for decades in a single location.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	Under the project to build 600 houses, CBG intends to dismantle all non-CBG houses in Kamsar Cité and as far as Fort Néné (Bafong, Saroya, Kamba Lapda and Amacef). Information is lacking on the project to build 600 houses. Where will the people whose houses are destroyed be relocated? How far will a worker's house be from work? In the event that families having built houses ad hoc are evicted, "it will be war" between workers and former workers.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	People would be more inclined to move if water and electricity are provided.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	People living near the tracks (whose houses are cracking due to passing trains) would be ready to move if CBG ensures compensation (particularly a new house).
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	People formerly living on land in the Kayenguissa area where the CBG workers' town was built in 1999–2000 have been compensated. This area is considered as separate since it is in a specific district beyond the tracks.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	It will be impossible to live in the village with the Extension Project.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	If it really proves impossible to coexist, the village says that it agrees to be relocated and compensated for all losses suffered and obtain assistance to achieve it least the same standard of living. In the event of relocation, the village wants to be placed in the Lavage district in Sangarédi with support from CBG for food.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	The village considers that CBG must determine what's best for the people, take responsibility for its actions and respect its commitments.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	The population of Guéguéré may drop to zero if CBG does not compensate it for losses arising from the Project.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	If relocation occurs, the new land must allow a sustainable life for village residents (3 meals a day). CBG should take charge of meals and housing, and give money for the trees that it took from village residents.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	Guéguéré residents fear that the new land chosen in the event of relocation would not enable them to meet all their needs but that to remain in Guéguéré beside CBG would lead to the village disappearing.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	It is out of the question to be relocated.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	If CBG believes that it cannot coexist with the village then it must provide it with a new land. But herders cannot live in the city since there are no grazing areas there.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	To install its plant at Kamsar Cité, CBG first made Baga residents leave, pushing them farther toward Kamsar Center.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	These Baga communities are the native people of Kamsar. In addition, the CBG workers' town was to be built in Boké, but prefect authorities and residents opposed the plan. That is why the workers' town was finally built in Kamsar.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	I still work on my land to grow rice but since CBG has come, I have to move 5 km away.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	There are rumors that the village of Parawi may be relocated.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	Village authorities have heard rumors that the village could be relocated.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	The village was founded back in 1835 and was called “Lomba Djodho” before it was moved in 1986 to where N’Danga Foyné Ley is located.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	Regarding possible replacement land, the village says that land negotiations with the neighboring villages are impossible. If the village is relocated, CBG must assume its responsibilities and take care of the people completely (housing, food, etc.).
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	Village residents ask that CBG discuss directly with the villages under the Extension Project. The village asks that CBG help them or let them be with their land. Village residents want peace, not war. They consider themselves to be “in the snake’s belly” since they are surrounded by CBG work sites. They fear that they will be relocated.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	It is too early to know whether or not we want the village to be relocated one day but we are going to start thinking about it.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	The Extension Project worries many village residents who fear that they will have to move away and who know nothing outside their village. They do not know what they will live off. In the end, CBG will take all of their land.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	Compensation is set out in the Mining Code, which specifies a new house and all the infrastructure needed by the communities displaced, as well as money in payment for the trees.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	Potentially displaced communities will be most affected by the Extension Project, especially if records of their property are not made systematically and transparently.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	Those displaced must be relocated in areas where school, health, worship and sports facilities exist.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	Cogon Lengué refuses to be displaced.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	Parawol Aliou is very worried that the village may be moved without the level of compensation that they could expect.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	Pora has been relocated in the past.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	When GAC came to the region, it implemented a true resettlement and compensation action plan; a number of villages were relocated and they were fully compensated for the losses suffered. From now on, people expect CBG to do the same thing.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	Kamsar Cité residents have great fears of being driven out by CBG. Due to a lack of information, riots occurred when CBG machinery came.
Demographics and social dynamics	Natural population growth	In 1996, the towns of Amacew, Bafong, Kissidougou and Sakoya were all compensated for their future displacement. Only Camp Balanta was not compensated. It is the neighborhood where the town leaders (founders) live. It is a neighborhood impossible to budge.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	The villages expect CBG to support young people who have not continued their studies by providing training in the various trades related to CBG labor needs.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	The villages also want CBG to face up to employing local young people for Extension Project activities carried out locally.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	CBG stated that when they retire it will hire their children.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct jobs created by CBG should first be given to area residents, prioritizing young local graduates (on the list of graduates submitted to CBG, which must be updated).
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	- Consider the list of young graduates when recruiting.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	- Organize a door-to-door information campaign by hiring multilingual youths from the region (this was done at Forécariah under the Simandou project).
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	Many young people have begun higher studies in hope of being hired by CBG.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	Priority for direct jobs created by CBG should go to local residents. The parties are aware that some jobs cannot be filled by Kamsar youths insofar as they require specific skills.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	People realize that qualifications are needed to fill positions at CBG. However, some youths have sufficient skills for qualified positions and jobs as laborers should also be available to them. Many of the area's youths are actually graduates, particularly of the Ecole des Mines, but don't find a job after their studies.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	A list made in 2010 of all young graduates seeking employment should be updated and consulted first by the companies. The list was actually submitted to various companies, in particular to CBG. The youth group chair is in direct contact regularly with Alpha Keïta at CBG.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	The expectation is that jobs be available for young people under the Extension Project.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	Vandalism occurred and the very small enterprises (e.g., Solesi, Soorem and Socan) were set up to create jobs for young people. 700 jobs for young people in the region. The expectation is that jobs be available for young people under the Extension Project.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	The main concern of young people is employment. There are many graduates and few jobs available. A list of those Kamsar Cité graduates presenting themselves to AJAK was made in January 2014 at the request of the sub-prefect. The list contains 423 graduates. The list was sent to each district.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth employment is a major concern. CBG recruitment is not transparent and is bias toward Kamsar Cité youths.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote transparent recruiting and give preference to employing young people from the villages and districts impacted.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	There is a risk that young people leave the village.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	CBG developed and operated a clay pit but the site was never restored so this led to accidents, particularly during the rainy season when the holes become full of water. The pit is located near the school, at km 9, making it all the more hazardous since the children are not far away.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	A list of 300 young graduates was made in 2010 and sent to the sub-prefecture, and only 2 young people were hired.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	Older people are particularly concerned about the future of young people, insofar as they will depend on them for their retirement.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	- In 2013–2014, the total number of children attending school in Kamsar is 29,740. The number of children from households with at least one of the parents hired by CBG is 17,850, or 60% of the total.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	If the Project creates jobs, the family structure will change: children will no longer depend on their parents but parents will depend on their children who work, greatly alleviating the burden on the parents.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of youth employment: Presently, children are dependent upon their parents. If they had jobs, they could support their parents.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain children of female fish smokers have the skills needed to be employed by CBG, for instance in construction or carpentry.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth employment is a key issue.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	We want to hear that the CBG is going to hire our children by looking at their diplomas and skills.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	Priority for CBG and subcontractor positions must be given to children born locally.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	Practical training at CBG is available to young graduates; we are underpaid labor. Then, even if we perform well, we risk being marginalized if we are not part of the “right circle of acquaintances”.

VEC Demographics and social dynamics	Subcomponent Youths	Text classified
		Employment is the main concern of young people. Creating 300 jobs shared among the 3 project zones is not enough; more jobs must be created at the local level.
		The majority of young graduates are unemployed. Here “muddling through” is the going word.
		We cannot get a job at CBG if we do not belong to the “great family”. To get a job requires connections, conniving or both:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You need to have a pretty sister who can marry a CBG executive, - or GNF 15 million (about US\$2,000) to get on the CBG payroll.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	The CBG training center in Kamsar had become a “market where jobs were sold”.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	When CBG works in an area, employment should prioritize young people from the local community, even if they have to be trained. Local skills exist here.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	Young people are abandoned by CBG.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	Local communities have a pool of trained young people (managers and unskilled labor) just asking for work.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	With our children, the situation is going to change: they are informed and educated, and will not let themselves be manipulated.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	We want CBG to work with village residents because there are trained people here: drivers, masons and mechanics. Our young people must be employed in positions providing proper conditions.
		If they take our land, they must hire our children under good conditions.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	oung people don't have jobs. The unemployment rate is very high.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	Training and education of children are a village priority.
		Women come to consult when they have doubts about their husbands' sexual conduct, like fears of extra-marital sexual relations or polygamy. Women would ask more and more that their husbands undergo screening tests. That shows that, at the initiative of the wife, the disease is increasingly a subject of discussion between spouses. Women are apparently more affected by HIV than men but follow their ARV treatment less regularly. They are apparently afraid of being spotted picking up their medication at the pharmacy. HIV/AIDS is still a disease associated with misconduct. If women were better informed about the disease, they could make better decisions for themselves and for their family. HIV-positive men contract the disease through extra-marital sexual relations or when marrying young girls who are already infected. Testing is now required before signing a marriage contract but there are loopholes. Infected men with a good income would tend to have high-risk behavior. They apparently have unprotected sex with multiple partners. To guarantee confidentiality, a register references every individual screened using a patient code (code of the doctor performing the screening test plus patient number). Every patient on ARV drugs is tracked in his/her individual "ARV patient" file.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	We ask that all youths be employed at CBG.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	Communities are asking for work with adequate wages and better working conditions. The sons and families must be employed, and can work in other regions.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	In addition, they believe that elsewhere (like in Hamdallaye and Boundou Wandé) people benefit from local jobs, while nobody works in Dian Dian. Communities are asking for work with adequate wages and better working conditions. The sons and families must be employed, and can work in other regions.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	When CBG operated, it arrested young people and then released them on bail.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	CBG has not recruited locally. Cogon Lengué would like that its young people be hired but village residents know that they must not count on that since CBG has never done anything for them. Employing young people would be a lasting solution.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	CBG must train young people before the Project begins. It cannot fail to hire youths on the argument that they have no schooling. That would be a bad excuse.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	CBG must hire youths for regular positions that are more long term.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	The youth officer at the sub-prefecture must make a request to CBG in order to organize an event at the cultural center. The center accepts or refuses and can set conditions for holding an event, like no events for children after 8 p.m. There have been cases of abuse, like demanding an entrance fee, something contrary to the not-for-profit nature of a cultural center.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	The prime cause of conflicts is the hiring process, against which young people rose up in 2012. Youths do not understand that certain jobs require specialized skills.
Demographics and social dynamics	Youths	For that, the colonel had developed a test for young people in which training requirements are found. Awareness was promoted among youths and peace could be restored after the uprising.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	There is a real risk of overpopulation due to the rural exodus brought about by the Extension Project. Sangarédi is constantly growing.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	Rural exodus due to the Extension Project will aggravate infrastructure problems.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	Overpopulation arising from the mine project will create competition for jobs.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	Sangarédi is constantly growing and the surrounding villages depopulating.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	By extending services and infrastructures to the entire Project area, CBG and the government will promote deconcentration of the population. Presently, Kamsar and Sangarédi are growing too quickly.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • News of the CBG Expansion Project will lead to a wave of migration from across the country to Kamsar.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	Infrastructure will become insufficient if news of the CBG Expansion Project leads to a wave of migration.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	The Port Fory population is comprised of many foreigners who have come from the subregion.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	Participants express their fear of being displaced. They do not want to leave the Port Fory area, on which their survival by fishing depends.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project will generate major displacements of people, which in turn will lead to other problems (housing, infrastructure, health and living environment).
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	Population growth risks leading to an upsurge in diseases.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The massive arrival of people forced to move will lead to an influx to schools, which are already overcrowded.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	The massive influx of people forced to leave their land could lead to clashes with residents. Tension could be alleviated if the population was better informed.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	<p>- Wishes that the project leads to people coming to the district in the hope that the increase in population will be accompanied by improved infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Drilling or pump for water o Health center (the sick must now be taken to Kamsar) o Houses in poor condition (missing the roof or missing doors) o School (secondary) o Youth center o Mosque and church
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	- The increase in village population due to the Extension Project should lead to economic development of the town, as was the case in Kamsar.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	There is a risk that young people leave the village.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	Growth in the Kamsar population over the coming decades must be anticipated.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	When Port Néné is hit by the influx of fishermen from Port Fory, infrastructure needs will grow (particularly for sanitation facilities).
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	The port is too small to accommodate all of the fishermen from Port Fory. Port Fory transport dugouts are also too big to find room in Port Néné.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	Traditional fishermen will have to go farther and farther away from the area to fish in neighboring countries.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	Port Néné fishermen fear being invaded by Port Fory fishermen who will be directly impacted by the dredging of the mineral port under the Project. CBG should thus expand Port Néné to be able to accommodate those possibly displaced from Port Fory.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	Conflicts already exist between fishermen and ore carriers, as well as among fishermen. These conflicts, managed by the disputes office, could increase with the arrival of new fishermen in too small a space and with the smaller fish stocks in the fishing zone.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	Many foreigners are installed in the zone. Many nationalities are attracted to and stay in this exceptional Guinean fishing zone.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	Port Fory was created because Port Néné was already used to its maximum capacity.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	Many fishermen from neighboring countries like Senegal, Sierra Leone, Ghana and Guinea-Bissau, come to fish in this zone and set up for a long-term stay in Kamsar.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	Fishermen from Conakry, Boffa and Koba also come to fish in the zone.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	A number of fathers were forced to migrate elsewhere due to a shortage of agricultural land (for crops, plantations and livestock), leaving their families in the village. They migrated to Sansalé, Kamsar, Guinea-Bissau, Libocohlosé and Mangovié.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	He says that this area has been populated by the Balanta people from Guinea-Bissau since 1973.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	Those people, however, are not covered in the eviction since the community has now become part of the Cité. The village population is declining. Young people are leaving the village to find work. For example, the head of one household has had 10 sons leave the village for Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Conakry and Boké. Several others are in the exact same situation. This emigration occurs even though the youths are graduates or master a trade (e.g., are mechanics).
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	Some income of village families comes from family members having left the village to work elsewhere in Guinea or abroad.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	Heads of families have left the village only temporarily.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	People leave the village to go west and find a better life. If westerners come to their place to help them, they have to take advantage.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	Under the CBG Extension Project, an upsurge in infections is feared due to the influx of people to Sangarédi (population explosion) and the increase in high-risk relations of workers with girls, particularly unattached girls. This group is not well informed about HIV/AIDS. The little initiative taken to promote awareness is by PSI, an NGO.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	Many men, and even women, leave for Guinea-Bissau to find work.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	Some residents are beginning to leave the village to find work elsewhere.
Demographics and social dynamics	Migration	Very few people in Sangarédi, however, work for CBG. There are less than 50 native residents who work for CBG because the company came with its own employees.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Demographics and social dynamics	Elders	This information should be communicated directly to each household (door-to-door) by the elders, for instance, or by multilingual students or NGOs. The radio programs and information meetings organized are not enough, since residents are not always available to attend them.
Human rights	Human rights	<p>Human rights potentially impacted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Right to health - Right to non-discrimination - Right of the child to protection - Right to privacy
Human rights	Human rights	A month ago, Boundou Wadé residents erected impassable barricades at mine facilities. People were complaining that the company train blocked the way to the roadway. The village demanded that an alternate road be built so that it would not be isolated and so that vehicles and motorcycles could move about freely.
Human rights	Human rights	A delegation comprised of Boké authorities and the mayor of Sangarédi was sent to manage the conflict, and the territorial gendarmerie and CBG military adviser called for reinforcements. The gendarmerie officer points out that peaceful settlement of conflicts is always preferred and Boundou Wandé was no exception to the rule. People were urged to remove the barricades and negotiations were held with the mayor. According to that officer, it is the mayor's duty to satisfy the needs of his constituents.
Human rights	Human rights	When movements against CBG interests occur, the security team informs them if reinforcements are needed.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Human rights	Human rights	<p data-bbox="737 240 898 267">Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="737 431 1136 459">- Right to the protection of the law <li data-bbox="737 496 1157 524">- Right to not be arbitrarily detained <li data-bbox="737 561 1136 589">- Right not to be subject to torture <li data-bbox="737 626 888 654">- Right to life <li data-bbox="737 691 1209 719">- Right to the free movement of persons <li data-bbox="737 756 1010 784">- Right to own property <li data-bbox="737 821 1409 849">- Right to freedom of opinion, information and expression <li data-bbox="737 886 1157 914">- Right of assembly and association <li data-bbox="737 951 909 979">- Right to work <li data-bbox="737 1016 1713 1044">- Right to just and favorable working conditions (wages, safety, promotion and rest) <li data-bbox="737 1081 1860 1109">- Right to an adequate standard of living (food, housing, clothing, drinking water and sanitation) <li data-bbox="737 1146 926 1174">- Right to health <li data-bbox="737 1211 968 1239">- Right to education
Human rights	Human rights	
Human rights	Human rights	<p data-bbox="737 1325 1734 1352">Human rights are violated by CBG, which does not respect the right to own property.</p>
		<p data-bbox="737 1422 1911 1477">His own guard is not armed. The security team alone is armed but since it came, no use of firearms has been reported. Instructions are given to use shields against any possible attacks.</p>

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Human rights	Human rights	Fuel theft is endemic and the adviser implemented a theft prevention security plan. Most thefts are committed by CBG workers, some of whom when caught red-handed are handed over to the security team so that the prosecutor can decide on their conditions of release. Some guards have detained alleged thieves and handed them over to the security team. Some on occasion have been injured by the delinquents.
Human rights	Human rights	To his knowledge, no guard or security team enforcement officer has taken training in respect for human rights.
Human rights	Human rights	The rights, they're talk and don't actually exist in Guinea.
Education	Education – Services	Rights potentially impacted: - Right to life - Right to work - Right to just and favorable working conditions (wages, safety, promotion and rest) - Right to health - Right to education - Right to social security - Right to non-discrimination
Education	Education – Services	Building a vocational school and/or university in Sangarédi would avoid forcing youths to leave their family to study.
Education	Education – Services	Many young people have begun higher studies in hope of being hired by CBG.
Education	Education – Services	People realize that qualifications are needed to fill positions at CBG. However, some youths have sufficient skills for qualified positions and jobs as laborers should also be available to them. Many of the area's youths are actually graduates, particularly of the Ecole des Mines, but don't find a job after their studies.
Education	Education – Services	Teachers hired for the schools that CBG should build would be public sector workers.
Education	Education – Services	Schooling of children and adolescents in the Kamsar area is a guarantee of social peace. Parents can quietly go about their business. CBG must support the teachers who take charge of their workers' children.
Education	Education – Services	- In 2013–2014, the total number of children attending school in Kamsar is 29,740. The number of children from households with at least one of the parents hired by CBG is 17,850, or 60% of the total.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Education	Education – Services	CBG has “abandoned” education in the area. Once the company gave awards to the best students, funded teachers (donations), housed certain teachers and built schools. It now does a minimum in the education sector and there is great dissatisfaction.
Education	Education – Services	- Schools must be built and the public sector employees in charge of the schooling of CBG children must be better paid.
Education	Education – Services	If train traffic increases, it will block children going to school and returning home.
Education	Education – Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are youths among the fishermen and sons of female fish smokers who have diplomas and could work for CBG.
Education	Education – Services	Due to corruption, there is too little transparent hiring. Employment should be based on diplomas and not on corruption or relationships with CBG workers.
Education	Education – Services	Training and education of children are a village priority.
Education	Education – Services	When awareness campaigns are conducted in schools, parents are also invited.
Education	Education – Services	The school in Dian Dian was built by CBG with company funds. There are two classes in the school, grades 3 and 4. It is the same group that is advancing. There are no grade 1 and 2 pupils. The two teachers are state-paid.
Education	Education – Services	The village teacher has as a project to have the PAM come for the canteen of the village’s primary school. Many children only eat two meals a day.
Education	Education – Services	One of the two teachers is paid by the village.
Education	Vocational training	The school is already overcrowded.
		Young people must be trained for future jobs.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Education	Vocational training	
		Building a vocational school and/or university in Sangarédi would avoid forcing youths to leave their family to study.
Education	Vocational training	
		The villages expect CBG to support young people who have not continued their studies by providing training in the various trades related to CBG labor needs.
Education	Vocational training	
		Many young people have begun higher studies in hope of being hired by CBG.
Education	Vocational training	
		Aigle, an NGO, dispenses youth training in the creation of very small to medium-sized enterprises as well as business management of existing enterprises (15 training modules).
Education	Vocational training	
		BPSSHI provides health and safety training and awareness programs to very small enterprises. It could also promote awareness among the general public.
Education	Vocational training	
		CBG has its own hiring system, uninfluenced by AJAK. After hiring, the worker must obtain a one-year apprenticeship contract and a six-month fixed-term contract. The apprenticeship contract may be extended over more than one year before the fixed-term contract is signed.
Education	Vocational training	
		CBG qualification tests are not reliable enough, being based on a diploma. A diploma is easy to fake and obtain. Lack of transparency. It would be good to have practical tests and a demonstration of knowledge of the trade. Greater reliability through proof of knowledge.
Education	Vocational training	
		• Certain children of female fish smokers have the skills needed to be employed by CBG, for instance in construction or carpentry.
Education	Vocational training	
		We pay for our children's studies but the lack of employment opportunities means that we still have to support them for years. The studies seem useless. Why have them study?
Education	Vocational training	
		We want to hear that the CBG is going to hire our children by looking at their diplomas and skills.
Education	Vocational training	
		Practical training at CBG is available to young graduates; we are underpaid labor. Then, even if we perform well, we risk being marginalized if we are not part of the "right circle of acquaintances".

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Education	Vocational training	
Education	Vocational training	The majority of young graduates are unemployed. Here “muddling through” is the going word.
Education	Vocational training	The village population is declining. Young people are leaving the village to find work. For example, the head of one household has had 10 sons leave the village for Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Conakry and Boké. Several others are in the exact same situation. This emigration occurs even though the youths are graduates or master a trade (e.g., are mechanics).
Education	Vocational training	Training and education of children are a village priority.
Education	Vocational training	At the health center, three doctors (one pediatrician and two GPs), a biologist (himself) and two lab technicians are trained in taking care of people living with HIV/AIDS. Formerly, afflicted patients were referred to Conakry. Ten counsellors have been trained to promote voluntary testing. However, the counsellors do not really ensure follow-up. They claim that they have no financial incentive to continue promoting testing. CBG doctors lack training. Mr. Barry indicates that the gynaecologist is untrained. Evolution of the disease and antiretroviral (ARV) treatments mean that constant training of medical staff is required.
Education	Vocational training	Every year, a symposium is organized in Burning Fas to talk about the latest progress. He was able to attend and wishes that the other doctors could also do so.
Education	Vocational training	Training is requested to fill the jobs available (e.g., as mechanics, carpenters, drivers, operators, etc.).
Education	Vocational training	Training is requested to fill the jobs available (e.g., as mechanics, carpenters, drivers, operators, etc.). Training should be given three years before Extension Project work in order to be trained at hiring time.
Education	Vocational training	People should be trained (as GAC does) so that they can later be employed by CBG.
Education	Vocational training	In the village, few men and women are trained in the trades.
Education	Vocational training	It should offer training to Parawol Aliou residents who are under-educated. Such training should happen before the Project is launched. It would enable the trained people to find a job, even if it is not with CBG.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Education	Vocational training	
Education	Vocational training	CBG must train young people before the Project begins. It cannot fail to hire youths on the argument that they have no schooling. That would be a bad excuse.
Education	Vocational training	A technician should train women in farming and market gardening. There should also be a literacy program for them.
Education	Vocational training	Women could be trained in certain trades in order to relieve men. They could also receive material support, particularly for market gardening: shovels, watering cans, pond construction, fencing, etc. Women are already associated in groups but have no financial means.
Environment	Compensation for loss of biodiversity	For that, the colonel had developed a test for young people in which training requirements are found. Awareness was promoted among youths and peace could be restored after the uprising.
Environment	Compensation for loss of biodiversity	There is a risk that certain animal and plant species disappear. Measures are needed to conserve local biodiversity.
Environment	Compensation for loss of biodiversity	CBG is degrading all of the region's natural resources.
Environment	Compensation for loss of biodiversity	To spray its roads, CBG has built a dam drying up the pond at Hamdallaye. Some one hundred palm trees died as a result.
Environment	Compensation for loss of biodiversity	Stripping affects the ponds and dries them up.
Environment	Compensation for loss of biodiversity	The standards determining compensation have never been followed. CBG takes advantage of the people's ignorance of their rights so that they accept scanty compensation.
Environment	Compensation for loss of biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of the site of pits that are no longer mined
		The length of the Cogon River, CBG has destroyed land planted with trees, without any compensation.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Environment	Compensation for loss of biodiversity	In 2013, a community land management program led by Bromines and the village support program (PACV), and funded by IDA/FIDA/FEM and the rural commune of Sangarédi, gave 1,200 tree seedlings to reforest 2 hectares in Horn Afoul. The trees meant 2 days of work for 10 village residents at a cost of GNF 600,000 (about US\$3/day/person).
Environment	Compensation for loss of biodiversity	Areas mined are not reforested for the communities. It is done for the bauxite. The reforested land still belongs to CBG. Once people could collect fruit from the trees and cut the wood.
Environment	Compensation for loss of biodiversity	CBG does not involve the villages at all in reforesting. Reforesting is mainly with cashew trees, which dry out the land and are not good for the crops. Furthermore, reforesting crews are not local but are brought in from outside the region. Reforested areas should be made available to the people again or should be watched and conserved properly by CBG.
Environment	Compensation for loss of biodiversity	It is prohibited to cut wood in the reforested areas and offenders risk being arrested by the gendarmerie. Money must then be paid to be released.
Environment	Compensation for loss of biodiversity	To reforest, CBG hired village residents exclusively. People from Dian Dian had not been informed of the work.
Environment	Compensation for loss of biodiversity	The species desired for reforesting are mahogany, palm trees and orange trees.
Environment	Compensation for loss of biodiversity	CBG cannot arrest people in the reforested areas because it has no system for keeping watch.
Environment	Compensation for loss of biodiversity	Reforested areas cannot be used because they don't belong to anybody. There is no restriction on entering and everyone knows that and can go there unnoticed.
Environment	Wastes	The reforested area doesn't belong to anyone. It is too late for the land to be returned to them because everybody considers that it belongs to everyone.
		Fear of flooding in Port Fory with the new constructions and brisker boat traffic.
		If CBG dredges the mouth, where will the muck taken from the bottom be stored?

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	There are many accidents with livestock on the tracks. Never compensation. Crossing points are missing.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	The tracks separate certain village houses from the rice fields. If the number of trains increases, village residents will be prevented from passing. Crossings must be built.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	The village fields are almost all located on the far side of the railroad tracks.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desertification
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower productivity of the land
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	The risk of accidents killing animals will multiply. Livestock is the main source of income for some people.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Herds move with the seasons from one side of the tracks to the other. Accidents cause major economic losses. Need for more crossing points and construction of a 1-m high wall along livestock areas. Need to find solutions for livestock raising needs as in Australia (e.g., AMC). CBG decimates the herds and there is no compensation. The bows were once excellent livestock raising lands in the Sangarédi area; CBG must restore degraded grazing areas with local, not exotic, tree species. GAC manages impacted areas coherently with projects supporting livestock raising for village residents.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	The Sangarédi mining zone is contributing to the destruction of ponds, the disappearance of wild animals and livestock, and a reduction in market gardening.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	There are also accidents on the tracks involving livestock and CBG does not compensate any loss.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Mine and port activities combined with climate change are contributing to flooding mangrove rice fields (over longer periods and desalinization of the water).

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	The tracks cross the village splitting it literally in two, on one side housing and on the other crops (cashews, peanuts and rice), wood and water for the women. Going to the fields and back is thus difficult and less efficient. Certain animals (cows, goats and sheep) are also killed crossing the tracks. Besides that, the train stops for one or two hours four time a day, obliging village residents wishing to cross the tracks to wait.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	esidents wish to be compensated for the losses (opportunity cost) due to the railroad tracks.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Arable land will be scarcer and scarcer with the CBG Extension Project, leading to high unemployment and lower income.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	With the stripping, the drying up of ponds will lead to a lower agricultural yield and fishing catch. These difficulties will increase with the CBG Extension Project.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Korira was one of the largest sheep and goat raising areas but rail accidents have killed almost all of these animals.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Evictions due to the levelling of farmland and pastures are also factors generating discontent. When people react, the gendarmerie must maintain order.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	It is crucial that there be benefits for the community with the Extension Project, but also generally. These benefits are: drilling of water wells, aid to farm groups and collective farming, and the building of schools.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	The mines should support agricultural activities in order to help people increase their standard of living.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	The railroad and mines have caused herders to flee the area.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Due to a shortage of pastures, herders go as far as Guinea-Bissau to find grazing areas.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	The plantations are not as productive as they once were. That is due to dust from CBG.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CBG Extension Project is going to lead to a loss of agricultural income in all of the zones concerned and in particular to shrinking rice fields.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of rice growing could take the Patched project as a model.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	The CBG Extension Project is going to lead to a loss of agricultural income in all of the zones concerned and in particular to shrinking rice fields (shaded area on the satellite view map).
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	The agriculture department representative insists that conserving and developing these plains is essential. The Kamsar area needs these resources, all the more so since it already imports part of its rice from the Conakry region.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Improvement of rice growing could follow the example of the Patched project, involving South Africa, Guinea and Vietnam, designed to transfer Vietnamese vegetable- and rice-growing technologies, skills and knowledge to other countries.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Dust released by CBG is affecting the plantations.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	- In the district, dust destroys crops (mangroves, manioc and rice) with impacts on production and thus less produce sold on Kamsar markets.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution due to CBG dust and emissions has destroyed rice growing on the plain.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	A shift has started from mangrove growing to market gardening or brick making: air pollution due to CBG dust and emissions has soiled the growing of mangroves.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Similarly, coconut palms are yielding much less since CBG opened: 60 to 80 coconuts used to grow on the trees, which now never have more than 40. CBG should thus find a way to minimize the harmful dust.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Mud from dredging risks silting up mangrove lands making them unfit for agriculture.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	There is a risk that the mangrove fields are invaded by saltwater and rice growing could no longer be guaranteed. Major losses of income would result.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Thought must be given to making the banks secure in order to protect the mangrove rice fields. The mangrove fields are tending to disappear.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Before CBG came, there was a high vegetation cover all around the road from Thiankounaye to Téliimélé, but today all the trees are ravaged by the CBG mine.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	District ponds are also in the same situation, almost all having dried up due to the effects of mining.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Hamdallaye is a village of herders. The herds were numerous in the past but almost none remain today. The village is in the process of losing its traditional livelihood.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	There is nothing to eat now and the crops are more difficult due to CBG activities.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	It will be impossible to live in the village with the Extension Project.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	CBG must provide them with food or leave them their land so village residents can feed themselves.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	If CBG takes all Guéguéré lands, another way to live must be found for residents. Guéguéré residents live off crops and fruit trees.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	The herders can no longer remain in town.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Guéguéré lives from the pond, which never dries up, supports market crops and feeds a spring.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	If CBG believes that it cannot coexist with the village then it must provide it with a new land. But herders cannot live in the city since there are no grazing areas there.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	In the early days of CBG, the company brutally grabbed the land and resources. CBG degraded the environment, took our farmlands and left us dust.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	I still work on my land to grow rice but since CBG has come, I have to move 5 km away.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	BG activities degrade natural resources (water, forests, plantations, pastures, etc.) and destroy the living environment of village residents.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	We propose erecting fences along the tracks in the area of the villages to protect our livestock, with level crossings to get across.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	The new Extension Project mining areas are those where we cultivate our fields.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	When they build the railroad siding at KP 118, it will be in areas where we grow crops. We are going to lose our crops and our land.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	The train inflicted major losses to the village herd. We never dared to complain; we were told that it was for the government.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Livestock is very important in the villages and must not be sacrificed. We now have 4 head for the entire village, while our parents had herds of 200 head.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	During the dry season, since cattle are left to roam for lack of fodder, accidents are very frequent. Animals cross the tracks to look for water in the springs.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	he forests are disappearing and the work is affecting market gardening.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Horn Afoul farmlands extend up the paved highway.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Animals have been killed in the past due to blasting. There is no longer very much livestock in the village.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	CBG has ravaged all of the village's arable land.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	CBG does not involve the villages at all in reforestation. Reforestation is mainly with cashew trees, which dry out the land and are not good for the crops. Furthermore, reforestation crews are not local but are brought in from outside the region. Reforested areas should be made available to the people again or should be watched and conserved properly by CBG.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	The village has a pond at Doughnut where lands are being farmed. They are affected, however, by bauxite and polluted by a spill of CBG wastewater.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Village residents ask that CBG no longer mine their lands (from Cogon Lop to Pora Lana) in order to keep existing crops (palm trees, yams, fruit trees, market crops and annual crops).
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	If the distance between the new mines and the field is too small, the whole field will be ruined.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	The dust produced by blasting is toxic. It causes diarrhoea and scares away the animals around the village.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	The dust that builds up on the ground affects the animals that graze on the grass. Diesel oil and dust pollute the village environment.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	We used to fish in a village pond. Diesel oil is found in the pond and causes the animals that drink there to get sick.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Between the start of mining activities up to today, the village has lost all of the lands located on the plateaus (bowls) around the village. On these lands, in addition to growing manioc, corn and locust beans (née), there are fruit trees (guavas, bananas and pineapples) and wild fruit is gathered. We grow peppers, tomatoes, eggplants and sorrel in the gardens made.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Before CBG came, the village knew nothing of imported rice.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of community gardens and other lands used for market gardening.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of lands (cropland, plantations, straw fields, forests, etc.) that provide a livelihood, nourishment and shelter to village residents.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	They are going to take all of our cropland, so how are we going to live?
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	These crops cannot be grown in the lowlands, which are not the same type of land.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	CBG takes cropland without giving jobs to compensate for the loss of income.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Local communities must be supported so that they can develop their land (mechanization, inorganic and organic fertilizers, and spraying) and be trained in new agricultural and livestock techniques (end to slash-and burn agriculture), especially if the area of land shrinks due to mining.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Cattle can no longer graze on the grass. Herds are much smaller in number.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Participants have land near Madina Dian, where gardens will be affected.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Regarding CBG community investment, people want to have wells drilled for water for drinking and market gardening, fences so cattle do not eat crop seedlings, shelling machines and machinery to clear the fields. They also want fertilizer and a palm oil extractor.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Village residents ask that arable land be granted.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	CBG has taken the land and must compensate today for what it has taken in the past. It must provide Cogon Lengué residents with something to eat. That is an undebatable condition if CBG wants to return and mine some of our land. Everything residents lived off has vanished with the mine.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	The mine that was operated was a farming area, not the bowl.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Nepotism is also rampant; people with relations are favoured.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Compensation must be negotiated directly with CBG. They cover all their sources of income: fruit trees, wild trees and bowl rocks. If the harvest from the plantations isn't good, residents must rely on gathering. If gathering isn't good, they can sell gravel from the bowl.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	If displaced, residents want the new location offer the same conditions as presently, or better, particularly in terms of infrastructure and the quality of buildings. Compensation must be given for fruit trees on the basis of their yield.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	The priority for Parawol Malassi is to conserve cropland.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Land lying fallow must not be mined.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	A technician should train women in farming and market gardening. There should also be a literacy program for them.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Ponds should be dug near market garden areas. Springs do not dry up but it is very difficult for the women to carry water to the gardens.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	All village families have from 10 to 20 children (even 30 according to one elderly man). Kourawel residents are all farmers. If CBG takes all of the village land, as planned on the map, those who do not get jobs will no longer have any source of income. If CBG only employs one or two people, that will be too few to feed the entire village.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Women could be trained in certain trades in order to relieve men. They could also receive material support, particularly for market gardening: shovels, watering cans, pond construction, fencing, etc. Women are already associated in groups but have no financial means.
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	It would appear to be difficult to automate farming on Kourawel lands due to the relief.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Agriculture, pastures and livestock	Both land being cultivated and that lying fallow must be compensated by CBG.
Economic environment and household strategies	Local procurement (CBG)	There is a project to create one or two very small enterprises (Vs Es) at Boké. Vs Es must be tightly managed and monitored, failing which abuse occurs, leaving workers in poverty. The Mayor warmly welcomes this initiative since it creates jobs, promotes development and improves the management of funds by eliminating their misappropriation. In Kamsar, however, bosses appropriate part of workers' earnings despite the agreed wage.
Economic environment and household strategies	Local procurement (CBG)	Local entrepreneurship independent of CBG must be promoted (in transport, construction, etc.). It is now foreign subcontracting companies that are getting wealthy with CBG, while Guinean workers remain in poverty.
Economic environment and household strategies	Local procurement (CBG)	CBG subcontracts too much work to foreign companies and not enough to local ones.
Economic environment and household strategies	Local procurement (CBG)	A switchman met near the tracks asserts that VSE wages are too low, only giving him enough to buy a bag of rice for working every other week (Saturday to Saturday) full time (day and night). His wife helps him financially by selling vegetables in the city (Kamsar).
Economic environment and household strategies	Local procurement (CBG)	CBG must promptly pay the hours worked by its on-site contractors. Delays put people in very difficult situations.
Economic environment and household strategies	Local procurement (CBG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct jobs created by CBG should first be given to area residents, prioritizing young local graduates (on the list of graduates submitted to CBG, which must be updated).
Economic environment and household strategies	Local procurement (CBG)	- Give priority to local residents when hiring.
Economic environment and household strategies	Local procurement (CBG)	Priority for direct jobs created by CBG should go to local residents. The parties are aware that some jobs cannot be filled by Kamsar youths insofar as they require specific skills.
Economic environment and household strategies	Local procurement (CBG)	Also, wood was cut to build and renovate houses and straw was gathered for thatching the roofs of houses.
Economic environment and household strategies	Local procurement (CBG)	Certain village residents could be managers in the cooperatives but they never hire locally.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Local procurement (CBG)	CBG should employ local people to compensate income lost due to the loss of land.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in fish resources.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	Dredging the port of Kamsar has impacts on the Rio Nuñez from its mouth up to Boké. The Rio Nuñez was a plentiful fishing area but the river is influenced by tides that deposit sand in it and block the fishing banks (as in the Bourouma, Tingilinta, Cogon and other rivers). The fishing economy may be seriously affected over the medium and long term. A watershed-based approach is needed.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	With the stripping, the drying up of ponds will lead to a lower agricultural yield and fishing catch. These difficulties will increase with the CBG Extension Project.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	Concrete information is requested regarding Project impacts on fishing activities. People are deeply worried.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	During the river dredging phase, fishing activities will be disturbed and community income will be very widely affected.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	The community is totally dependent upon fishing activities near the mouth of the river.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	If fish stocks become rare, prices will rise and the entire population will become poorer.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	Participants express their fear of being displaced. They do not want to leave the Port Fory area, on which their survival by fishing depends.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	The boats generate considerable noise and that has an adverse impact on fish banks.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	During the river dredging phase, fishing activities will be disturbed and community income will be very widely affected.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	If fish stocks become rare, prices will rise and the entire population will become poorer.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	Fishwives buy from collectors (intermediaries) who go and get the fish in the fishing camps and smoke it. They thus buy the fish already smoked. Fresh fish is not available in sufficient quantity in Port Fory.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	Fishmongers operate on an as-available basis and have no reserves. They deplore this since it makes them very vulnerable to diminishing fish stocks.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	On the other hand the boats leave high waves in their wake, forcing the dugouts to “flee”.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	CBG dredges the river regularly. Such operations cause the fish banks to flee.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	Waves from the ore carriers reach the shore and the fishing camps located farther south.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	GAC activities are troubling people. If mining company activities shut the flow of water at the mouth, waves will be all the stronger.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	Many fishermen come to fish in the future dredging area. It is important to undertake a major awareness effort to avoid accidents and frustration.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	The ports and wharves of Kabata, Tarnsa, Dian Dian, Dougoula, Taïgbe, Taïdi and Dahomey are directly concerned by the Project in terms of adverse impacts on fishing. They must be informed and consulted as a priority.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	Fears of possible relocation of populations and the fishing community.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	Dredging the port is the main problem. The effects will multiply with the Extension Project.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	Certain fish that feed from the mud are going to become rare since the mud will be mixed with bauxite that falls into the water. The mud will also be mixed more with motor oil from boats and plant wastewater discharged into the sea. CBG should stop motor boat oil spills into the water.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	Traditional fishermen will have to go farther and farther away from the area to fish in neighboring countries.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	On top of that, noise from boats and the plant scare the fish far away from the area.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	Port Néné fishermen fear being invaded by Port Fory fishermen who will be directly impacted by the dredging of the mineral port under the Project. CBG should thus expand Port Néné to be able to accommodate those possibly displaced from Port Fory.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	Conflicts already exist between fishermen and ore carriers, as well as among fishermen. These conflicts, managed by the disputes office, could increase with the arrival of new fishermen in too small a space and with the smaller fish stocks in the fishing zone.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port Néné needs a number of facilities and equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Means of conserving fish (e.g., a cold room) o New smokehouse o Hangar for fish trading (now done outdoors) o Not expected that CBG necessarily makes a donation. They are seeking a partnership where CBG provides financing for facilities that the fishermen could rent.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If CBG employs fishermen under the Project, the number of men fishing could be reduced.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dredging could scare the fish away.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	Many foreigners are installed in the zone. Many nationalities are attracted to and stay in this exceptional Guinean fishing zone.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	The CBG boat patrols in the zone's waters. There is genuine cooperation between CBG and fishermen to assist dugouts drawn toward the channel and in danger.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	Kamsar fishermen are also going to fish in Guinea-Bissau waters. They fish in the Kanfarandé area, toward Boffa and as far as Boké.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	Of the female fishmongers, 80% are the wives of former CBG workers. The retirement income of their husbands is too low and they have to go into the smoked fish trade.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	Asian (Korean and Chinese) fishing companies (about eight companies) finance the area's fishermen. They provide them with the gear and in turn have a monopoly over the purchase of fish stocks. The companies only buy a single type of fish, the bobo croaker (<i>Pseudotolithus elongatus</i>).
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	It is the women who pre-finance fishing expeditions at sea (advancing the cost of fuel, ice, food, etc.). Once back from fishing, the fishermen sell them their catch, reimbursing the costs advanced and giving them a special price.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	The more large ships pass through, the more fish stocks risk deserting the zone, primarily due to noise and spills (oil and diesel). Intensified mining activities raise a major risk for the area's fishing economy.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	Compensation measures should be found to help the fishermen, such as community projects that give motorized dugouts to them so that they can get to where the fish banks have moved.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	There is a risk that the mangrove fields are invaded by saltwater and rice growing could no longer be guaranteed. Major losses of income would result.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	With a motor, it takes a fisherman about ten minutes to cross the channel, but the waves are high. If the channel is made wider and longer, that will disturb the fishing routes.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	There is good collaboration between fishermen and CBG.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	If a number of mining companies open ports in the zone, the fishing economy will be greatly threatened.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	Need for more information about Extension Project impacts on fishing. Fishermen's lack of information regarding potential risks.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	Many bush animals also lived in that forest, but they have almost all left now since the habitat is destroyed. The animals included chimpanzees, monkeys, warthogs, etc.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	We used to fish in a village pond. Diesel oil is found in the pond and causes the animals that drink there to get sick.
Economic environment and household strategies	Hunting and fishing	“The great patron is the tree, which makes life possible by giving its fruit and shade”.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Jobs must be created for young people (only 3 jobs in very small enterprises across the 12 sectors).
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	CBG has two pits, one of which it is mining, but there have been no jobs created for the village. The direct economic benefits for the villages are too small.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	The positive aspects of the Project are the jobs produced and community development.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Revolts are driven by the absence of direct benefits, lack of infrastructure and shortage of resources (e.g., water shortage at Corrérah with excessive CBG pumping).
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	CBG must give priority to local employment, both direct and indirect. Participants from Kolaboui and the vicinity feel neglected compared to Kamsar and Sangarédi.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	The Mayor asserts that the Project will lead to job creation, a lower unemployment rate and less poverty. Positive impact on Kamsar and Sangarédi town planning through housing construction.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	The creation of 300 jobs is insignificant given the scope of the Extension Project.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	CBG wage scales are sometimes a problem. Some subcontractors performing cleaning tasks are paid GNF 50,000 (US\$7.50) per month. Public sector employees are also paid a pittance.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Too few positive impacts for the communities, unlike other mining areas in Guinea. The CBG contract must be reviewed so that compliance with the Mining Code is guaranteed.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Promoting local employment is important in order to maintain the social structure, so children can continue to provide for their parents' needs.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	In each of the villages, Tanéné and Madina Kebegna, only two people were employed in a very small enterprise, to keep watch at the railroad tracks. However, certain youths are graduates. Local employment should be promoted in the villages and not only in the large cities (Kamsar, Boké and Sangarédi). According to participants, employment is only promoted in the cities (Boké, Kamsar, etc.).
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Women would also like to be employed by CBG as cooks, house cleaners, etc.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	According to the women, the Extension Project could have positive impacts if it creates jobs for their children.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	If local employment is ignored, village residents will go on strike.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Request for local job creation for youths and for a youth center. The lack of jobs is a factor behind social tension. The village is requesting benefits in the form of jobs.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Employment is the main concern of Bappa Sargent residents.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Sangarédi has 5,000 potential managers, while no direct jobs are available at the mine and jobs in the cooperatives are bad because unpaid. The payment system of cooperatives must be reformed or cooperatives banned. It is impossible to obtain direct employment because the tests are rigged and hiring is based on nepotism. It should also be possible to take recruitment tests in Sangarédi.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	In Korira there are more than 1,000 unemployed youths; the village expects a great deal from the Project, youth jobs, particularly for activities planned nearby. There are only three people here employed by CBG through the cooperatives. They were hired two years ago. People want more local jobs when the Extension Project starts.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	In the Dabaya area of Korira, CBG opened a granite quarry that made it possible to pave most Boké, Kamsar and Sangarédi roads, but not those in Korira. In addition, the quarry employees are not from Korira.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	The villages also want CBG to face up to employing local young people for Extension Project activities carried out locally.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Presently only two youths are employed in the cooperatives on the CBG payroll, very few for the villages. The two jobs involve cleaning and train track security at KP 10, between Kafelè and Dakoumou.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	He points out that sub-prefecture residents must face the bitter truth: everyone will not benefit from the mining activity, particularly regarding hiring. This sparks clashes that the gendarmerie has to manage.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Employment is a joke. The highest priority is local employment and must be given to young people from the region. If the skills are not available in the region, then a position can be filled by a candidate from outside.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Centralized recruitment in Kamsar is a problem and another source of potential conflict.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Creating 300 jobs across the Project area is simply window dressing. Here everyone has a relative hired. The system is corrupt.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	In Tunisia, there are uprisings against non-transparent recruitment tests. That creates huge frustration. The recruitment done from Kamsar is based on conniving. Everyone knows it.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	The arrival of these people will have the advantage of increasing economic activity. Jobs will be created and businesses can increase their profits.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	One participant points out that the indirect jobs created, particularly in very small enterprises, usually offer poor pay.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	CBG should specify direct employment and not work through contractors who pay much lower wages.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	The expectation is that jobs be available for young people under the Extension Project.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Vandalism occurred and the very small enterprises (e.g., Solesi, Soorem and Socan) were set up to create jobs for young people. 700 jobs for young people in the region. The expectation is that jobs be available for young people under the Extension Project.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	The main concern of young people is employment. There are many graduates and few jobs available. A list of those Kamsar Cité graduates presenting themselves to AJAK was made in January 2014 at the request of the sub-prefect. The list contains 423 graduates. The list was sent to each district.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	CBG has its own hiring system, uninfluenced by AJAK. After hiring, the worker must obtain a one-year apprenticeship contract and a six-month fixed-term contract. The apprenticeship contract may be extended over more than one year before the fixed-term contract is signed.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	CBG qualification tests are not reliable enough, being based on a diploma. A diploma is easy to fake and obtain. Lack of transparency. It would be good to have practical tests and a demonstration of knowledge of the trade. Greater reliability through proof of knowledge.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	- Out of a population of 400 to 600 in the village where the consultation was held, only 4 or 5 have jobs (with CBG or others)
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Among the indirect jobs CBG could create, those related to train track safety are important.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Despite everything, the CBG Extension Project could be positive if accompanied by development projects, particularly infrastructure and training/employment projects.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of youth employment: Presently, children are dependent upon their parents. If they had jobs, they could support their parents.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain children of female fish smokers have the skills needed to be employed by CBG, for instance in construction or carpentry.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Creating 1,200 temporary jobs means creating 1,200 precarious jobs since offering no security. Sangarédi being the location most impacted by the CBG Project, it should be given priority regarding jobs. The 300 direct jobs should be given to Boulléré residents as compensation for their losses; people with fixed-term contracts could be recruited elsewhere. Only under this near-absolute condition would they be able to survive once CBG has taken all of their land away from them.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	CBG does not offer sufficient local employment and recruitment is through nepotism.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Thiankounaye youth are seriously lacking employment at CBG even though they are very skilled and have certificates in trades to be able to work at CBG. But if there is a test, relatives of the company's upper management get in or a lot of money must be paid.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	CBG must consider the people impacted by the Project when hiring workers since they are the ones who are losing their land; if village residents lose their land due to mining without youths being given work in exchange, the families impacted will no longer be able to live since both old and young will no longer have a source of income. Loss of land must thus be replaced by jobs for local youths who in turn can support their parents (the old) who no longer have any fields through the fault of CBG.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	The neighborhood leader often goes to plead with CBG people (mine director and superintendent), particularly for jobs, and never gets his way.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Since CBG activities began, the village has only obtained two jobs and no other benefits despite mining over much of the area of Hamdallaye.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	In 2010, CBG came to strip land near a source of village water without first informing residents. The latter refused the work and CBG left the area. The same thing happened on two other occasions. A meeting was organized with CBG, Boké prefecture and Sangarédi sub-prefecture to ask that exploratory drilling be conducted on village land. The village agreed given the promise that CBG hire young people from the village. That promise was never kept.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Local youths must be employed. Young people will not apply for jobs for which they are not suited. In the past, CBG trained its workers.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Employment should last indefinitely. Fixed-term contracts are precarious and may lead the village's downfall.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	The CBG Project must produce more jobs of all sorts.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	We want to hear that the CBG is going to hire our children by looking at their diplomas and skills.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Priority for CBG and subcontractor positions must be given to children born locally.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	At CBG, if you don't have a network of well-placed acquaintances you can't get a job in the company. You have to pay GNF 15 million (about US\$2,000) to get on the company's payroll. This amount is not official but it is a system based on connivance and not on competence.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Women are given no priority in hiring. At CBG, a program should exist to better support women.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Employment is the main concern of young people. Creating 300 jobs shared among the 3 project zones is not enough; more jobs must be created at the local level.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	The majority of young graduates are unemployed. Here "muddling through" is the going word.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	We cannot get a job at CBG if we do not belong to the "great family". To get a job requires connections, conniving or both: - You need to have a pretty sister who can marry a CBG executive, - or GNF 15 million (about US\$2,000) to get on the CBG payroll.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	The CBG training center in Kamsar had become a "market where jobs were sold".
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	When CBG works in an area, employment should prioritize young people from the local community, even if they have to be trained. Local skills exist here.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	CBG must transparently organize skills-based recruitment tests.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Presently CBG is having housing built for its employees. The contractors get labor from outside. Why do they do that since local tradesmen exist?

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	CBG pays its workers very poorly. Many managers quit to go and join other mining companies where they sometimes earn five times more.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	CBG must pay people quickly. Sometimes work on the site ends and you have to wait 2 or 3 months to get paid.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Direct CBG jobs are not available unless someone can pay about GNF 10 million (US\$1,400) and has well-placed connections in CBG.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Our development priorities are health (access to care), water, electricity, roads and jobs.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Direct CBG jobs are not available unless someone can pay about GNF 10 million (US\$1,400) and has well-placed connections in CBG.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Local communities have a pool of trained young people (managers and unskilled labor) just asking for work.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Our villages do not benefit from any direct CBG hiring. Through subcontracting, the small villages have small, poorly paid jobs in the CBG cooperatives (watch-keepers and labour).
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	In the two villages, three people work as CBG watch-keepers. They earn GNF 500,000 (US\$70) per month. They work with CBG subcontractors. Complaints with them are impossible since otherwise you are kicked out. CBG sometimes gives one or two jobs to village residents to hush them up.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	pparently, a CBG subcontractor (Bromines) recently offered positions to dig a ditch. Apparently, the budget proposed was GNF 13 millions for 60 men working 2 months, thus GNF 3,600 (US\$0.50) per day per person. Workers had to provide their equipment and meals were not included.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	CBG always has us hope for employment and in the end choses people from elsewhere.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	We want CBG to work with village residents because there are trained people here: drivers, masons and mechanics. Our young people must be employed in positions providing proper conditions.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	If they take our land, they must hire our children under good conditions.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Young people don't have jobs. The unemployment rate is very high.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Request for local jobs for the areas mined on village land. To date, village residents have not had a single direct or indirect benefit from CBG.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Except for three subcontracted jobs, CBG has generated no employment for the village. Village residents ask for jobs under the Extension Project.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable job creation.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	CBG takes cropland without giving jobs to compensate for the loss of income.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Certain village residents could be managers in the cooperatives but they never hire locally.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Job creation could be a way to compensate the village and avoid having fathers venture off. At least 10 to 20 people from Parawol Malassi would have to be hired.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Parawol Malassi residents demand local cooperatives that hire locally and pay a decent wage. The posted wage must match the wage the employee later earns.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	The workers who mine Parawol Malassi lands are originally from Kamsar or Conakry. CBG does good work but the village must also benefit.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Request for work in Kamsar and Sangarédi.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	CBG stated that when they retire it will hire their children.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Once there were many jobs and not enough people. Now there are few jobs, if any.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct jobs created by CBG should first be given to area residents, prioritizing young local graduates (on the list of graduates submitted to CBG, which must be updated).
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	- Consider the list of young graduates when recruiting.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	- Give priority to local residents when hiring.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	- Organize a door-to-door information campaign by hiring multilingual youths from the region (this was done at Forécariah under the Simandou project).
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Many young people have begun higher studies in hope of being hired by CBG.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	The arrival of these people will have the advantage of increasing economic activity. Jobs will be created and businesses can increase their profits.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Priority for direct jobs created by CBG should go to local residents. The parties are aware that some jobs cannot be filled by Kamsar youths insofar as they require specific skills.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	People realize that qualifications are needed to fill positions at CBG. However, some youths have sufficient skills for qualified positions and jobs as laborers should also be available to them. Many of the area's youths are actually graduates, particularly of the Ecole des Mines, but don't find a job after their studies.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	A list made in 2010 of all young graduates seeking employment should be updated and consulted first by the companies. The list was actually submitted to various companies, in particular to CBG. The youth group chair is in direct contact regularly with Alpha Keïta at CBG.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth employment is a major concern. CBG recruitment is not transparent and is bias toward Kamsar Cité youths.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote transparent recruiting and give preference to employing young people from the villages and districts impacted.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	A list of 300 young graduates was made in 2010 and sent to the sub-prefecture, and only 2 young people were hired.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	The CBG Extension Project is still considered in a positive light if it creates jobs.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of youth employment: Presently, children are dependent upon their parents. If they had jobs, they could support their parents.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are youths among the fishermen and sons of female fish smokers who have diplomas and could work for CBG.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If CBG employs fishermen under the Project, the number of men fishing could be reduced.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (direct and indirect)	Due to corruption, there is too little transparent hiring. Employment should be based on diplomas and not on corruption or relationships with CBG workers.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (induced)	CBG should specify direct employment and not work through contractors who pay much lower wages.
Economic environment and household strategies	Job creation (induced)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment in very small enterprises (Vs Es) is not presently a solution, insofar as VSE managers generally do not hand down decent wages to their employees. If the CBG Extension Project were to create enough jobs, it would be seen in a positive light.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	The positive aspects of the Project are the jobs produced and community development.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	In 2014, a primary school was built in the Dabouta neighborhood (with funds from the business tax); CBG had still not paid the enterprises in 2014.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	<p>CBG invests US\$500,000 in company funds every year. This is considered good in itself and a number of things have been achieved like the building of schools, health centers and markets.</p> <p>However, CBG control of projects guarantees that the funds are used but does not develop the independence of authorities. A key-in-hand school was thus built but subcontractors still haven't received funds from CBG.</p>
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	<p>In commemoration of the Republic of Guinea's 50th year, CBG invested \$1 million and the Boké urban community GNF 180 million to build a community village. CBG set too many constraints for use of this village by local communities and the urban and rural communes officially returned the community village to CBG. This is an example of a poorly planned and poorly managed community project that failed.</p>
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	<p>Mining of the Tanéné gravel pits is another example of the use of resources without benefits for local communities.</p>
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	<p>Since 2013, the business tax paid by CBG goes to the commune. However, the money is concentrated in the hands of CBG, which releases it on the basis of projects (under "CBG community projects").</p>
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	<p>Presently, CBG does not work perfectly either: many subcontractors having completed work initiated under the business tax fund or CBG fund are paid after a very considerable delay.</p>
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	<p>There are no economic benefits from the CBG Project for village residents, while they must put up with the associated drawbacks (lower yields, pollution, etc.).</p>
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	<p>Problem in sharing the economic benefits from the CBG Project – the authorities (prefects, mayors, etc.) share among themselves the sum given by the CBG with no projects being implemented in the villages. The government should be responsible for water, electricity and hospitals but the villages never benefit from such services due to this system. They thus wait for a business to take charge of the services in direct partnership with the villages.</p>
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	<p>BG has a pit and crushing site on village land. Despite that, there are no direct benefits for the village.</p>

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	The villages are just waiting for CBG to support the development of rice fields and the mechanization of agriculture.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	The villages are pleased with the Project but taxes and donations from CBG only go to the levels of government in Conakry and Boké; villages like Kafelè that the railroad crosses do not have their share. This is because the rural commune is not playing its role since it doesn't let CBG know which villages are really interested in community projects. CBG financing must be shared transparently between the government and grass roots communities.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	Kafelè and Dakoumourou residents are well aware that it is the government's role to provide the public with basic social services (water, power, roads, etc.), but since CBG needs their land, local communities must have their share of the mining interests, which is why all these requests are made to the company.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	Waste management in Sangarédi is already close to the public-private partnership model. CBG provides a garbage truck and the municipality provides 20 bins. This equipment is already damaged and must be replaced, multiplying the number of trucks and bins.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	It is unbelievable that CBG has been here for 40 years, it has done so little for the population in terms of development.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	CBG pays GNF 35 million (US\$5,000) to Sangarédi commune; such a paltry sum is an insult. Those are the taxes that we are given so that we don't stir up too much trouble for the company.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	As stipulated in the code, community development agreements must absolutely be established and respected.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	CBG must extend its social projects to all villages and communes.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	A cultural center project was rejected by CBG since the center would have used a now empty building once used by CBG. Culture ministry approvals had been obtained to open the center. The purpose of the center was to provide youths with a leisure site, and get them off the street and away from such vices as drugs and alcohol (no alcohol was to be authorized there).

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	Aigle, an NGO, promotes entrepreneurship. Funds are requested to provide training in entrepreneurship (e.g., accounting, recruitment, etc.) to existing very small enterprises.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	There are 14 very small enterprises with CBG subcontracts (13 in Kamsar Centre and 1 in Kamsar Cité). Request to have the same number of very small enterprises in Kamsar Cité as in Kamsar Centre.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	Despite everything, the CBG Extension Project could be positive if accompanied by development projects, particularly infrastructure and training/employment projects.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	Women's organizations must be helped because they are the ones who support the families. Women's groups need training, support to purchase products and material to process them.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	Opportunities must be given to women to be economically self-sufficient. They are a priority because they support the children and their husbands do not work.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	Practical training at CBG is available to young graduates; we are underpaid labor. Then, even if we perform well, we risk being marginalized if we are not part of the "right circle of acquaintances".
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	<p>When CBG started mining, the company provided many services to the communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roads, - Rations - Mosques - Water - Electricity - Hospital and health centers - Education <p>For the last 10 to 15 years, it is simply destroying the social relations that it had developed with local communities.</p>

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	CBG must pay its taxes to guarantee community development. It must apply the law.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	Our development priorities are health (access to care), water, electricity, roads and jobs.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	CBG has contributed to renovating just a small part; that's not support to local communities.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	CBG has the means and knows how to do things to help the villages, it's only the will that is missing.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	Youth associations exist that CBG could support, as well as women's groups involved in agriculture. Material aid would be welcome in order to be able to work more efficiently. The products are sold in Sangarédi.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	The village has infrastructure (school and well) but not the best. When CBG came, Sangarédi had nothing and it was CBG that installed everything. It should be able to do that as well for the villages impacted.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	An elderly person relates that when he was a CBG employee, he received a quarterly information bulletin giving company revenues and expenses. He thus knows that CBG takes in a lot of money and that that money does not benefit the communities.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	Local communities must be supported so that they can develop their land (mechanization, fertilizers and spraying) and be trained in new agricultural and livestock techniques (end to slash-and burn agriculture), especially if the area of land shrinks due to mining.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	Regarding HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, CBG is working on this issue in the mining zones in partnership with the chamber of mines.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	An HIV steering committee exists in that ministry. Apparently, Chaikou Yaya Diallo is the coordinator (628 49 98 97) and greatly helped structure the response to the epidemic under a partnership between public administration and the companies. Mr. Barry participated with him in training educators from CBG and the prefecture. He said that he had tried to work with the upgraded Sangarédi health center to pool test results for cases in order to have reliable statistics on the prevalence rate but that his initiative was not well received.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	There is a notable absence of social workers for follow-up of the sick in their treatment. CBG buys the ARV drugs though they should be provided by the Guinean government through the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS. If ARV drugs are in short supply, the health center gives preference to patients already undergoing treatment and does not take on new patients since ARV patients must not interrupt their treatment.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	Furthermore, community development is not just building visible facilities that over time do not work. Local communities must be supported so that they can develop their land (mechanization, fertilizers and spraying) and be trained in new agricultural and livestock techniques (end to slash-and burn agriculture), especially if the area of land shrinks due to mining.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	Regarding CBG community investment, people want to have wells drilled for water for drinking and market gardening, fences so cattle do not eat crop seedlings, hulling machines and machinery to clear the fields. They also want fertilizer and a palm oil extractor.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	If CBG wants to come and mine Dian Dian lands, it must do things to improve the people's quality of life.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	CBG must take charge of all of the needs of village residents (particularly regarding food).
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	Nepotism is also rampant; people with relations are favoured.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	Compensation must be negotiated directly with CBG. It must cover all their sources of income: fruit trees, wild trees and bowl rocks. If the harvest from the plantations isn't good, residents must rely on gathering. If gathering isn't good, they can sell gravel from the bowl.
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	The subcontracting system is very bad, particularly since the jobs are temporary (about three months).
Economic environment and household strategies	Community development (CBG CSI)	Very small enterprises do not pay their employees adequately. The bosses keep for themselves the lion's share of the amounts contracted out.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	There are no economic benefits from the CBG Project for village residents, while they must put up with the associated drawbacks (lower yields, pollution, etc.).
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	Sangarédi has 5,000 potential managers, while no direct jobs are available at the mine and jobs in the cooperatives are bad because unpaid. The payment system of cooperatives must be reformed or cooperatives banned. It is impossible to obtain direct employment because the tests are rigged and hiring is based on nepotism. It should also be possible to take recruitment tests in Sangarédi.
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	Today, the cooperatives are just a very practical way for CBG to shirk its duties.
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	Youth unemployment is a real problem for the town's economy: merchants, for instance, find no market for their products.
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	The district is isolated when trains are stopped. Increased rail traffic will make the situation worse. Trains are blocking the local economy.
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	CBG must pay taxes to the city of Kamsar. If its mission isn't to build schools or improve infrastructure, it must nevertheless contribute to local development through taxation.
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	The various projects should help increase local revenues through taxes on port activities, the railroad and Kamsar Cité.
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	During the river dredging phase, fishing activities will be disturbed and community income will be very widely affected.
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	During the river dredging phase, fishing activities will be disturbed and community income will be very widely affected.
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	If fish stocks become rare, prices will rise and the entire population will become poorer.
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	The arrival of these people will have the advantage of increasing economic activity. Jobs will be created and businesses can increase their profits.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	- The increase in village population due to the Extension Project should lead to economic development of the town, as was the case in Kamsar.
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	CBG has always provided its workers and non-CBG public sector workers with “social rations”. Since early 2014, with no prior warning or promotion, CBG increased the price of non-CBG worker rations by 275% (old price of GNF 279,800 to new price proposed of GNF 771,164).
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	There are also deep worries for the entire economy.
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	• If the Project could increase smoked fish sales, it would be welcome.
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	Of the female fishmongers, 80% are the wives of former CBG workers. The retirement income of their husbands is too low and they have to go into the smoked fish trade.
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	The more large ships pass through, the more fish stocks risk deserting the zone, primarily due to noise and spills (oil and diesel). Intensified mining activities raise a major risk for the area’s fishing economy.
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	If a number of mining companies open ports in the zone, the fishing economy will be greatly threatened.
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	The positive impacts are only for the families of CBG workers, not for the rest of the population.
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	Presently CBG is having housing built for its employees. The contractors get labor from outside. Why do they do that since local tradesmen exist?
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	The increase would be a way to discourage public service workers regarding CBG rations in order to be able to get rid of public sector employees at long last.
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	Throughout the company’s history, the economic benefits remain in Conakry, with the complicity of ANAIM (Agence nationale d’aménagement des infrastructures minières).

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	onsideration is always given to the public when CBG has problems, never when it doesn't. Often CBG comes with a bag of rice (an offering) in order to be forgiven, but we never receive positive benefits from its commitments.
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	There are practically no economic benefits from the CBG Project for our villages.
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	Dust from the N'Dangara mine already settles on the plantations, smothering them. What's the future going to bring? Our plantations are no longer going to produce.
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	CBG suspended subcontracting in 1995 for obscure reasons. They understood that connections and rule bending were needed to get subcontracts. They were also told that someone who was illiterate could not be a watch keeper.
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	How can households stick together without sources of income?
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	The mining zone is located on cropland. CBG has thus taken its source of income away from Cogon Lengué.
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	If CBG comes and mines more land, Kourawel must have an interest in it doing so. Since CBG came in the 1970s, the village has never been positively impacted by its operations. The few people who have worked for CBG, had to pay dearly to get a position.
Economic environment and household strategies	Induced economic development	The subcontracting system is very bad, particularly since the jobs are temporary (about three months).
Economic environment and household strategies	Resource depletion (bauxite)	Doubling production means doubling Guinea's pace toward ruin.
Economic environment and household strategies	Resource depletion (bauxite)	N'Danta Foyné fears that it will no longer find raw materials to build houses if CBG mines more land.
Economic environment and household strategies	Inflation	There is a high risk of inflation (basic foodstuffs, land and housing) in the mining zones.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Inflation	The pensions paid to retirees are identical for the same generation. They are not inflation-indexed. Pensions are not enough to live on. Pensions are not paid regularly (e.g., every quarter). It is necessary to review the worker pension scheme, which leaves families in poverty.
Economic environment and household strategies	Inflation	If fish stocks become rare, prices will rise and the entire population will become poorer.
Economic environment and household strategies	Inflation	If fish stocks become rare, prices will rise and the entire population will become poorer.
Economic environment and household strategies	Inflation	The cost of living is high in Kamsar because CBG workers earn on average GNF 3 to 4 million per month. A public sector employee in the top bracket (category A) earns at most GNF 800,000 to 900,000.
Economic environment and household strategies	Inflation	CBG is increasing the price of rations it grants to non-CBG people. Our land was taken without compensation, our environment was destroyed and now we are deprived of that. It's not possible.
Economic environment and household strategies	Dust (economics)	Dust from the top of railroad cars lowers crop and plantation production.
Economic environment and household strategies	Dust (economics)	The dust generated by trains affects the plantations and crops.
Economic environment and household strategies	Dust (economics)	The dust is corrosive. It affects the plantations and rusts roofs.
Economic environment and household strategies	Dust (economics)	The plantations are not as productive as they once were. That is due to dust from CBG.
Economic environment and household strategies	Dust (economics)	Requests a solution to control dust emissions. It recognizes that CBG has made an effort to improve matters since the Project began and thus there is a substantially lower level of dust. However, there is still an effort to make.
Economic environment and household strategies	Dust (economics)	Dust from the plant is a problem.
Economic environment and household strategies	Dust (economics)	Dust released by CBG is affecting the plantations.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Dust (economics)	- Dust from the road and CBG plant bother people. CBG uses the road to mine a pit in the region (Singulia) and to reach the airport.
Economic environment and household strategies	Dust (economics)	- In the district, dust destroys crops (mangroves, manioc and rice) with impacts on production and thus less produce sold on Kamsar markets.
Economic environment and household strategies	Dust (economics)	Similarly, coconut palms are yielding much less since CBG opened: 60 to 80 coconuts used to grow on the trees, which now never have more than 40. CBG should thus find a way to minimize the harmful dust.
Economic environment and household strategies	Dust (economics)	Madina Borbof residents do not agree on the number of trains that pass by daily but do agree on the negative effects of increased rail traffic: noise pollution, cracks in nearby houses and dust.
Economic environment and household strategies	Dust (economics)	If there is more dust, it will spoil the fruit.
Economic environment and household strategies	Dust (economics)	If there is more dust, there will be no end to the dirt and we will no longer live in a healthy environment.
Economic environment and household strategies	Dust (economics)	In the early days of CBG, the company brutally grabbed the land and resources. CBG degraded the environment, took our farmlands and left us dust.
Economic environment and household strategies	Dust (economics)	Families must regularly change sheet metal roofs because the acidic dust due to bauxite attacks the metal.
Economic environment and household strategies	Dust (economics)	We are afraid of the blasting, noise and dust.
Economic environment and household strategies	Dust (economics)	Dust from the N'Dangara mine already settles on the plantations, smothering them. What's the future going to bring? Our plantations are no longer going to produce.
Economic environment and household strategies	Dust (economics)	Blasting produces noise and dust.
Economic environment and household strategies	Dust (economics)	Residents know by word of mouth that blasting and drilling leads to noise and dust.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	CBG has an outdated contract regarding the business revenue tax. For instance, in Fria (Russell), considerable amounts were paid in taxes to the communes and prefecture. The contract with CBG must be reviewed and taxes must be increased and shared with the communes and prefecture.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	The new Project will generate revenue but participants are wondering what the local economic benefits will be. Taxes CBG pays on its profits could finance infrastructures. CBG funds projects directly without discussing matters with local authorities, though the latter should be in charge of the budget.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	Why doesn't CBG pay more in taxes to local communities?
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	People ask to be more closely associated with the use of CBG funds and the taxes it pays.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	Chronic lack of information on how CBG money is used (CBG funds and business revenue tax). People are asking for more information.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	<p>The flat business tax (TCA) that CBG pays to the rural communes and urban communes is insignificant. The TCA has been the same amount for 40 years and is behind the times.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sarangédi rural commune: GNF 35 million/year. • Boké urban commune: GNF 90 million/year before 2013, with funds being paid to the prefecture. • Kolaboui rural commune: GNF 35 million/year.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	<p>Why is no payment made to the Tanéné rural commune? No legal texts mentions GNF 200 million. What is the legitimate basis for that amount?</p> <p>Funds from the business tax for Boké were paid to the prefecture prior to 2013. They were used to renovate prefecture buildings and the residence of the prefect and secretary general. When the money was paid directly to the prefecture and communes, it did not trickle down and there were no benefits for the people.</p>

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	In 2013, the funds were used to build a primary school in Dabouta. Part of the funds for building the school came from the business tax, the other part from CBG.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	The CBG funds and business tax funds are disbursed after the community project is received and checked. The commune makes the specifications and calls for tenders that are then submitted to the CBG community project department to be checked. Regarding the business tax, CBG should not be involved in managing it: that's the role of the government. The communities must be directly associated in preparing the budgets. A means must be implemented to monitor and assess projects.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	There are too few positive impacts for the communities, unlike other mining areas in Guinea. The CBG contract must be reviewed so that compliance with the Mining Code is guaranteed.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	It isn't normal that CBG pays no tax to the communities. Furthermore, such pumping deprives local communities of drinking water and water for crops.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	CBG mines pits in the area without paying taxes to the communities. CBG should pay taxes to the communities for all natural resources taken in the area.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	It is crucial that projects be monitored and assessed so that funds paid are not diverted. On the other hand, the business tax belongs to the communes and should not be managed by CBG. We are in a situation where government finances are controlled by a private company. The mayor states that monitoring (control of the use of funds) could be done by the donor of the funds.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	Citizens must also be better informed of the use made of the funds. Greater transparency is needed to fight against impunity and corruption. Monitoring and assessment committees comprised of several types of regional actors provide a good approach to avoid mismanagement.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the government's role to build infrastructure but CBG must pay its taxes.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	No tax is paid to the village, unlike the cities. It is the government's role to build infrastructure but CBG must pay its taxes.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	Bappa Sargent residents want to be compensated fairly.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	The projects and CBG financial contributions should be subject to perfect transparency.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	The villages are pleased with the Project but taxes and donations from CBG only go to the levels of government in Conakry and Boké; villages like Kafelè that the railroad crosses do not have their share. This is because the rural commune is not playing its role since it doesn't let CBG know which villages are really interested in community projects. CBG financing must be shared transparently between the government and grass roots communities.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	Elected community official have taken training in Conakry about the mining industry. The know that the mining law stipulates that companies must pay 0.5% of their annual sales for the development of local communities. CBG does not follow the law of its own country.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	CBG must pay its taxes, particularly surface area taxes.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	CBG must pay its taxes that it owes for community development. Everything must not remain in Conakry.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	Local rural and urban commune authorities want to manage business tax funds directly.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBG profits from a much more advantageous tax system than other mining companies.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levy the same taxes from CBG as from other mining companies in order to contribute indirectly to financing infrastructure and other city projects.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If CBG pays taxes, they must go into the account of the prefecture, which takes care of redistributing it among the communes. The funds would then be managed at the local level with the support of an NGO like CECI in order to ensure a high degree of transparency.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	CBG must pay taxes to the city of Kamsar. If its mission isn't to build schools or improve infrastructure, it must nevertheless contribute to local development through taxation.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	The other mining companies pay substantial taxes to the communities in which they mine. On the other hand, CBG pays no tax to Kamsar. It pays 49% in income tax to the government and \$6.5 million to ANAIM, but that does not benefit in the least the rural communes.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	The various projects should help increase local revenues through taxes on port activities, the railroad and Kamsar Cité.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	Like all mining companies, CBG pays taxes to the government but that doesn't result in any concrete projects in the village. If compensation has been paid, the village has never seen it.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	Since CBG activities began, the village has only obtained two jobs and no other benefits despite mining over much of the area of Hamdallaye.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	The village has had no benefits from CBG to date.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	The population of Guéguéré may drop to zero if CBG does not compensate it for losses arising from the Project.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	Money is not a good compensation because it is not a permanent solution.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	Workers who die at CBG are said to have quit. Their widows receive a tiny pension.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	CBG must restore the original price for the "six rationed items" granted to non-CBG workers. The increase is unacceptable.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	CBG must pay its taxes to guarantee community development. It must apply the law.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	CBG has always supported public sector employees through foodstuffs costing a token price but the outgoing general manager recently revised the price upward to more the GNF 700,000 per ration.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	According to the Kamsar Cité district president, CBG annually gives GNF 200 million in business tax to communities where it operates: Boké, Kamsar, Kolaboui, Sangarédi and Bintimodia. This amount is too little. Times have changed. It must be increased substantially.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	It also provides the same communities with GNF 900 million to 1 billion in the form of community projects. The funds are injected to build such community facilities as schools and health centers.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	The GNF 200 million (about US\$29,000) that CBG gives in business tax is nothing, its a pittance.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	or years the business tax was gobbled up by the central government; pressure had to be put on the government for the funds to reach us.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	Village residents are not informed about the taxes that CBG pays Boké prefecture communes (Sangarédi, Boké, Kolaboui and Kamsar), and about CBG funds.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	CBG pays taxes to the government but those taxes to not benefit Parawol Malassi. The government keeps the taxes for itself. A solution must be found directly with the whites (the CBG) since in any event, the government has no consideration for the village of Parawol Malassi, which is Fula. The government favors the Susus and Malinke.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	The CBG apparently makes donations (the CBG fund for community projects). People assert that they have received none of this in their area.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	CBG pays taxes to Téli-mélé prefecture and Daramagnaki sub-prefecture.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	CBG pays taxes but Parawol Aliou has never seen their impact on the village. The subsidies and community projects happen in other villages. GNF 200 million are paid every year by CBG exclusively for community projects.
Economic environment and household strategies	Royalties and taxes	Any CBG funds not used in a year are not carried over to the next year. The communities develop projects and submit them to CBG for approval. CBG carries out key-in-hand projects. However, it is really the role of the government to manage the operation of schools and health centers (e.g., staffing). The communities can, however, include the equipment needed for the facilities to operate.
Land	Allotment and land use	he train tracks also cross Madina Kebegna and split the village in two, with Madina on one side and Kebegna on the other.
Land	Loss of property	The land and trees taken by CBG have been compensated.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Land	Loss of property	
		Deforested areas must be reforested/restored and this must be done intelligently; replanting cashew trees is not enough.
Land	Loss of property	
		The rice fields and ponds have been destroyed by the roads opened by CBG. Water shortages make crops impossible in the area with pumping (village of Sangolo).
Land	Loss of property	
		Maintenance of the railroad causes forest fires. Compensation must be paid in cases when property (houses, trees, livestock, etc.) is lost due to CBG.
Land	Loss of property	
		• Compensate the losses suffered due to accidents involving livestock.
Land	Loss of property	
		Village residents do not want to be relocated but want CBG to build sturdier houses to withstand the vibrations.
Land	Loss of property	
		If relocation occurs, the new land must allow a sustainable life for village residents (3 meals a day). CBG should take charge of meals and housing, and give money for the trees that it took from village residents.
Land	Loss of property	
		CBG wants to take all their land away from them. People have already come to dig! Exploration drilling has already begun and makes it necessary to destroy the plantations!
Land	Loss of property	
		Gardens are invaded by the mud, as are watercourses.
Land	Loss of property	
		CBG destroys our roads, plantations and cropland.
Land	Loss of property	
		The length of the Cogon River, CBG has destroyed land planted with trees, without any compensation.
Land	Loss of property	
		If they take our land, they must hire our children under good conditions.
Land	Loss of property	
		Animals have been killed in the past due to blasting. There is no longer very much livestock in the village.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Land	Loss of property	
		The Extension Project worries many village residents who fear that they will have to move away and who know nothing outside their village. They do not know what they will live off. In the end, CBG will take all of their land.
Land	Loss of property	
		CBG has not yet mined their land much but has already taken part to build the railroad (and prospecting has already begun).
Land	Loss of land	
		What loss of land will occur with the Extension Project? People are deeply worried.
Land	Loss of land	
		• Loss of land
Land	Loss of land	
		Very substantial compensation must be paid in cases where land is lost. Need to drill in rural areas of Sangarédi sub-prefecture.
Land	Loss of land	
		Relocated people must be compensated, but even at that, to lose the land and your ancestors is a very serious matter. GAC is cited as an example of good practises.
Land	Loss of land	
		The village of Tanéné was split in two (houses on one side, economic activities on the other) without any compensation being proposed.
Land	Loss of land	
		The land and crops near the railroad have been destroyed during construction of the CBG tracks.
Land	Loss of land	
		With the Extension Project, CBG is going to grab the land. It is crucial that the loss of land be compensated (i.e., a farmer must be compensated for his lost land). CBG has done nothing of the sort in the past. GAC is cited as an example for having compensated all losses suffered through a resettlement and compensation action plan. In Sangodjiuli, GAC has drilled wells, built a school and reforested. A true resettlement and compensation action plan is requested for the Extension Project.
Land	Loss of land	
		Solidarity among the villages is very strong. If land is lost, it is possible that other villages welcome the families deprived of their village land. That will put more pressure on resources so compensation (measures to support agriculture) must be planned.
Land	Loss of land	
		Due to a shortage of pastures, herders go as far as Guinea-Bissau to find grazing areas.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Land	Loss of land	
		Participants express their fear of being displaced. They do not want to leave the Port Fory area, on which their survival by fishing depends.
Land	Loss of land	
		- Find virgin land for displaced people.
Land	Loss of land	
		Due to the destruction of habitats, the new Project will generate major displacements of people, leading in turn to other problems.
		• Relocating and adapting to a new place is difficult after having lived for decades in a single location.
Land	Loss of land	
		• Sarawa residents, in particular, will have to leave their land. They only remained there because electricity was available in Sarawa and they will arrive in a town with no electric power.
Land	Loss of land	
		Implementing the project will force certain people off their land and force them to adjust to new housing.
Land	Loss of land	
		o There was loss of land and houses without any compensation.
Land	Loss of land	
		- CBG must move toward compensating for losses (e.g., of houses, land and fruit trees) brought about by their activities, past and future. People are no longer going to tolerate the loss of property and land without any compensation.
Land	Loss of land	
		o They anticipate that compensation be “house for house” and “land for land”, and not just monetary compensation.
Land	Loss of land	
		In the case of Taïdi Island, dredging the port may lead to the village disappearing as the sea advances toward the village, which is already largely invaded by the sea. Initial dredging of the port has already deprived the village of drinking water due to excessive desalinization.
Land	Loss of land	
		Several villages in the zone are threatened by flooding during spring tides: Taïdi, Taïgbe and a number of fishing camps to the south. If shipping in the channel increases, waves are going to increase. Dikes must be built to protect these villages.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Land	Loss of land	
Land	Loss of land	Lands south of Boulléré are particularly impacted and residents should be sufficiently compensated.
Land	Loss of land	Human rights are violated by CBG, which does not respect the right to own property.
Land	Loss of land	Thiankounaye croplands and pastures have been largely destroyed by CBG mining; all the land has been destroyed by CBG workers hired elsewhere and not by Thiankounaye youths, though they are the ones who are victims of this loss of land.
Land	Loss of land	Since the district has lost so much land with just 6 bauxite trains per day, residents are worried of the impacts on the land when the number of trains rises to 12 per day.
Land	Loss of land	If CBG takes all Guéguéré lands, another way to live must be found for residents. Guéguéré residents live off crops and fruit trees.
Land	Loss of land	Guéguéré residents fear that the new land chosen in the event of relocation would not enable them to meet all their needs but that to remain in Guéguéré beside CBG would lead to the village disappearing.
Land	Loss of land	CBG wants to take all their land away from them. People have already come to dig! Exploration drilling has already begun and makes it necessary to destroy the plantations!
Land	Loss of land	If the fields of the families are requisitioned by CBG, how are the families, the women, going to live?
Land	Loss of land	CBG destroys our roads, plantations and cropland.
Land	Loss of land	Even members of families whose ancestral land CBG has taken cannot receive medical care unless they pay the GNF 1.3 million (US\$185) fee for admission to the CBG hospital. It's shameful.
Land	Loss of land	CBG is increasing the price of rations it grants to non-CBG people. Our land was taken without compensation, our environment was destroyed and now we are deprived of that. It's not possible.
Land	Loss of land	In the early days of CBG, the company brutally grabbed the land and resources. CBG degraded the environment, took our farmlands and left us dust.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Land	Loss of land	
		BG activities degrade natural resources (water, forests, plantations, pastures, etc.) and destroy the living environment of village residents.
Land	Loss of land	
		When they build the railroad siding at KP 118, it will be in areas where we grow crops. We are going to lose our crops and our land.
Land	Loss of land	
		he forests are disappearing and the work is affecting market gardening.
Land	Loss of land	
		Since CBG is in the area, it is occupying the land and destroying the lowlands.
		BG must spare the land found around the village. CBG recently stripped land right up to the village.
Land	Loss of land	
		Between the start of mining activities up to today, the village has lost all of the lands located on the plateaus (bowls) around the village. On these lands, in addition to growing manioc, corn and locust beans, there are fruit trees (goyaves, bananas and pineapples) and wild fruit is gathered. We grow peppers, tomatoes, eggplants and sorrel in the gardens made.
Land	Loss of land	
		Village residents ask that CBG discuss directly with the villages under the Extension Project. The village asks that CBG help them or let them be with their land. Village residents want peace, not war. They consider themselves to be "in the snake's belly" since they are surrounded by CBG work sites. They fear that they will be relocated.
Land	Loss of land	
		They are going to take all of our cropland, so how are we going to live?
Land	Loss of land	
		CBG takes cropland without giving jobs to compensate for the loss of income.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Land	Loss of land	
		Since a meeting with CBG 10 years ago, the company made the commitment to involve villages along the corridor, like Parawol Malassi, in CBG projects since they are victims of the mining of their land and have never been compensated. CBG takes cropland without giving jobs to compensate for the loss of income. Not one Parawol Malassi resident works either at CBG or in a cooperative.
Land	Loss of land	
		CBG must consult with the landowners and establish full compensation (e.g., land for land, etc.).
Land	Loss of land	
		Lands are occupied by CBG near Madina Dian, meaning the deforested areas in Bidikoum. CBG has occupied all their lands in this location without any benefits (e.g., employment) in the village. They believe that things will be similar in the future.
Land	Loss of land	
		People have no interest in the reforested areas. Bush fires ravage the cashew plantations.
Land	Loss of land	
		If CBG wants to come and mine Dian Dian lands, it must do things to improve the people's quality of life.
Land	Loss of land	
		If CBG wants to come and mine Dian Dian lands, it must do things to improve the people's quality of life. CBG must change its community relations practises. If the past is any sign of the future, the people are going to oppose any CBG activity on their lands.
Land	Loss of land	
		CBG has taken the land and must compensate today for what it has taken in the past. It must provide Cogon Lengué residents with something to eat. That is an undebatable condition if CBG wants to return and mine some of our land. Everything residents lived off has vanished with the mine.
Land	Loss of land	
		The mining zone is located on cropland. CBG has thus taken its source of income away from Cogon Lengué.
Land	Loss of land	
		In the past, CBG has taken all of their land without compensation. From the outset, Cogon Lengué was the village most impacted in the region.
Land	Loss of land	
		The government was aware that CBG was going to come and mine their land but the village had not given its view.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Land	Loss of land	
Land	Loss of land	CBG should employ local people to compensate income lost due to the loss of land.
Land	Loss of land	If displaced, residents want the new location offer the same conditions as presently, or better, particularly in terms of infrastructure and the quality of buildings. Compensation must be given for fruit trees on the basis of their yield.
Land	Loss of land	It would be legitimate to compensate income lost due to the loss of land. The positions could be as mechanics or masons, for instance.
Land	Loss of land	BG must accept to help the people since if it occupies all of the land it plans on occupying, Kourawel will no longer be able to survive except at the expense of CBG.
Land	Loss of land	CBG must also compensate for land lying fallow, which is a source of future income for the farmers. The fallow period lasts seven years.
Land	Loss of land	Kourawel residents have understood that CBG is keenly interested in their land for mining. Looking at the map, Kourawel residents find it impossible to live along side CBG activities. They will not accept relocation except under very sound conditions.
Land	Land securing strategy	Both land being cultivated and that lying fallow must be compensated by CBG.
Land	Land securing strategy	The savannas belong to nobody but every forest in the region belongs to somebody.
Land	Land securing strategy	Access to the land is a source of infinite conflict if someone grabs his neighbor's land.
Land	Land securing strategy	There is a tendency to lease land and to sell it. This is a recent phenomena in the area.
		Proposed solution: Find virgin land to resettle the communities.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Land	Land securing strategy	
Land	Land securing strategy	NAIM is not helping us get our titles to land recognized in the Kabata project area. There is a risk of receiving no compensation if we do not manage to get titles.
Governance and social fabric	Deepening of social inequities	Regarding possible replacement land, the village says that land negotiations with the neighboring villages are impossible. If the village is relocated, CBG must assume its responsibilities and take care of the people completely (housing, food, etc.).
Governance and social fabric	Deepening of social inequities	The city of Sangarédi is electrified but the cities of Kamsar and Boké are cruelly lacking basic services (water and electricity). People take very poorly the disparities in how CBG treats the cities of Boké, Sangarédi and Kamsar.
Governance and social fabric	Deepening of social inequities	Social inequities and disparities are going to deepen between CBG workers and the rest of the population. Thought must be given to development initiatives.
Governance and social fabric	Deepening of social inequities	People take a dim view of existing social disparities in Kamsar (between Kamsar Cité and Kamsar Centre and other districts) while Sangarédi is completely supported by CBG.
Governance and social fabric	Deepening of social inequities	Overpopulation arising from the mine project will create competition for jobs.
Governance and social fabric	Deepening of social inequities	A clash could result if local youths are not hired.
Governance and social fabric	Deepening of social inequities	The entire population is concentrated in Kamsar Cité since it is the only neighborhood that enjoys electricity and water.
Governance and social fabric	Deepening of social inequities	Guéguéré suffers from this situation compared to Boulléré.
Governance and social fabric	Deepening of social inequities	CBG favors the Kamsar area to the detriment of Sangarédi.
Governance and social fabric	Deepening of social inequities	Why does CBG favor the development of Kamsar, while all of the main impacts are in Sangarédi?
		CBG should be renamed the “Sangarédi Bauxite Company” since it mines our bauxite.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Governance and social fabric	Deepening of social inequities	People living with HIV/AIDS are still very widely stigmatized.
Governance and social fabric	Deepening of social inequities	People living with HIV/AIDS are still very widely stigmatized. As proof, those sick did not want to form an association of people living with the disease due real or feared discrimination.
Governance and social fabric	Deepening of social inequities	Men who leave the village to find work don't give money to the community.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	Complaints mechanisms go through the authorities and the rural development commune but people never receive answers. Frustrations.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	Relations with CBG are poor. When residents tried to build a crossing (filling the tracks with earth), CBG had them arrested and fined (CBG safety department). Twelve people were arrested and those responsible had to pay a fine of GNF 700,000. The same thing happened at Katomou.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	The villages need crossings to go over the tracks but CBG is turning a deaf ear.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	Revolts are driven by the absence of direct benefits, lack of infrastructure and shortage of resources (e.g., water shortage at Corrérah with excessive CBG pumping).
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	If CBG does not rebuild the soccer field, Kolaboui residents will eventually block railroad construction work. Great anger.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	The city of Sangarédi is electrified but the cities of Kamsar and Boké are cruelly lacking basic services (water and electricity). People take very poorly the disparities in how CBG treats the cities of Boké, Sangarédi and Kamsar.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	The economic situation in the area is so tense that the least frustration could spark an uprising.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	Minds are evolving in Guinea and more broadly in Africa. In Nigeria, people are revolting against the multinationals. There is a risk of rebellion against CBG if there are no tangible benefits for local communities.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		He points out that sub-prefecture residents must face the bitter truth: everyone will not benefit from the mining activity, particularly regarding hiring. This sparks clashes that the gendarmerie has to manage.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		Evictions due to the levelling of farmland and pastures are also factors generating discontent. When people react, the gendarmerie must maintain order.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		Fuel theft at CBG is due to the poor living conditions of employees and the population. Some villages are paid by the thieves (strangers) to hide them. At least those people help them earn money. Disproportionate enforcement measures are taken against fathers (CBG security team, imprisonment at Boké and fines of GNF 6 million). The diesel is resold around Téliimélé, Pita and Labé.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		A conflict could result if local youths are not hired.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		Centralized recruitment in Kamsar is a problem and another source of potential conflict.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		It's war between the companies. Villages outside the GAC zone ask to go and work there but that is not possible. There is the GAC concession and the CBG concession. People living in one concession cannot apply for work with the company in the neighboring concession. Dian Dian residents did not want workers coming from elsewhere. That is a source of social tension.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		Lack of a development policy is a source of conflict. Everything must be done to maintain peace. "Money doesn't like noise" (young people take note).
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		The savannas belong to nobody but every forest in the region belongs to somebody.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		Access to the land is a source of infinite conflict if someone grabs his neighbor's land.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		CBG governance methods are a source of conflict. Young people are going to revolt.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		In the event of problems with CBG, people inform the district chief, who informs the mayor. No feedback. Riots occurred (problems related to electric power: three dead at Kamsar).

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		The massive influx of people forced to leave their land could lead to clashes with residents. Tension could be alleviated if the population was better informed.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		Under the project to build 600 houses, CBG intends to dismantle all non-CBG houses in Kamsar Cité and as far as Fort Néné (Bafong, Saroya, Kamba Lapda and Amacef). Information is lacking on the project to build 600 houses. Where will the people whose houses are destroyed be relocated? How far will a worker's house be from work? In the event that families having built houses ad hoc are evicted, "it will be war" between workers and former workers.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		Social discontent is running high among Kamsar public sector workers (teachers, police, gendarmerie, prefect and sub-prefecture employees, customs officers, etc.).
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		The people could rise up if the years to come bring no improvement to basic infrastructure (schools, health posts and centers, road rehabilitation, electrification and drinking water supply).
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		People could rise up (go on strike) if CBG sticks to its 2014 increase in the price of rations ("the six reasons") for non-CBG public sector employees.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		They think that many strikes and uprisings could have been avoided and can be avoided if CBG adopts a genuine communication, consultation and awareness promotion policy targeting local communities.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		Conflicts already exist between fishermen and ore carriers, as well as among fishermen. These conflicts, managed by the disputes office, could increase with the arrival of new fishermen in too small a space and with the smaller fish stocks in the fishing zone.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		In 2010, CBG came to strip land near a source of village water without first informing residents. The latter refused the work and CBG left the area. The same thing happened on two other occasions.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		CBG does not meet its commitments and the bond of trust between the village and CBG has now been severed.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		It is not possible for CBG to continue to ignore local communities. It must reach agreement with the villages or work will be blocked. CBG must fulfil its promises and the village must see tangible benefits from the Extension Project.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		Conflicts with CBG may break out if the company comes onto Guéguéré lands, particularly if the right of village residents to own property is not recognized.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		When the CBG project began, the company's presence brought many positive impacts for the communities; now the problems are piling up.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		CBG will no longer mine our land as long as our young people do not have work or a source of income.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		Sangarédi residents do not want to accept past practises. All districts are united in asserting that the impact studies must systematically cover all CBG activities.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		If CBG ignores public demands, certain ultimatums, there may be more and more clashes and riots in the area.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		Kamsar residents are disillusioned with respect to CBG's so called "good will". Since there have been no results after discussions, the people are rising up to make themselves heard.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		CBG is first and foremost the Guinean government and an American company. CBG is "God" and who can oppose "God"?
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		here is enormous frustration with CBG among the public.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		Fuel theft is endemic and the adviser implemented a theft prevention security plan. Most thefts are committed by CBG workers, some of whom when caught red-handed are handed over to the security team so that the prosecutor can decide on their conditions of release. Some guards have detained alleged thieves and handed them over to the security team. Some on occasion have been injured by the delinquents.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		Village residents are happy with the INSUCO missions, not with CBG, which never tells them the truth. No trust.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	When we block their train they consider us; otherwise, we don't exist for them.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	e have poor relations with CBG.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	People are arrested and detained without violence. It is reported that no riots or revolts have occurred involving CBG and the villages. On the other hand, N'Danta Foyné residents went on strike in 2013 so that the CBG road would be open to their motorcycles.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	During the 2013 rainy season, there was a conflict on the access road, which was blocked by piles of earth. Village residents asked CBG to remove the piles of earth blocking the road. CBG's Bachir Diallo refused. In response to this refusal, village residents barricaded the road to block CBG vehicles. CBG removed the village barricade and then blocked the road to Sangarédi by driving iron bars into the ground near the train tracks. Village residents then had make a long detour to go to Sangarédi. This is still the situation today.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	An elderly man asks that talk about the government be avoided so as not to spark clashes and make the situation even worse.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	If all of that isn't done, the communities are going to face serious problems and may revolt.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	CBG must change its community relations practises. If the past is any sign of the future, the people are going to oppose any CBG activity on their lands.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	The people assert that CBG does not want to collaborate with them. Given these events, they do not want CBG to mine their lands.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	If CBG wants to come and mine Dian Dian lands, it must do things to improve the people's quality of life. CBG must change its community relations practises. If the past is any sign of the future, the people are going to oppose any CBG activity on their lands.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	Village residents are angry.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		Parawol Aliou has no trust in CBG, which has never paid any attention to the villages that it was impacting.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		In 2010, CBG wanted to start stripping operations at Hamdallaye without warning the village beforehand. Village residents rose up and blocked the work of the CBG, which was obliged to abandon mining the area and to change its mining plan.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		The prime cause of conflicts is the hiring process, against which young people rose up in 2012. Youths do not understand that certain jobs require specialized skills.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		There have been no other major incidents since he holds the position (July 2012). Minor incidents have arisen that have not required his intervention.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		Social peace is a priority objective.
		A very high risk exists of conflict between the people and CBG/government (on issues of relocation and electrification).
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		Kamsar Cité residents have great fears of being driven out by CBG. Due to a lack of information, riots occurred when CBG machinery came.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		If one of the zones were to move, compensation must be given again since the cost of living has increased. If not, there is a high risk of rioting.
Governance and social fabric	Potential conflicts	
		The central issue is electrification, which would make it possible to spread the population to outside the city, and would also help achieve social peace. For decades, all Kamsar riots have broken out due to the question of electrification.
Governance and social fabric	Crime	
		At CBG, wages are ludicrous (especially those of subcontractors), as are the salaries of public sector employees. That is a major factor that increases corruption and theft in our region.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Governance and social fabric	Crime	Fuel theft at CBG is due to the poor living conditions of employees and the population. Some villages are paid by the thieves (strangers) to hide them. At least those people help them earn money. Disproportionate enforcement measures are taken against fathers (CBG security team, imprisonment at Boké and fines of GNF 6 million). The diesel is resold around Téliimélé, Pita and Labé.
Governance and social fabric	Crime	Vandalism occurred and the very small enterprises (e.g., Solesi, Soorem and Socan) were set up to create jobs for young people. 700 jobs for young people in the region. The expectation is that jobs be available for young people under the Extension Project.
Governance and social fabric	Crime	Fuel theft is endemic and the adviser implemented a theft prevention security plan. Most thefts are committed by CBG workers, some of whom when caught red-handed are handed over to the security team so that the prosecutor can decide on their conditions of release. Some guards have detained alleged thieves and handed them over to the security team. Some on occasion have been injured by the delinquents.
Governance and social fabric	Crime	CBG accuses the villages of collaborating in fuel theft.
Governance and social fabric	Crime	Fires break out at least once a year in the reforested area. They are caused by CBG itself, which wants the area to be clear of anything that thieves can hide behind.
Governance and social fabric	Crime	Fuel theft by CBG workers is frequent. Theft occurs during transport from Kamsar to Sangarédi, when tank cars unload into storage tanks, and also from vehicles and production machinery. A watch is kept but guards keeping watch are also involved in fuel theft. The security team has orders to arrest the thieves. If an employee is caught red-handed, he is dismissed. If a subcontractor is caught red-handed, he is billed for the fuel stolen and his equipment is prohibited access to the mine.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	Relations with CBG are poor. When residents tried to build a crossing (filling the tracks with earth), CBG had them arrested and fined (CBG safety department). Twelve people were arrested and those responsible had to pay a fine of GNF 700,000. The same thing happened at Katomou.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	The villages need crossings to go over the tracks but CBG is turning a deaf ear.
		What is the government's strategy regarding bauxite? Why are too few alumina refineries and no aluminum plants being developed, even though processing brings added value to the country?

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	Recently CBG apparently set up conflict management committees in the villages (too little information but the initiative is pointed out as being a positive step).
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	The CBG mining convention should be revised quickly in order to bring it in line with today's Mining Code.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	CBG promised to build a refinery in the Sangarédi area but never did. Bauxite is not directly processed in Guinea; all of it is shipped abroad.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	According to Bappa Sargent residents, expatriates should be put in charge of CBG. When whites managed the company, there were no problems. J.P. Maurice was the best mine director (in the 1980s). It is Africanization of the company in the opening decade of 2000 that created the problems by putting an end to aid and material support, thus moral support.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	CBG managers fill their bellies on the back of the workers.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	Though village residents expect a lot of CBG, especially local jobs and water, the village is mistrustful due to broken promises in the past, such as the construction of a level crossing at Korira, which CBG promised but never delivered.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	When movements against CBG interests occur, the security team informs them if reinforcements are needed.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	It's war between the companies. Villages outside the GAC zone ask to go and work there but that is not possible. There is the GAC concession and the CBG concession. People living in one concession cannot apply for work with the company in the neighboring concession. Dian Dian residents did not want workers coming from elsewhere. That is a source of social tension.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	The CBG project dates back to a time when environmental and social impact assessments did not exist. Practises must change to be in line with the law.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	CBG tends to hide behind its (outdated) basic agreement, saying that it is not required to do anything that is not in the agreement.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	Elected officials have begun to receive training on the new Mining Code and are now more informed about the rights and duties of companies. CBG must comply with Guinean law.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	The mining companies aren't transparent and count on corrupt public sector executives to silence the little guys.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	CBG must comply with international standards in the event communities are relocated and people evicted from their land.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	Mismanagement of the Project by CBG is a factor in the discrediting of local authorities. The public thinks that we are accomplices in fund diversion schemes. The uprisings are against the authorities but that is missing the mark.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	CBG governance is not democratic. Mine Director Bachir Diallo gives orders and imposes his measures. Bashir acts for foreigners and his family. That is considered insolent by the public and particularly by young people. Young people are asked to remain silent.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	A cultural center project was rejected by CBG since the center would have used a now empty building once used by CBG. Culture ministry approvals had been obtained to open the center. The purpose of the center was to provide youths with a leisure site, and get them off the street and away from such vices as drugs and alcohol (no alcohol was to be authorized there).
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	CBG governance methods are a source of conflict. Young people are going to revolt.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	CBG is considered double-faced since it did not build an alumina refinery.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	Like all mining companies, CBG pays taxes to the government but that doesn't result in any concrete projects in the village. If compensation has been paid, the village has never seen it.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	CBG must consider the people impacted by the Project when hiring workers since they are the ones who are losing their land; if village residents lose their land due to mining without youths being given work in exchange, the families impacted will no longer be able to live since both old and young will no longer have a source of income. Loss of land must thus be replaced by jobs for local youths who in turn can support their parents (the old) who no longer have any fields through the fault of CBG.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	
		Two now retired CBG workers attending the meeting, presently members of the district office, denounced the company's attitude toward them. The retirees were unhappy because they had not been compensated by CBG following work accidents.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	
		The village has had no benefits from CBG to date.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	
		When the CBG project began, the company's presence brought many positive impacts for the communities; now the problems are piling up.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	
		At CBG, if you don't have a network of well-placed acquaintances you can't get a job in the company. You have to pay GNF 15 million (about US\$2,000) to get on the company's payroll. This amount is not official but it is a system based on connivance and not on competence.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	
		Workers who die at CBG are said to have quit. Their widows receive a tiny pension.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	
		CBG must restore the original price for the "six reasons" granted to non-CBG workers. The increase is unacceptable.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	
		CBG pays its workers very poorly. Many managers quit to go and join other mining companies where they sometimes earn five times more.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	
		From now on, CBG is going to have to indemnify us, compensate us or relocate us. The old practises are now part of the past.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	
		CBG must watch the behavior of its subcontractors. Abuse is rampant.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	
		CBG must pay people quickly. Sometimes work on the site ends and you have to wait 2 or 3 months to get paid.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	
		CBG has always supported public sector employees through foodstuffs costing a token price but the outgoing general manager recently revised the price upward to more the GNF 700,000 per ration.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	
		The increase would be a way to discourage public service workers regarding CBG rations in order to be able to get rid of public sector employees at long last.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	
		Company management follows a tribal governance pattern.
Governance and social fabric	CBG governance	
		CBG must adopt democratic governance, something that is not presently the case.
Governance and social fabric	Governance and social fabric	
		How can households stick together without sources of income?
Governance and social fabric	Local governance	
		Under the law (and CBG regulations), no train can obstruct public level crossings and the authorities should lodge a complaint. The sub-prefect asks that local authorities be better informed and trained in legislative texts in order to be able to apply the law properly.
Governance and social fabric	Local governance	
		What is the government's strategy regarding bauxite? Why are too few alumina refineries and no aluminum plants being developed, even though processing brings added value to the country?
Governance and social fabric	Local governance	
		Residents know that requests regarding basic infrastructure (electricity, water, schools, etc.) are a government matter but they take advantage of INSUCO's presence to express all of their grievances since the government never communicates with them.
Governance and social fabric	Local governance	
		Bauxite is not directly processed in Guinea; all of it is shipped abroad.
Governance and social fabric	Local governance	
		When movements against CBG interests occur, the security team informs them if reinforcements are needed.
Governance and social fabric	Local governance	
		The government is at the root of the sharing of concessions between CBG and GAC.
Governance and social fabric	Local governance	
		The Conakry government signs bad contracts with the mining companies (CBG and Russal).
Governance and social fabric	Local governance	
		Faced with this attitude by the director, and by sub-prefecture, commune and Kamsar education authorities, they made their discontentment known to CBG.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Governance and social fabric	Local governance	
Governance and social fabric	Local governance	According to the Kamsar Cité district president, CBG annually gives GNF 200 million in business tax to communities where it operates: Boké, Kamsar, Kolaboui, Sangarédi and Bintimodia. This amount is too little. Times have changed. It must be increased substantially.
Governance and social fabric	Local governance	The sub-prefecture benefits from the government's largess but not the public.
Governance and social fabric	Local governance	he sub-prefect and mayor have no power over CBG to have the villages' interests hold sway. "They are in bed together".
Governance and social fabric	Local governance	ommune and sub-prefecture authorities are not our representatives, they deceive us. Those authorities are on the CBG payroll. When there is a conflict, the villages are convened in Sangarédi and there is no benefit for us.
Governance and social fabric	Local governance	The rural development commune should be the intermediary between the public and CBG. However, it is not neutral but has a bias for CBG.
Governance and social fabric	Local governance	here is an imbalance of power between village residents and CBG. What's more, the authorities are not an intermediary that the public can count upon. The authorities acknowledge the grievances of village residents without doing anything afterwards in order to avoid slowing down CBG's production.
Governance and social fabric	Local governance	Nothing must be given to the central authorities since they keep two-thirds for themselves, even when they have instructions. An intermediary must be avoided; otherwise, the compensation never arrives. For instance, FIDA gave money for building a health center in Petou Bowé but Sangarédi authorities tried to divert the funds to build a hospital in another location. FIDA finally managed to have the center built in the original village but not everything was completed (e.g., the lab is not equipped) since part of the money was still diverted.
Governance and social fabric	Local governance	The authorities (rural development commune and sub-prefecture) have done nothing for the villages impacted by CBG.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Governance and social fabric	Local governance	
Governance and social fabric	Local governance	A committee is in the process of forming, comprised of 20 villages in the Sangarédi area. That committee, called "Union Bowé", started to form in 2012 but only became active in 2014. A general meeting will be held on April 12. The Chair, whose name is Touré, comes from Boulléré.
Cumulative impacts	Other	The sub-prefecture is lacking the means need to carry out its mandate properly (no operating fund or vehicle).
Cumulative impacts	Other	There are many projects in the region. This has a negative impact on water resources, especially in the Boké region.
Cumulative impacts	Other	There are too many problems with mining companies. A number of projects are in the planning phase, which leads to major cumulative impacts.
Cumulative impacts	Other	Kamsar is an economic hub and many projects are planned: Kabata, GAC, Kankounou (fertilizer plant occupying 6,000 hectares) and a Franco-Nigerian cement works (which approached ANAM and CBG for docks).
Cumulative impacts	Other	Other Infrastructure
Cumulative impacts	Other	In the event of a fatal train accident, CBG covers the cost of burying the deceased. CBG should consider compensating the family. Request that an overpass be built to avoid accidents.
Cumulative impacts	Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build an overpass for the railroad crossing.
Cumulative impacts	Other	fishermen are asking for motorized dugouts and nets for fishing on the Rio Nuñez.
Cumulative impacts	Other	The village has no school, no health center and the mosque is built of baked clay and not of stone. Request for a youth center.
Cumulative impacts	Other	If the impacts cannot be eliminated, the village wants compensation (e.g., a health center, school, stone mosque, electricity, drilled water wells and upgraded access road).

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Cumulative impacts	Other	<p>The villages lack drinking water and good roads. Dakoumourou in particular lacks an access road since it is located between the train tracks and Tinguilinta River.</p> <p>The villages also have expectations of CBG through its Extension Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drinking water through drilled wells - Many more schools, particularly at Dakoumourou - Health posts or centers - More mosques - A playground for children - A cultural center - A market - Electric power
Cumulative impacts	Other	Kanfarandé should benefit from a real fishing port, a key factor in the regional economy.
Cumulative impacts	Other	There is no library in Sangarédi.
Cumulative impacts	Other	The dust is corrosive. It affects the plantations and rusts roofs.
Cumulative impacts	Other	Request for a market, health center, electric power and drilled water wells.
Cumulative impacts	Other	CBG must negotiate directly with the people, not through the government. CBG should take as an example GAC (Touldé, Petoun Djiga), which provided a school, mosque, health center, housing and water wells.
Cumulative impacts	Other	- A market
Cumulative impacts	Other	Waves from the ore carriers reach the shore and the fishing camps located farther south.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Cumulative impacts	Other	
Cumulative impacts	Other	The only facilities now in Madina Borbof is a school and a mosque. Madina Borbof residents ask that CBG build new schools.
Cumulative impacts	Other	People living in the ports of Néné and Fory are to be evicted on February 28, 2014 since the district president believes that the port is just a fishing area and not a residential area. He also and especially evoked the disorderly occupation of the area called "Camp Ballante", located at the entrance to Port Néné behind the CBG plateau district. He says that this area has been populated by the Balanta people from Guinea-Bissau since 1973.
Cumulative impacts	Other	A health center and a new mosque are requested.
Cumulative impacts	GAC	Infrastructure and basic services (water, school, mosque, drilled wells and health center) have been requested of CBG as compensation. CBG promised to remake it but never did anything.
Cumulative impacts	GAC	GAC proposes to build a school with 24 classrooms but there may be too few teachers and thus classes with more than 100 pupils.
Cumulative impacts	GAC	GAC is a mining company that has understood that the communities must be helped to live without the mine. It funds stores, training and oil processing.
Cumulative impacts	GAC	There is a knowledge of bauxite-related projects in the region: GAC, Dian Dian and CBG.
Cumulative impacts	GAC	Retirees are aware that GAC wants to move in nearby.
Cumulative impacts	GAC	CBG must negotiate directly with the people, not through the government. CBG should take as an example GAC (Touldé, Petoun Djiga), which provided a school, mosque, health center, housing and water wells.
Cumulative impacts	GAC	GAC activities are troubling people. If mining company activities shut the flow of water at the mouth, waves will be all the stronger.
		GAC also came to conduct consultations.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Cumulative impacts	GAC	
Cumulative impacts	GAC	Kamsar is an economic hub and many projects are planned: Kabata, GAC, Kankounou (fertilizer plant occupying 6,000 hectares) and a Franco-Nigerian cement works (which approached ANAM and CBG for docks).
Cumulative impacts	GAC	The projects are known by their name. People have heard about the projects, especially about the GAC project. The location and details about the projects are not known.
		<p>Applauded on a number of occasions, GAC has invested considerably in Boulléré and enjoys an excellent image. When it came, it gave GNF 1 billion to each of the 21 villages in its concession.</p> <p>Among its achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41 wells drilled in the south of Boulléré • 4 health centers • 4 technical training centers (for veterinary assistants, beekeepers, carpenters, etc.) • 6 schools • A literacy program <p>These facilities are functioning well and have made it possible to train:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 women in fabric dying • 40 women in soap-making • 20 people as blacksmiths • 80 people in beekeeping • 8 people as bakers <p>Other people were sent to training centers in Boké to learn carpentry, metalworking, etc.</p> <p>Trainees are combined in groups (22 groups in all) and can practise their occupation independently. Certain have been equipped and funded by GAC to exercise their trade.</p>

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Cumulative impacts	GAC	
Cumulative impacts	GAC	GAC is not yet mining but when it begins to mine, young people will already have a job and will not depend on mine operations, even if agricultural land shrinks in area.
Cumulative impacts	GAC	Guéguéré is not on the GAC concession and thus does not benefit from any of the projects implemented by GAC. The three native Guéguéré individuals hired by GAC were fired since they did not come from a village in the GAC concession.
Cumulative impacts	GAC	Guéguéré residents are ashamed to belong to the CBG concession when compared to Boulléré residents on the GAC concession.
Cumulative impacts	GAC	GAC considers women: the company organized training for Boulléré women and provided material for women's groups, giving GNF 114 million to each. CBG should also support women's groups (soap makers, peanut shellers, fishmongers, dyers, oil producers, etc.).
Cumulative impacts	GAC	GAC mining company has built schools, paid for training and supplied material. CBG has done nothing.
Cumulative impacts	GAC	CAG is cited as an example in order that CBG improves its community relations practises.
Cumulative impacts	GAC	CBG is the most ungrateful company in Guinea; whereas, GAC compensates communities very well.
Cumulative impacts	GAC	All villages have been compensated by GAC. For instance, they have training programs and a graduation ceremony was held in Tingelinta for young graduates trained in Boké.
Cumulative impacts	GAC	Touldé and Petoundiga are examples of two villages that have been relocated.
Cumulative impacts	GAC	GAC counted all the trees, remade identical plantations in the receiving village and paid the former owners so that they could maintain the plantation. GAC is thus conducting true follow-up until the time that the plantation is profitable.
		When GAC came to the region, it implemented a true resettlement and compensation action plan; a number of villages were relocated and they were fully compensated for the losses suffered. From now on, people expect CBG to do the same thing.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Cumulative impacts	Kabata	
Cumulative impacts	Russal – Dian Dian	Kamsar is an economic hub and many projects are planned: Kabata, GAC, Kankounou (fertilizer plant occupying 6,000 hectares) and a Franco-Nigerian cement works (which approached ANAM and CBG for docks).
Cumulative impacts	Russal – Dian Dian	There is a knowledge of bauxite-related projects in the region: GAC, Dian Dian and CBG.
Cumulative impacts	Russal – Dian Dian	The Chinese company, GAC, COBAD (Dian Dian) and CBG all operate in the same prefecture. If all of these projects go into production, all the land will be requisitioned by the mines. They are going to gore the savanna. People who live from agriculture, fishing and livestock raising will be sacrificed. Comprehensive solutions must be quickly thought up.
Cumulative impacts	Sedem Chine	CBG and Rusal activities in the region contribute to runoff and bauxite spillage into the environment. CBG and Rusal should join together to manage the environmental impacts of both projects on the Parawi plateaus.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Improvement of infrastructure	The Chinese company, GAC, COBAD (Dian Dian) and CBG all operate in the same prefecture. If all of these projects go into production, all the land will be requisitioned by the mines. They are going to gore the savanna. People who live from agriculture, fishing and livestock raising will be sacrificed. Comprehensive solutions must be quickly thought up.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Improvement of infrastructure	CBG is responsible for putting such infrastructure in place. That means not only building things but also making them work. CBG built a school and a health center in the Boundou Wandé district but they are not equipped.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Improvement of infrastructure	The cultural center was built by J.P. Maurice, the former mine director, inaugurated in 1984 and closed in 2001.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Improvement of infrastructure	Infrastructure will become insufficient if news of the CBG Expansion Project leads to a wave of migration.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Improvement of infrastructure	They expect that CBG improve the road, specifically by paving it to avoid dust.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Improvement of infrastructure	<p>- Wishes that the project leads to people coming to the district in the hope that the increase in population will be accompanied by improved infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Drilling or pump for water o Health center (the sick must now be taken to Kamsar) o Houses in poor condition (missing the roof or missing doors) o School (secondary) o Youth center o Mosque and church
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Improvement of infrastructure	CECI has already made certain infrastructure improvements possible, like rehabilitating a drilled well and creating a health center.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Improvement of infrastructure	The road to Hamdallaye, the only one leading to the highway, has never been rebuilt though it plays a key role in the village economy (only road to bring farm produce to market).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem of drinking water
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	Revolts are driven by the absence of direct benefits, lack of infrastructure and shortage of resources (e.g., water shortage at Corrérah with excessive CBG pumping).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply – The pipes supplying Kamsar pass through Kolaboui, which no longer has water for the past six months. Residents must travel 15 km to Sangolo to get water.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	The government and CBG should team up to supply water and electricity to all project area communities, even if residents must pay a social rate for electric power.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	The town of Fria is an example that makes one realize that the objective is to enable communities to be independent of mining companies. Public utilities (EDG and SEG) must be relied upon for water and electricity.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	Going to get water is very tiring; the nearest pumping station is located in Batafong. It is difficult to run with a load of wood on your head.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	Tanéne and Madina Kebegna residents demand water, electricity, a cultural center, a middle school and a hospital. In the rainy season, they must take their sick in dugouts to Boké. The nearest pumping station is in Batafong.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the village, there is only one water well and it is found on one side of the train tracks.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	In the village, there is only one water well and it is found on one side of the train tracks. Request to drill a new well or install a buried pipe leading to a fountain to supply the part of the village on the other side of the tracks.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	Village residents consider that CBG should come and help them drill for water and that it is CBG's responsibility to supply the village with drinking water. The village requests a motor to pump water to be used for watering market crops.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	<p>f the impacts cannot be eliminated, the village wants compensation (e.g., a health center, school, stone mosque, electricity, drilled water wells and upgraded access road).</p> <p>The village expects CBG to do a great deal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supply water, the insufficient supply of drinking water that the village now has is thanks to residents. - Construct a youth center - Construct roads, the government recently paved 15 km of roadway in Boké, but none in Korira.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a shortage of drinking water in the villages.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	<p>The villages lack drinking water and good roads. Dakoumourou in particular lacks an access road since it is located between the train tracks and Tinguilinta River.</p> <p>The villages also have expectations of CBG through its Extension Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drinking water through drilled wells - Many more schools, particularly at Dakoumourou - Health posts or centers - More mosques - A playground for children - A cultural center - A market - Electric power
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	<p>It is crucial that there be benefits for the community with the Extension Project, but also generally. These benefits are: drilling of water wells, aid to farm groups and collective farming, and the building of schools.</p>
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	<p>During the dry season, there is no water. Wells must be drilled.</p>
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	<p>The more the population grows, the more it needs public services. This is so in Sangarédi. Major investments must be planned (schools, hospital, water and electricity).</p>

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	Basic services like water and electricity are widely available in the Cité but not in other neighborhoods. In Ivory Coast, mining companies give water and electricity, sometimes to 15 villages around their mine. That must also change in Guinea, which pales in comparison.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	It should be the Guinean government that supplies water and electricity, with tax money. But in the project area, CBG should be the service supplier with the tax money given to national and local authorities. A form of public-private partnership (public service contract) must be considered.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	SNAPE is not active in the zone because it works on the principle that CBG manages all public water supply matters. That is a mistake. Government services must be available in all of the regions, even if in the form of partnerships.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	No benefits from CBG, particularly no drinking water supply, no electricity and no roads.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	Just one drinking water well, one or two kilometers away, serves the entire district. Other wells supply water to cook, clean clothes, etc. Well water pressure is low.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	Request for a market, health center, electric power and drilled water wells.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	CBG must negotiate directly with the people, not through the government. CBG should take as an example GAC (Touldé, Petoun Djiga), which provided a school, mosque, health center, housing and water wells.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	- Water supply
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	- Electric power
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	Request for water supply and electric power
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	People would be more inclined to move if water and electricity are provided.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide water and electricity services (CBG)
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	The entire population is concentrated in Kamsar Cité since it is the only neighborhood that enjoys electricity and water.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	- Water points must be constructed in all neighborhoods.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	The development of basic infrastructure (particularly for water and electricity) could serve as compensation if CBG takes the land.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	It is the duty of the rural commune or government to develop basic infrastructure (water, health and electricity) but to the extent that CBG takes their land, it is legitimate that CGB take charge of that and it serves as compensation.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	The district of Thiankounaye is very marginalized by CBG in terms of drinking water supply, electric power and road construction.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	Thiankounaye needs to have wells drilled since the ponds are practically no longer usable and existing wells are insufficient.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	According to the women's representative, the elderly are absolutely right: there are real difficulties in the village with respect to water, electric power and roads. That is why she is even asking CBG to protect the area's remaining watercourses.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	Water was once abundant in the Hamdallaye area. Since mining of the N'Dangara plateau began, the supply (drinking water and water for livestock, gardens and crops) has generally become lower.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	CBG should provide the village with basic infrastructure: water, health center, road and youth training center. These needs are urgent and should be met quickly until a long-term solution is found.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	CBG should provide water and electricity to all Sangarédi neighborhoods and a steady supply of it.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	A number of the town's neighborhoods spent months with neither electricity nor water.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	Most retirees live in the belt outside the city of Sangarédi, where services (water and electricity) are the poorest.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	The water and electricity supply in Kamsar is too unsteady.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	In collaboration with CBG, the government must absolutely find a way to provide residents with a permanent supply of water and electricity.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	Our development priorities are health (access to care), water, electricity, roads and jobs.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	The water and electricity supply in Kamsar is too unsteady. In collaboration with CBG, the government must absolutely find a way to permanently provide residents with these services.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	There is no guarantee in Kamsar that water will be available. Water is supplied until morning but the supply is unsteady or inexistent afterwards. Its a real problem in the city.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	The village economy depends upon eight water wells, which must be conserved. Some of them dry up in the dry season but they are all essential for the village.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	The government drilled a well for the village but it hasn't been working for five years. Water is difficult to find. Holes are drilled with no success.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	village residents ask that CBG supply water directly because water was available in the former village (two CBG wells that residents could also use and the Cogon River). Thus it is now CBG's duty to provide water. There is a CBG water tank near the village and N'Danta Foyné asks to be connected.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	Request for water wells and a road giving direct access to Sangarédi.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	Relocation of the village in 1986 was organized with CBG before witnesses (a Bappa Sargent elder and CBG managers); GNF 1,792,000 was paid and CBG promised that they would be provided with everything (water, school, access roads, etc.). The CBG's promises were not kept.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	wo wells were drilled for the village. The first no longer works because it was not maintained. The other is plugged with mud and water from it smells like rotten eggs. Mud from CBG operations has polluted available sources of surface water in the lowlands where the village is located. The village uses six wells dug by village residents.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	he village has a drilled well built by CBG in 2008 and working.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	The railroad was built over the village well but no compensation given. Parawol Malassi residents have built other wells, but more rudimentary than drilled ones.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	The village has infrastructure (school and well) but not the best. When CBG came, Sangarédi had nothing and it was CBG that installed everything. It should be able to do that as well for the villages impacted.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	Those displaced must be relocated in areas where school, health, worship and sports facilities exist.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	People are asking for drilled water wells for the villages and better access roads.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	A health center and a new mosque are requested.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	People are asking for drilled water wells for the villages and better access roads.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	A well was drilled in Dian Dian and is the only one for drinking water. There are many wells in the village but just one that doesn't run dry.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	Infrastructure and basic services (water, school, mosque, drilled wells and health center) have been requested of CBG as compensation. CBG promised to remake it but never did anything.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	The village has two springs, one of which never runs dry, and a government-drilled well that has not been working for a number of years. Residents must sometimes dig deep to get water.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Water	Those from the village who live in Sangarédi city do not have electric power and water.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	The population is too concentrated in the “Cité”. Water and electricity must be given to other districts to help spread the population out across the city.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	A nearby health post and school are lacking. These are to be built in the future under the CBG Extension Project.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	A new school should be built so pupils do not have to cross the train tracks.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	There are too few schools and health centers in Kolaboui.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	A middle school should be built closer to Taytotte so children do not have to walk along the train tracks between Taytotte and Tanéné.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	The village has no school, no health center and the mosque is built of baked clay and not of stone. Request for a youth center.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	f the impacts cannot be eliminated, the village wants compensation (e.g., a health center, school, stone mosque, electricity, drilled water wells and upgraded access road).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	Building a vocational school and/or university in Sangarédi would avoid forcing youths to leave their family to study.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	<p>The villages lack drinking water and good roads. Dakoumourou in particular lacks an access road since it is located between the train tracks and Tinguilinta River.</p> <p>The villages also have expectations of CBG through its Extension Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drinking water through drilled wells - Many more schools, particularly at Dakoumourou - Health posts or centers - More mosques - A playground for children - A cultural center - A market - Electric power
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	<p>It is crucial that there be benefits for the community with the Extension Project, but also generally. These benefits are: drilling of water wells, aid to farm groups and collective farming, and the building of schools.</p>
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	<p>The more the population grows, the more it needs public services. This is so in Sangarédi. Major investments must be planned (schools, hospital, water and electricity).</p>
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	<p>A private school in Kassongoni North. No school in Kassongoni South. Request to build a school.</p>
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	<p>If the number of trains increases, they will block the way making it hard for children to get to school.</p>
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	<p>CBG must negotiate directly with the people, not through the government. CBG should take as an example GAC (Touldé, Petoun Djiga), which provided a school, mosque, health center, housing and water wells.</p>
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	<p>Developing schools is not CBG's responsibility but CBG should pay taxes contributing to the local development plan, thus enabling the development of schools.</p>

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	CBG must pay taxes to the city of Kamsar. If its mission isn't to build schools or improve infrastructure, it must nevertheless contribute to local development through taxation.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A health center - A school
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	- There is no school in this area.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The massive arrival of people forced to move will lead to an influx to schools, which are already overcrowded.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	CBG should finance the building of schools, as it has done for the secondary schools in Filima, Hamdallaye, Kolaboui and other villages in the area.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	Village residents travel long distances over poorly maintained roads to reach services (secondary school and health center).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	The only facilities now in Madina Borbof is a school and a mosque. Madina Borbof residents ask that CBG build new schools.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	- CBG should provide economic support (rations and medical care) to public sector employees who ensure the education of those children.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	- CBG should ensure that children study under good conditions. There are now on average 120 pupils per class for one teacher.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	- Need for canteens in the schools.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	- In this web-based world, schools must be electrified and equipped with computer hardware. If not, the training given in Guinea will not help students and CBG will seek foreign workers.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	During exams, children are obliged to review material in the street under street lights.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	CBG has built three primary schools and two secondary schools in Kamsar. CBG has undertaken no new construction recently, instead financing building renovation and expansion. Filima secondary school, built by CBG in the 1990s, is the largest in the region.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	- Schools must be built and the public sector employees in charge of the schooling of CBG children must be better paid.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	Among all Kamsar public schools, two were built exclusively by CBG: Matar Mbo (secondary) and Kamsar Cité (primary). That is not enough.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	It also provides the same communities with GNF 900 million to 1 billion in the form of community projects. The funds are injected to build such community facilities as schools and health centers.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	The school in the district of Kamsar Centre is in an advanced state of disrepair.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	CBG has contributed to renovating just a small part; that's not support to local communities.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	BG built a school in Horn Afoul (2006) but it is not equipped.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	t has neither a school nor a health center.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	Relocation of the village in 1986 was organized with CBG before witnesses (a Bappa Sargent elder and CBG managers); GNF 1,792,000 was paid and CBG promised that they would be provided with everything (water, school, access roads, etc.). The CBG's promises were not kept.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	A health center and school were built by CBG six years ago but were never inaugurated.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	CBG has the key to the center and the school. The health center is closed.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	The village has opened one of the school's classrooms and has hired a teacher. The cost is GNF 15,000/month/pupil. Grades one to three are taught. The school has 46 pupils. The promise to build a mosque wasn't kept. Village residents want a functional school and health center.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	The village has infrastructure (school and well) but not the best. When CBG came, Sangarédi had nothing and it was CBG that installed everything. It should be able to do that as well for the villages impacted.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	Those displaced must be relocated in areas where school, health, worship and sports facilities exist.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	The school in Dian Dian was built by CBG with company funds. There are two classes in the school, grades 3 and 4. It is the same group that is advancing. There are no grade 1 and 2 pupils. The two teachers are state-paid.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	Infrastructure and basic services (water, school, mosque, drilled wells and health center) have been requested of CBG as compensation. CBG promised to remake it but never did anything.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	The village does not have a school.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	A small school could be built thanks to money contributed by residents.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Education/training	CBG should build a school, mosque and health center, and should refurbish the road.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	Revolts are driven by the absence of direct benefits, lack of infrastructure and shortage of resources (e.g., water shortage at Corrérah with excessive CBG pumping).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	CBG should take charge of basic infrastructure:
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrification of the town.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	The city of Sangarédi is electrified but the cities of Kamsar and Boké are cruelly lacking basic services (water and electricity).

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	The government and CBG should team up to supply water and electricity to all project area communities, even if residents must pay a social rate for electric power.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	The town of Fria is an example that makes one realize that the objective is to enable communities to be independent of mining companies. Public utilities must be relied upon for water and electricity (EDG and SEG).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	Tanéne and Madina Kebegna residents demand water, electricity, a cultural center, a middle school and a hospital. In the rainy season, they must take their sick in dugouts to Boké. The nearest pumping station is in Batafong.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	f the impacts cannot be eliminated, the village wants compensation (e.g., a health center, school, stone mosque, electricity, drilled water wells and upgraded access road).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	The district of Bappa Sargent lacks drilled wells and does not have electricity. CBG has 4 power shovels each consuming 6,000 V (a total of 24,000 V); the consumption of a single shovel would suffice to supply the entire district of Thiankounaye. Then Mine Director Yvon Watson said that a single shovel could supply the entire district of Thiankounaye with electricity but the shovels were never used for that purpose.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	Power is not available because CBG wants to save diesel.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	Though CBG has been here for 50 years, the village itself still does not enjoy electric power; the village is of no interest to the company.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	<p>The villages lack drinking water and good roads. Dakoumourou in particular lacks an access road since it is located between the train tracks and Tinguilinta River.</p> <p>The villages also have expectations of CBG through its Extension Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drinking water through drilled wells - Many more schools, particularly at Dakoumourou - Health posts or centers - More mosques - A playground for children - A cultural center - A market - Electric power
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	<p>The more the population grows, the more it needs public services. This is so in Sangarédi. Major investments must be planned (schools, hospital, water and electricity).</p>
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	<p>Basic services like water and electricity are widely available in the Cité but not in other neighborhoods. In Ivory Coast, mining companies give water and electricity, sometimes to 15 villages around their mine. That must also change in Guinea, which pales in comparison.</p>
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	<p>It should be the Guinean government that supplies water and electricity, with tax money. But in the project area, CBG should be the service supplier with the tax money given to national and local authorities. A form of public-private partnership (public service contract) must be considered.</p>
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	<p>People are prepared to pay a social rate in order to have electricity.</p>
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	<p>No benefits from CBG, particularly no drinking water supply, no electricity and no roads.</p>

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	Request for a market, health center, electric power and drilled water wells.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To date, CBG's presence is inflicted on the Kamsar population, which for lack of information associates all problems (e.g., insufficient electricity) with the company.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water supply - Electric power
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sarawa residents, in particular, will have to leave their land. They only remained there because electricity was available in Sarawa and they will arrive in a town with no electric power.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	Request for water supply and electric power
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	People would be more inclined to move if water and electricity are provided.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madina Borboff only has an electric power system thanks to the rudimentary facilities from the Kabata mining project. Electric power is extremely costly (for one month: GNF 20,000 for a light bulb and GNF 50,000 for an power outlet). Madina Borboff residents think that CBG alone is responsible for providing electricity services.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide water and electricity services (CBG)
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	Madina Borboff only has an electric power system thanks to the rudimentary Kabata facilities. Electric power is extremely costly (for one month: GNF 20,000 for a light bulb and GNF 50,000 for an power outlet).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	The entire population is concentrated in Kamsar Cité since it is the only neighborhood that enjoys electricity and water.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In this web-based world, schools must be electrified and equipped with computer hardware. If not, the training given in Guinea will not help students and CBG will seek foreign workers.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	- All Kamsar neighborhoods must be electrified (even if a social rate must be charged). Kamsar asks for the same treatment as Sangarédi.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	CBG must supply electric power to all neighborhoods, at least at night.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	The development of basic infrastructure (particularly for water and electricity) could serve as compensation if CBG takes the land.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	It is the duty of the rural commune or government to develop basic infrastructure (water, health and electricity) but to the extent that CBG takes their land, it is legitimate that CGB take charge of that and it serves as compensation.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	The district of Thiankounaye is very marginalized by CBG in terms of drinking water supply, electric power and road construction.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	The neighborhoods are very dark at night even though CBG power cables pass over Thiankounaye.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	CBG should provide water and electricity to all Sangarédi neighborhoods and a steady supply of it.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	A number of the town's neighborhoods spent months with neither electricity nor water.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	Most retirees live in the belt outside the city of Sangarédi, where services (water and electricity) are the poorest.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	In collaboration with CBG, the government must absolutely find a way to provide residents with a permanent supply of water and electricity.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	A social rate for electricity can be planned. Households are prepared to pay but the service must be regular and guaranteed.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	The water and electricity supply in Kamsar is too unsteady. In collaboration with CBG, the government must absolutely find a way to permanently provide residents with these services.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	A World Bank project supplied electricity for a fee to Kamsar households (prepaid credits). Five generators were installed in Filima, each consuming 150 L of gasoline per hour. This initiative should have made it possible to supply the districts of Kassandra, Filima, and Kamsar Centre up to the Habitat neighborhood. However, the company managing the program (SMS Kakandé) diverted the money even though CBG gave it fuel at a very good price. Riots resulted in a death and the manager resigned (2012). Residents were paying the credits but did not know the “official rate”, and the power supply was very unsteady.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	Sangarédi receives electric power at no charge. Why did the city of Kamsar have a user-fee service installed (prepaid credits with a meter but that did not work)?
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	The district of Kamsar Centre finally received electricity before the elections were held but will that last?
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	CBG could install an electric generator in the village and everyone then decide whether or not to subscribe.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	Those from the village who live in Sangarédi city do not have electric power and water.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	The population is too concentrated in the “Cité”. Water and electricity must be given to other districts to help spread the population out across the city.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	The central issue is electrification, which would make it possible to spread the population to outside the city, and would also help achieve social peace. For decades, all Kamsar riots have broken out due to the question of electrification.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	In mid-2013 the President of Guinea ordered CBG to supply electric power to Kamsar Centre. The district now has power every day from 7 p.m. to midnight. Residents are satisfied and many families are now moving to Kamsar Centre.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Electricity	Residents would be willing to pay for electricity at a social rate.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Revolts are driven by the absence of direct benefits, lack of infrastructure and shortage of resources (e.g., water shortage at Corrérah with excessive CBG pumping).

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	f the impacts cannot be eliminated, the village wants compensation (e.g., a health center, school, stone mosque, electricity, drilled water wells and upgraded access road).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	The district also lacks roads between the various areas. This problem is primordial.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	A bridge must be built over the Thiouracil to promote expansion of the town.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	The Korira bridge, also going to the Dabaya pit, was built by CBG but, very old and never refurbished, it was washed away by rain and the river. The missing bridge even led to the death of a pregnant woman who had to be rerouted to Boké to give birth to her child.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	<p>The village expects CBG to do a great deal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supply water, the insufficient supply of drinking water that the village now has is thanks to residents. - Construction of a youth center - Road construction, the government recently paved 15 km of roadway in Boké, but none in Korira.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	In the Dabaya area of Korira, CBG opened a granite quarry that made it possible to pave most Boké, Kamsar and Sangarédi roads, but not those in Korira. In addition, the quarry employees are not from Korira.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	The villages lack drinking water and good roads. Dakoumourou in particular lacks an access road since it is located between the train tracks and Tinguilinta River.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The access road to the town and to other villages is in bad condition.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	A level crossing and a railroad overpass (or even an underpass, if feasible) must be built between the two villages.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	<p>The villages lack drinking water and good roads. Dakoumourou in particular lacks an access road since it is located between the train tracks and Tinguilinta River.</p> <p>The villages also have expectations of CBG through its Extension Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drinking water through drilled wells - Many more schools, particularly at Dakoumourou - Health posts or centers - More mosques - A playground for children - A cultural center - A market - Electric power
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	<p>Rebuilding the Kafelè village road is very important since that would help make it easier to bring farm produce to Boké markets.</p> <p>It would also help evacuate the sick to Boké or Kamsar.</p>
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	<p>Increased rail traffic is also going to make access to health services very difficult since trains will block the way. Trains must sometimes make long halts on the tracks.</p>
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	<p>If the number of trains increases, they will block the way making it hard for children to get to school.</p>
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	<p>No benefits from CBG, particularly no drinking water supply, no electricity and no roads.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased rail traffic must be paired with a stronger public awareness program – a regular, long-term program is required to develop proper habits among the public.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	<p>Port Fory is the only passenger and cargo landing dock in the Kamsar area. The port is cruelly lacking facilities.</p>

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Renovation and expansion of the port, which has the only passenger landing lock in the area.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	The following infrastructure is requested: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modern landing dock - Warehouses
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Port Fory is the only passenger and cargo landing dock in the Kamsar area. The port is cruelly lacking facilities.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Fear of flooding in Port Fory with the new constructions and brisker boat traffic. If CBG dredges the mouth, where will the muck taken from the bottom be stored?
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	In Kindiadi, houses are less than 50 m from the train tracks near Bagata (a former market). People were relocated and compensated.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Vibrations from trains going down the tracks that may crack nearby houses. Subsequent request for compensation to local residents.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Bagata and Sahara residents live near the train tracks in violation of setback distances.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Request to specify and enforce setback distances in unbuilt areas along the railroad (from Kayengissa to Kolaboui and Sangarédi). Promote awareness to avoid any construction there.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Houses cracked by vibrations from passing trains (Filima, Kamsar Centre, etc.).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Request to promote awareness to avoid new installations near the tracks.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	- The road between the village and Kamsar is not maintained even though it is considered part of Kamsar.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	o This road is the only one to Kamsar and thus plays a major role in the village economy.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	The airport road is little used (essentially by CBG executives) although it is one of the best after the Conakry road.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Village residents travel long distances over poorly maintained roads to reach services (secondary school and health center).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Train traffic could become dangerous if it increases.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Noise pollution and dust generated by passing trains will increase with the number of trains.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	People living near the tracks (whose houses are cracking due to passing trains) would be ready to move if CBG ensures compensation (particularly a new house).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Madina Borbof residents do not agree on the number of trains that pass by daily but do agree on the negative effects of increased rail traffic: noise pollution, cracks in nearby houses and dust.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Level crossings and all train tracks must be made safer.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Overpasses or underpasses must be built if people are to continue traveling safely; otherwise, accidents will multiply in number.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	- Guarantee road rehabilitation in the city of Kamsar.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	If train traffic increases, it will block children going to school and returning home.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	The port is too small to accommodate all of the fishermen from Port Fory. Port Fory transport dugouts are also too big to find room in Port Néné.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port Néné needs a number of facilities and equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Means of conserving fish (e.g., a cold room) o New smokehouse o Hangar for fish trading (now done outdoors) o Not expected that CBG necessarily makes a donation. They are seeking a partnership where CBG provides financing for facilities that the fishermen could rent.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Port Néné infrastructure is inadequate for the level of activities.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	The channel is an obstacle for fishermen, who must cross it or sometimes go around it.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	The road to Hamdallaye, the only one leading to the highway, has never been rebuilt though it plays a key role in the village economy (only road to bring farm produce to market).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	The district of Thiankounaye is very marginalized by CBG in terms of drinking water supply, electric power and road construction.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	CBG should provide the village with basic infrastructure: water, health center, road and youth training center. These needs are urgent and should be met quickly until a long-term solution is found.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	The villages that will be isolated, or are so now, must be “set free” by new roads or must be relocated.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Our development priorities are health (access to care), water, electricity, roads and jobs.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	We propose erecting fences along the tracks in the area of the villages to protect our livestock, with level crossings to get across.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	When they build the railroad siding at KP 118, it will be in areas where we grow crops. We are going to lose our crops and our land.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Our roads have been destroyed by CBG.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	We are afraid of the train because of the noise. The noise is particularly troublesome at night, especially braking locomotives, and can wake us up.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	When we block their train they consider us; otherwise, we don't exist for them.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	The village presently has no other access road than the CBG mine road. Though private, it enables N'Danta Foyné residents, who otherwise can only reach their land on foot, to bring a vehicle to their land to carry off crops. If they go there in a vehicle, they can be arrested and must pay to be released. Since 2013, they can motorcycle there.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Request for water wells and a road giving direct access to Sangarédi.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Bachir had promised a road within three months but nothing was done.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	CBG could also hire people to build a road.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Relocation of the village in 1986 was organized with CBG before witnesses (a Bappa Sargent elder and CBG managers); GNF 1,792,000 was paid and CBG promised that they would be provided with everything (water, school, access roads, etc.). The CBG's promises were not kept.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Village residents complained to the authorities and CBG was supposed to build a new road. This has yet to be done.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	The railroad is right next to the village (5 m to the closest house) and causes considerable noise pollution (the meeting is interrupted for a few minutes when the train goes by).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	The train sometimes makes sparks that light fires on adjacent land. The places where prospecting has started are particularly prone to fires: machinery destroys the trees cover for prospecting and wild grasses grow back and then dry.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	CBG has not yet mined their land much but has already taken part to build the railroad (and prospecting has already begun).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Arrange the sides of tracks where houses are less than 5 m away.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	During a rail safety promotion meeting in 1994, CBG had recommended to village residents that future houses be built at least 50 m away from the tracks. The recommendation only applies to new houses, the first of which have since been built, some near the tracks.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Noise from the train produces vibrations that make cracks in houses.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	The railroad was built over the village well but no compensation given. Parawol Malassi residents have built other wells, but more rudimentary than drilled ones.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	People are asking for drilled water wells for the villages and better access roads.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	People are asking for drilled water wells for the villages and better access roads.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	The village road was destroyed by CBG in 2006 for its mines and Cogon Lengué residents had to rebuild it themselves.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Improving the road is a priority.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	CBG should build a school, mosque and health center, and should refurbish the road.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	Building a health center or refurbishing the road are necessary but will not feed the village.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	he setback distance along the railroad is 25 m to either side of the tracks.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Transportation infrastructure	CBG only maintains mine roads.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Infrastructure and services (availability)	CBG would have to make sure that every commune in the project area receives at least one new infrastructure per year.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Infrastructure and services (availability)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project will generate major displacements of people, which in turn will lead to other problems (housing, infrastructure, health and living environment).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Infrastructure and services (availability)	The people could rise up if the years to come bring no improvement to basic infrastructure (schools, health posts and centers, road rehabilitation, electrification and drinking water supply).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Infrastructure and services (availability)	The government is responsible for building basic infrastructure but responsibility for doing so in an emergency lies with CBG, that destroyed their land. Over the long term, it is a government responsibility. Unlike the government, CBG is well aware of the village's needs. CBG is in a better position than the government to determine the new site for the village since it is the one that is going to mine the land.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Infrastructure and services (availability)	The government should take charge of infrastructure.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	CBG has a project to build 600 homes.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	The dust is corrosive. It affects the plantations and rusts roofs.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	CBG must negotiate directly with the people, not through the government. CBG should take as an example GAC (Touldé, Petoun Djiga), which provided a school, mosque, health center, housing and water wells.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	Implementing the project will force certain people off their land and force them to adjust to new housing.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	In Kindiadi, houses are less than 50 m from the train tracks near Bagata (a former market). People were relocated and compensated.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	Vibrations from trains going down the tracks that may crack nearby houses. Subsequent request for compensation to local residents.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	Regarding the building of 600 houses in Kamsar, what will be done with the vacated houses once the workers are rehoused in their new homes?
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	Bagata and Sahara residents live near the train tracks in violation of setback distances.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	Under the project to build 600 houses, CBG intends to dismantle all non-CBG houses in Kamsar Cité and as far as Fort Néné (Bafong, Saroya, Kamba Lapda and Amacef). Information is lacking on the project to build 600 houses. Where will the people whose houses are destroyed be relocated? How far will a worker's house be from work? In the event that families having built houses ad hoc are evicted, "it will be war" between workers and former workers.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	Lack of information on the buildings to be constructed for CBG employees. Space for 160 has been found. Where will the others be located?
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	In Kayenguissa (Madina Borbof workers' town), CBG has organized a home rent-to-own program for workers. It also has a bus system for them. The house construction company is Kaliega Guinea.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	Houses cracked by vibrations from passing trains (Filima, Kamsar Centre, etc.).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	Request to promote awareness to avoid new installations near the tracks.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	Information is lacking on the project to build 600 houses. There are fears of being relocated.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	o There was loss of land and houses without any compensation.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	- Kaliega Guinea (company representative named "Carlos l'Espagnol") proposed a project to build 400 houses in the district.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	o They anticipate that compensation be "house for house" and "land for land", and not just monetary compensation.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	Madina Borbof residents do not agree on the number of trains that pass by daily but do agree on the negative effects of increased rail traffic: noise pollution, cracks in nearby houses and dust.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	- Where will the future workers' town be built?
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	- If the houses are demolished, a fair compensation system must be found and, above all, awareness must be promoted in advance, failing which riots may break out.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	If relocation occurs, the new land must allow a sustainable life for village residents (3 meals a day). CBG should take charge of meals and housing, and give money for the trees that it took from village residents.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	Presently CBG is having housing built for its employees. The contractors get labor from outside. Why do they do that since local tradesmen exist?
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	CBG built 161 rent-to-buy housing units in Kayenguissa for company workers and retirees wishing to reside in its houses. The purchase price of the building is GNF 9 to 10 million, payable monthly. The units have water and electricity but not 24 hours a day. The district president thinks that building CBG housing in the village is a good solution to avoid overcrowding the CBG workers' town.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	CBG is now building 600 houses (400 in Kamsar and 200 in Sangarédi), meaning that the population will rise and basic services, which are not guaranteed, are going to deteriorate further.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	By building new houses for their workers, CBG is going to make the cities of Kamsar and Sangarédi grow even bigger.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	About six months ago, houses were damaged during blasting.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	N'Danta Foyné fears that it will no longer find raw materials to build houses if CBG mines more land.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	Blasting has damaged and destroyed houses.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	Also, wood was cut to build and renovate houses and straw was gathered for thatching the roofs of houses.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	Compensation is set out in the Mining Code, which specifies a new house and all the infrastructure needed by the communities displaced, as well as money in payment for the trees.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	During a rail safety promotion meeting in 1994, CBG had recommended to village residents that future houses be built at least 50 m away from the tracks. The recommendation only applies to new houses, the first of which have since been built, some near the tracks.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	Noise from the train produces vibrations that make cracks in houses.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	Their houses must be decent and it must be possible for them to continue meeting their needs (income-generating activities).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	One pit is located about 4 km from the village. It has not been mined for a number of years. CBG recently came back to do stripping work. Blasting is affecting Dian Dian houses (e.g., the noise of sheet metal and cracks in walls).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	CBG must build permanent houses. If CBG damages houses due to blasting, it must replace them.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	There is a project to build 600 new houses for CBG workers in Sangarédi. Construction will be spread over three years (2013 to 2015) with 200 houses built per year. The 600 houses must be ready for 2016.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Housing	The mayor and sub-prefecture have found a site for constructing the future workers' town of 300 houses (districts of Kawass and Filima). The prefect has checked the option. The option was communicated to CBG, which never answered.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Leisure and culture	CBG should have rebuilt a youth playing field farther away from the tracks but nothing has been done.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Leisure and culture	If CBG does not rebuild the soccer field, Kolaboui residents will eventually block railroad construction work. Great anger.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Leisure and culture	Tanéne and Madina Kebegna residents demand water, electricity, a cultural center, a middle school and a hospital. In the rainy season, they must take their sick in dugouts to Boké. The nearest pumping station is in Batafong.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Leisure and culture	Request for local job creation for youths and for a youth center.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Leisure and culture	The village has no school, no health center and the mosque is built of baked clay and not of stone. Request for a youth center.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Leisure and culture	he soccer field is located too close to the tracks. The village thinks that it is up to CBG to move the soccer field or to build another field in a safe location.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Leisure and culture	The cultural center was built by J.P. Maurice, the former mine director, inaugurated in 1984 and closed in 2001.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Leisure and culture	The cultural center was closed in 2001 when CBG implemented the Alcoa Business System, which consists in eliminating everything that is not productive.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Leisure and culture	<p>The village expects CBG to do a great deal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supply water, the insufficient supply of drinking water that the village now has is thanks to residents. - Construction of a youth center - Road construction, the government recently paved 15 km of roadway in Boké, but none in Korira.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Leisure and culture	<p>The villages lack drinking water and good roads. Dakoumourou in particular lacks an access road since it is located between the train tracks and Tinguilinta River.</p> <p>The villages also have expectations of CBG through its Extension Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drinking water through drilled wells - Many more schools, particularly at Dakoumourou - Health posts or centers - More mosques - A playground for children - A cultural center - A market - Electric power
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Leisure and culture	<p>The basketball court and youth center are CBG promises to the community. A memo sets hours outside which there is no access to the basketball court. It was built between 1985 and 1987. The basketball court is the only leisure site for young people; there are no cultural activities besides sports in Sangarédi.</p>
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Leisure and culture	<p>It has now been three years since the cultural center was functional. It was built by CBG for its workers. The center is not used. CBG has the key and controls access to it. The center has great potential: vast yards, conference room, movie room, etc. Boubakar had already bought equipment (computers, tables, bicycles, gym gear, etc.), which is in storage since the cultural center cannot be used.</p>
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Leisure and culture	<p>CBG should provide the village with basic infrastructure: water, health center, road and youth training center. These needs are urgent and should be met quickly until a long-term solution is found.</p>
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Leisure and culture	<p>Sangarédi does not even enjoy a library. Initiatives were taken but nobody at CBG supports them.</p>

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Leisure and culture	Ever since the “white Belgian” (Jean-Pierre Moritz) left CBG, the company has lost its soul. He made it possible to build the cultural center, the stadium, etc. Local communities have no liking for the current mine director.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Leisure and culture	It also provides the same communities with GNF 900 million to 1 billion in the form of community projects. The funds are injected to build such community facilities as schools and health centers.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Leisure and culture	Those displaced must be relocated in areas where school, health, worship and sports facilities exist.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Leisure and culture	The cultural center and stadium presently aren’t closed. These facilities were built by CBG for its workers but are open to everyone. However, CBG does control access to them.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Leisure and culture	The youth officer at the sub-prefecture must make a request to CBG in order to organize an event at the cultural center. The center accepts or refuses and can set conditions for holding an event, like no events for children after 8 p.m. There have been cases of abuse, like demanding an entrance fee, something contrary to the not-for-profit nature of a cultural center.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Leisure and culture	CBG also requires that the gendarmerie be on site for security. Last month, a man was a victim of vandalism at the center.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	A nearby health post and school are lacking. These are to be built in the future under the CBG Extension Project.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	Revolts are driven by the absence of direct benefits, lack of infrastructure and shortage of resources (e.g., water shortage at Corrérah with excessive CBG pumping).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	There are too few schools and health centers in Kolaboui.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	Tanéne and Madina Kebegna residents demand water, electricity, a cultural center, a middle school and a hospital. In the rainy season, they must take their sick in dugouts to Boké. The nearest pumping station is in Batafong.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	f the impacts cannot be eliminated, the village wants compensation (e.g., a health center, school, stone mosque, electricity, drilled water wells and upgraded access road).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	CBG retirees can no longer benefit from the CBG hospital, which is only open to managers, not workers and retirees.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	Source of information: CBG
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	The Extension Project should make it possible to build new health centers.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	The more the population grows, the more it needs public services. This is so in Sangarédi. Major investments must be planned (schools, hospital, water and electricity).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	A health post must be built in the district.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	There is no health center in Kassongoni. Request for a health post.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	Request for a market, health center, electric power and drilled water wells.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	CBG must negotiate directly with the people, not through the government. CBG should take as an example GAC (Touldé, Petoun Djiga), which provided a school, mosque, health center, housing and water wells.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	- A health center
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	- A school
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	People insist that the port occasionally accommodate the sick or injured arriving there with no health post or center to take care of them.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already insufficient facilities will be under greater pressure, particularly the hospitals, which are too few and too poorly equipped.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	Village residents travel long distances over poorly maintained roads to reach services (secondary school and health center).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	- CBG should provide economic support (rations and medical care) to public sector employees who ensure the education of those children.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	Port Néné only has an unequipped infirmary, which is neither stocked with medication nor staffed. CBG should help equip the infirmary, even if fishermen have to pay for the care provided.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	When Port Néné is hit by the influx of fishermen from Port Fory, infrastructure needs will grow (particularly for sanitation facilities).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The port hospital is not equipped: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No beds o No medication o No equipment o It would be a plus if the Project could help provide service at the hospital o Though it is not CBG's role to provide medical services, it could invest in the hospital by equipping it. It is not a matter of offering free service, insofar as fish-smoking women are ready to contribute financially to consultations.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	It is the duty of the rural commune or government to develop basic infrastructure (water, health and electricity) but to the extent that CBG takes their land, it is legitimate that CGB take charge of that and it serves as compensation.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	CBG should provide the village with basic infrastructure: water, health center, road and youth training center. These needs are urgent and should be met quickly until a long-term solution is found.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	It also provides the same communities with GNF 900 million to 1 billion in the form of community projects. The funds are injected to build such community facilities as schools and health centers.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	The care provided by the CBG hospital is very expensive and not good.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	Our development priorities are health (access to care), water, electricity, roads and jobs.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	Even members of families whose ancestral land CBG has taken cannot receive medical care unless they pay the GNF 1.3 million (US\$185) fee for admission to the CBG hospital. It's shameful.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	t has neither a school nor a health center.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	A health center and school were built by CBG six years ago but were never inaugurated.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	CBG has the key to the center and the school. The health center is closed.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	The health center has neither sufficient consumables nor equipment to measure patients' plasma viral load in order to monitor the disease's evolution and to spot cases of resistance to ARV drugs.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	Those displaced must be relocated in areas where school, health, worship and sports facilities exist.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	CBG doctors must be trained on the problem of HIV/AIDS so that they can promote awareness and better treat people.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	Social workers must be hired to properly monitor the sick taking ARV drugs.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	Information and awareness campaigns must be conducted targeting rural communities, women and sex workers.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	At the health center, three doctors (one pediatrician and two GPs), a biologist (himself) and two lab technicians are trained in taking care of people living with HIV/AIDS. Formerly, afflicted patients were referred to Conakry. Ten counsellors have been trained to promote voluntary testing. However, the counsellors do not really ensure follow-up. They claim that they have no financial incentive to continue promoting testing. CBG doctors lack training. Mr. Barry indicates that the gynaecologist is untrained. Evolution of the disease and antiretroviral (ARV) treatments mean that constant training of medical staff is required.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	Every year, a symposium is organized in Burning Fas to talk about the latest progress. He was able to attend and wishes that the other doctors could also do so.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	In 2013, CBG acquired about 3,000 self-test kits to promote awareness among workers. The test is thus done by the worker with the kit, which includes a test strip, blood lancet and reactive solution. Workers must then bring in their test strips so that the doctor can control and interpret results. If the results are positive, a second test is run to determine the individual's CD4 count. This new voluntary test method was well received by CBG workers since it maintains the confidentiality of the individual who self-tests. Individuals are infected by HIV type 1, the most virulent. Since 1991, the center only has a single expatriate patient having contracted type 2 and living normally with ARV drugs.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	Regarding ARV drugs, the treatment is available at the health center. The active list includes about 70 individuals taking ARV drugs, of which 40 are "lost to follow-up", meaning that they do not come to follow their treatment.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	With the Extension Project, the Sangarédi health center plans to hire two doctors and one nurse more to meet needs.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	A health center and a new mosque are requested.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	A health center and a new mosque are requested.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	Infrastructure and basic services (water, school, mosque, drilled wells and health center) have been requested of CBG as compensation. CBG promised to remake it but never did anything.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	The CBG hospital in Sangarédi is not open to the community.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	In the event of a health problem (notably during child birth), Kourawel residents must pay CBG dearly to have medical assistance.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	Available health services in Kourawel are inexistent: a health center under construction for 20 years has never been completed for lack of funds. During child birth, it is thus necessary to pay GNF 30,000 for the doctor's motorcycle.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	CBG should build a school, mosque and health center, and should refurbish the road.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	If CBG opens a health center without creating jobs, people will not have the means to make use of the services.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	Building a health center or refurbishing the road are necessary but will not feed the village.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health	There is a health center (dispensary) in the workers' town for all workers and their next of kin (wives and children). Care is available free of charge for workers and their next of kin. The center is open to everyone but others must pay.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health services	Increased rail traffic is also going to make access to health services very difficult since trains will block the way. Trains must sometimes make long halts on the tracks.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health services	Numerous passing trains may isolate the district and make it difficult to reach health services, which are all located on the other side of the tracks.
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health services	The district is isolated when trains are stopped. They can remain halted for 15 to 20 minutes. It is then impossible to leave the district in a vehicle. There are fears for children and in emergencies (e.g., pregnant women who must give birth).
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health services	People insist that the port occasionally accommodate the sick or injured arriving there with no health post or center to take care of them.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Infrastructure and services (availability)	Health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The port hospital is not equipped: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No beds o No medication o No equipment o It would be a plus if the Project could help provide service at the hospital o Though it is not the CBG's role to provide medical services, it could invest in the hospital by equipping it. It is not a matter of offering free service, insofar as fish-smoking women are ready to contribute financially to consultations.
Cultural heritage	Sacred sites	<p>There is just one cemetery in the district, which cannot be reached easily. Furthermore, runoff is damaging the cemetery and access road. No maintenance is performed at the cemetery.</p>
Cultural heritage Cultural heritage	Sacred sites Sacred sites	Soil (public health)
Cultural heritage	Sacred sites	<p>The land has been affected by CBG and there are no jobs; village residents are asking either to work at CBG or to farm their land.</p>
Project	Impact study	<p>The dust that builds up on the ground affects the animals that graze on the grass. Diesel oil and dust pollute the village environment.</p>
Project	Impact study	<p>The prefecture asks for public release of the impact study with management present.</p>
Project	Impact study	<p>The project area extends beyond the corridor selected for this impact study; a broader approach is necessary.</p>
Project	Impact study	<p>Elected officials and the entire population are awaiting release of impact study results. AMC has made per diem payments to participants when the rural development communes were called to meetings (GNF 300,000/day). CBG should do likewise.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mayor welcomes CBG's approach in conducting an EIS. That will make it possible for the people concerned by the Extension Project to express themselves.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Project	Impact study	
Project	Impact study	Sangarédi residents do not want to accept past practises. All districts are united in asserting that the impact studies must systematically cover all CBG activities.
Project	Impact study	It seems useless to talk about impacts, insofar as CBG has been here for 40 years and is already very familiar with the impacts of its activities on local communities. It is all a matter of the lack of will to take them into account.
Project	Closure and restoration	The impact study process for the Extension Project and INSUCO's presence leaves village residents perplexed: can the process be trusted?
Project	Closure and restoration	What's going to happen after the life of the mine ends? The communities will be ghost towns.
Project	Closure and restoration	Participants were aware of the GAC, Dian Dian, AMC and CBG projects in the region. What's the future of the communities when the deposits are depleted?
Project	Closure and restoration	CBG brings Guinea a large amount of revenue. What will the country become when CBG leaves?
Project	Closure and restoration	Doubling production means doubling Guinea's pace toward ruin.
Project	Closure and restoration	The restoration of areas not mined is poorly managed: no follow-up or maintenance is ensured. Village children set the cashew trees on fire since there was no security system in that area despite the request by area residents. CBG is thus responsible by default.
		We know that areas reforested by CBG may be mined again at any time.
Project	Closure and restoration	Sometimes the tree species planted are unsuited to the area. Local vegetation must be given preference so that wildlife can return to these areas.
		CBG has bought all the land and is not going to restore sites mined to their original condition. The pits circle the village, which finds itself isolated.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Project	Compensation measures	There are many accidents with livestock on the tracks. Never compensation. Crossing points are missing.
Project	Compensation measures	Very substantial compensation must be paid in cases where land is lost. Need to drill in rural areas of Sangarédi sub-prefecture.
Project	Compensation measures	Shaking and noise from the passing train create vibrations that crack walls. Such deterioration will increase as rail traffic increases. Compensation should be offered as damages for such problems.
Project	Compensation measures	The train crosses the downtown. CBG should take the trouble caused into account and compensate residents.
Project	Compensation measures	In the event of a fatal train accident, CBG covers the cost of burying the deceased. CBG should consider compensating the family.
Project	Compensation measures	CBG has made up releases and given compensation in the Kolaboui area. The authorities are wondering why an impact study is being conducted when the work has been completed. Is this work part of the Extension Project?
Project	Compensation measures	There are also accidents on the tracks involving livestock and CBG does not compensate any loss.
Project	Compensation measures	If mitigation and compensation measures are not taken, the Project is not positive.
Project	Compensation measures	As compensation for fatal accidents, CBG still offers a bag of rice plus GNF 100,000 to 200,000, an offer always refused and rejected by the victim's family.
Project	Compensation measures	The CBG compensation system is not suited to the people's needs. It must be reviewed. Taking a forest means much more than losing a few trees. All of the riches of the forest disappear (wildlife, water, arable land, etc.).

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Project	Compensation measures	With the Extension Project, CBG is going to grab the land. It is crucial that the loss of land be compensated (i.e., a farmer must be compensated for his lost land). CBG has done nothing of the sort in the past. GAC is cited as an example for having compensated all losses suffered through a resettlement and compensation action plan. In Sangodjiuli, GAC has drilled wells, built a school and reforested. A true resettlement and compensation action plan is requested for the Extension Project.
Project	Compensation measures	In Kindiadi, houses are less than 50 m from the train tracks near Bagata (a former market). People were relocated and compensated.
Project	Compensation measures	Vibrations from trains going down the tracks that may crack nearby houses. Subsequent request for compensation to local residents.
Project	Compensation measures	o There was loss of land and houses without any compensation.
Project	Compensation measures	- CBG must move toward compensating for losses (e.g., of houses, land and fruit trees) brought about by their activities, past and future. People are no longer going to tolerate the loss of property and land without any compensation.
Project	Compensation measures	o The proponent has undertaken to compensate every loss due to the Project.
Project	Compensation measures	o The sub-prefecture agriculture department will determine the level of compensation.
Project	Compensation measures	o They anticipate that compensation be “house for house” and “land for land”, and not just monetary compensation.
Project	Compensation measures	People living near the tracks (whose houses are cracking due to passing trains) would be ready to move if CBG ensures compensation (particularly a new house).
Project	Compensation measures	People formerly living on land in the Kayenguissa area where the CBG workers’ town was built in 1999–2000 have been compensated. This area is considered as separate since it is in a specific district beyond the tracks.
Project	Compensation measures	- If the houses are demolished, a fair compensation system must be found and, above all, awareness must be promoted in advance, failing which riots may break out.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Project	Compensation measures	Compensation measures should be found to help the fishermen, such as community projects that give motorized dugouts to them so that they can get to where the fish banks have moved.
Project	Compensation measures	There is a risk that the mangrove fields are invaded by saltwater and rice growing could no longer be guaranteed. Major losses of income would result.
Project	Compensation measures	It is the duty of the rural commune or government to develop basic infrastructure (water, health and electricity) but to the extent that CBG takes their land, it is legitimate that CBG take charge of that and it serves as compensation.
Project	Compensation measures	Our husbands die young and their widows must survive with minimal pensions. They are obliged to work.
Project	Compensation measures	Workers who die at CBG are said to have quit. Their widows receive a tiny pension.
Project	Compensation measures	The length of the Cogon River, CBG has destroyed land planted with trees, without any compensation.
Project	Compensation measures	Compensation must be given in the presence of witnesses but without intermediaries directly between the people affected and CBG.
Project	Compensation measures	Compensation is set out in the Mining Code, which specifies a new house and all the infrastructure needed by the communities displaced, as well as money in payment for the trees.
Project	Compensation measures	Since a meeting with CBG 10 years ago, the company made the commitment to involve villages like Parawol Malassi along the corridor in CBG projects since they are victims of the mining of their land and have never been compensated. CBG takes cropland without giving jobs to compensate for the loss of income. Not one Parawol Malassi resident works either at CBG or in a cooperative.
Project	Compensation measures	Parawol Malassi residents know that everyone cannot be hired, in particular since village youths do not have all the skills for all the positions, but jobs as laborers should be filled locally. Job creation could be a way to compensate the village.
Project	Compensation measures	CBG must consult with the landowners and establish full compensation (e.g., land for land, etc.).

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Project	Compensation measures	Lands are occupied by CBG near Madina Dian, meaning the deforested areas in Bidikoum. CBG has occupied all their lands in this location without any benefits (e.g., employment) in the village. They believe that things will be similar in the future.
Project	Compensation measures	Village residents ask that arable land be granted.
Project	Compensation measures	The species desired for reforestation are mahogany, palm trees and orange trees.
Project	Compensation measures	In the past, CBG has taken all of their land without compensation. From the outset, Cogon Lengué was the village most impacted in the region.
Project	Compensation measures	It is CBG that destroys everything so it is CBG that should take care of compensation (jobs and infrastructure).
Project	Compensation measures	Nepotism is also rampant; people with relations are favoured.
Project	Compensation measures	Compensation must be negotiated directly with CBG. It must cover all their sources of income: fruit trees, wild trees and bowl rocks. If the harvest from the plantations isn't good, residents must rely on gathering. If gathering isn't good, they can sell gravel from the bowl.
Project	Compensation measures	Parawol Aliou is very worried that the village may be moved without the level of compensation that they could expect.
Project	Compensation measures	If displaced, residents want the new location offer the same conditions as presently, or better, particularly in terms of infrastructure and the quality of buildings. Compensation must be given for fruit trees on the basis of their yield.
Project	Compensation measures	It would be legitimate to compensate income lost due to the loss of land. The positions could be as mechanics or masons, for instance.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Project	Compensation measures	
Project	Compensation measures	BG must accept to help the people since if it occupies all of the land it plans on occupying, Kourawel will no longer be able to survive except at the expense of CBG.
Project	Compensation measures	CBG must also compensate for land lying fallow, which is a source of future income for the farmers. The fallow period lasts seven years.
Project	Compensation measures	Kourawel residents have understood that CBG is keenly interested in their land for mining. Looking at the map, Kourawel residents find it impossible to live along side CBG activities. They will not accept relocation except under very sound conditions.
Project	Compensation measures	Both land being cultivated and that lying fallow must be compensated by CBG.
Project	Compensation measures	In 1996, the towns of Amacew, Bafong, Kissidougou and Sakoya were all compensated for their future displacement. Only Camp Balanta was not compensated. It is the neighborhood where the town leaders (founders) live. It is a neighborhood impossible to budge.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	If one of the zones were to move, compensation must be given again since the cost of living has increased. If not, there is a high risk of rioting.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	Crossing the tracks is hazardous for people (bicycles, motorcycles and pedestrians). Measures must be considered to make crossing them safe.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	When a train is stopped on the tracks, no CBG safety officer comes to inform village residents. It is potentially dangerous if people try to cross.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	People are deeply worried about crossing the tracks if the number of trains doubles. It is absolutely necessary to think of installing crossing points (overpasses or underpasses) in all villages.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	Accidents involving people and animals are very infrequent. It does not bother Binta to wait until the train has gone by to cross the tracks, it is used to that.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	The integrated development support cell (CADI) is an example of a structure that has made proposals to CBG to put in place a team of railroad guards. No reply has been received to date.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	There are numerous risks of accidents on the tracks, both for animals and for humans. Some children must cross the tracks to go to school, and the playground is just beside the tracks. Some farmers must also cross the tracks to get to their rice fields.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	When the train is stopped right on the tracks, people sometime cross beneath; they are not necessarily aware of the signals that the train gives when it starts again and take risks. This will be more and more the case with the Extension Project.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	Overpasses above the tracks would help minimize accidents.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	Awareness promotion activities must be carried out to teach people "train language" (audible signals).
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	Children walk along the tracks and sometimes that causes delays. There is a fear that this situation gets worse with the Extension Project.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	In the event of a fatal train accident, CBG covers the cost of burying the deceased. CBG should consider compensating the family. Request that an overpass be built to avoid accidents.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	In the event of a fatal train accident, CBG covers the cost of burying the deceased. CBG should consider compensating the family.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	Negative impacts. There are many accidents due to the train despite the measures taken by CBG. Tighter measures must be taken regarding crossings.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	Herds move with the seasons from one side of the tracks to the other. Accidents cause major economic losses. Need for more crossing points and construction of a 1-m high wall along livestock areas. Need to find solutions for livestock raising needs as in Australia (e.g., AMC). CBG decimates the herds and there is no compensation. The bows were once excellent livestock raising areas in the Sangarédi area; CBG must restore degraded grazing areas with local, not exotic, tree species. GAC manages impacted areas coherently with projects supporting livestock raising for village residents.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	Tanéne and Madina Kebegna residents never cross the tracks when the train is stopped. Safety officers make sure that nobody does that.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	aytote children who go to school in Tanéne walk along the tracks and that could be dangerous.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	Crossing the tracks is dangerous because of the adjacent slope (see photo). A number of accidents have already occurred (participants disagree on the number (2 in 2006 and 2 in 2008 at KP 63, 60 and 59). CBG compensated the deaths with a bag of rice.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	The four existing points for crossing the tracks are very dangerous.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many train accidents involving livestock, especially during the rainy season (up to four accidents per day).
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	The train blocks emergency crossing in the event of accidents.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	There is a safety guard to either side of the village along the railroad.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	There are many train accidents involving livestock, especially during the rainy season (up to four accidents per day). The train does not stop when accidents occur and CBG does not contact the owners. Two days before the consultation, there were three accidents involving two to four animals. Village residents ask that CBG take action when accidents occur and compensate for losses suffered.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	<p>he potential solutions submitted by village residents to reduce the impact of the train on the village are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install fences along the tracks; • Build an overpass; • Set up a watch for children along the tracks; • Move houses with cracks from vibrations; • Set up a safety zone between the tracks and the village.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	<p>Passing trains are an accident hazard for babies and children. A little girl died a number of years ago due to an accident. A CBG delegation attended the funeral and paid a bag of rice. Village residents consider this too little.</p>
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	<p>The train causes many accidents involving livestock. Up to 10 head are said to have been killed in one day. A cow was killed by the train yesterday. CBG has made no contact regarding the accidents. A low wall or cattle guard is requested to prevent livestock from crossing the tracks.</p>
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	<p>A woman formerly raised livestock and now grows crops. Seven of her goats were killed by the train last year and four this year.</p>
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	<p>The village already has too many accidents on the train tracks since CBG came; the community fears an increase in such accidents with the Project when the number of trains increases. Both men and animals are involved in the accidents.</p>
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	<p>The village has on record eight human accidents, including one CBG worker, occurring in 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and the latest in 2011.</p>
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	<p>As compensation for fatal accidents, CBG still offers a bag of rice plus GNF 100,000 to 200,000, an offer always refused and rejected by the victim's family.</p>

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	Korira was one of the largest sheep and goat raising areas but rail accidents have killed almost all of these animals.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	To reduce or end such accidents, many safety guards must be hired locally. Electricity must also be installed over the train tracks in the village.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	In 2002, there was an accident and the train tipped over in Korira, resulting in a fuel spill into wells. Many of the wells remained polluted for two years and some are still not usable today. CBG made no social act to compensate the victims.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	The CBG tracks run between the villages of Kafelè and Dakoumourou. Pupils from Dakoumourou regularly cross the tracks to go to school in Kafelè, putting themselves at risk.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	Rail accidents often occur here in Kafelè, for instance five people (three adults and two children) died in train accidents, which occurred in 1981, 1999, 2004, 2008 and most recently in 2011.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	With the Extension Project, village residents in Kafelè and Dakoumourou fear for human safety (adults and children) and for animals due to the train tracks, particularly that the number of train accidents may multiply in number.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	There is a bridge that CBG built over the tracks between the two villages in 1970-1971 and that is very dangerous to use. The bridge is the only road between the villages but is too small for pedestrians and motorcyclists to cross safely.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	In 2013, there was a train accident at the bridge involving a motorcyclist. Generally, motorcyclists by the bridge do not easily hear oncoming trains.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	Cattle guards must also be built along the tracks for animals.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	Community residents have sleeping problems due to noise from the train.
		Risk of accidents with the increased rail traffic.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	Numerous children, some very young, cross the tracks daily on their way to school. Accidents occur too frequently. The CBG must strengthen awareness-raising activities among children and their parents, with the help of teachers.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	Overpasses or underpasses must be built if people are to continue traveling safely; otherwise, accidents will multiply in number.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	Accidents with people on the tracks may also increase. Protecting the tracks with bars should be considered to avoid or minimize accidents.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	When our cattle are in an accident, certain CBG workers take the meat for themselves.
Public health and safety	Road and rail accidents	Seven accidents have occurred on the tracks over the past three months, most involving motorcycle taxis. The area near the railroad is dangerous and motorcycles are driven too quickly. The accidents cause serious injuries, like amputations and fractures.
Public health and safety	Sanitary conditions	When Port Néné is hit by the influx of fishermen from Port Fory, infrastructure needs will grow (particularly for sanitation facilities).
Public health and safety	Sanitary conditions	In the event of a health problem (notably during child birth), Kourawel residents must pay CBG dearly to have medical assistance.
Public health and safety	Spills	Certain fish that feed from the mud are going to become rare since the mud will be mixed with bauxite that falls into the water. The mud will also be mixed more with motor oil from boats and plant wastewater discharged into the sea. CBG should stop motor boat oil spills into the water.
Public health and safety	Spills	The village has a pond at Doughnut where lands are being farmed. They are affected, however, by bauxite and polluted by a spill of CBG wastewater.
Public health and safety	Runoff	The Sangarédi mining zone is contributing to the destruction of ponds, the disappearance of wild animals and livestock, and a reduction in market gardening.
Public health and safety	Runoff	Mining operations pollute the water; parasites in it cause numerous diseases and death. That is why whites do not drink Corayah water.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Public health and safety	Runoff	Stripping affects the ponds and dries them up.
Public health and safety	Runoff	The standards determining compensation have never been followed. CBG takes advantage of the people's ignorance of their rights so that they accept scanty compensation.
Public health and safety	Runoff	There are certain adverse impacts related to CBG activities: - Nuisance due to blasting that could crack people's homes - Water pollution due to bauxite dust potentially containing chemicals harmful to health.
Public health and safety	Runoff	There is just one cemetery in the district, which cannot be reached easily. Furthermore, runoff is damaging the cemetery and access road. No maintenance is performed at the cemetery.
Public health and safety	Runoff	District ponds are also in the same situation, almost all having dried up due to the effects of mining.
Public health and safety	Runoff	Water was once abundant in the Hamdallaye area. Since mining of the N'Dangara plateau began, the supply (drinking water and water for livestock, gardens and crops) has generally become lower. Spring water is still considered good. A pond, however, has been destroyed by CBG operations. CBG drilled three wells for the village, two of which are still working today.
Public health and safety	Runoff	The Extension Project will further reduce water resources.
Public health and safety	Runoff	BG activities degrade natural resources (water, forests, plantations, pastures, etc.) and destroy the living environment of village residents.
Public health and safety	Runoff	One of the springs is polluted with bauxite. One pond has also been polluted by wastewater from CBG, which tells residents to use bleach to purify it.
Public health and safety	Runoff	The village has a pond at Doughnut where lands are being farmed. They are affected, however, by bauxite and polluted by a spill of CBG wastewater.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Public health and safety	Runoff	
		We used to fish in a village pond. Diesel oil is found in the pond and causes the animals that drink there to get sick.
Public health and safety	Runoff	
		Also, wood was cut to build and renovate houses and straw was gathered for thatching the roofs of houses. Lakes were used for the livestock to drink. Mud from mining operations has polluted everything.
Public health and safety	Runoff	
		The mud collects in watercourses and affects the trees.
Public health and safety	Runoff	
		• Protection of the villages' watercourses and springs;
Public health and safety	Runoff	
		The village depends on two springs located in the lowlands; they must be protected.
Public health and safety	Groundwater	
		Water from the Cogon is practically unfit for consumption due to the discharging of CBG wastewater.
		CBG pumps water to supply the cities of Sangarédi and Kamsar:
		• Songolo: 2,000 m ³ .
		• Sangarédi: 5,000 m ³ .
Public health and safety	Groundwater	
		It isn't normal that CBG pays no tax to the communities. Furthermore, such pumping deprives local communities of drinking water and water for crops.
Public health and safety	Groundwater	
		The Sangarédi mining zone is contributing to the destruction of ponds, the disappearance of wild animals and livestock, and a reduction in market gardening.
Public health and safety	Groundwater	
		Mining operations pollute the water; parasites in it cause numerous diseases and death. That is why whites do not drink Corayah water.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Public health and safety	Groundwater	<p>There are certain adverse impacts related to CBG activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nuisance due to blasting that could crack people's homes - Water pollution due to bauxite dust potentially containing chemicals harmful to health.
Public health and safety	Groundwater	<p>In the case of Taïdi Island, dredging the port may lead to the village disappearing as the sea advances toward the village, which is already largely invaded by the sea. Initial dredging of the port has already deprived the village of drinking water due to excessive desalinization.</p>
Public health and safety	Groundwater	<p>Spring water is still considered good.</p>
Public health and safety	Groundwater	<p>One of the springs is polluted with bauxite. One pond has also been polluted by wastewater from CBG, which tells residents to use bleach to purify it.</p>
Public health and safety	Groundwater	<p>The village has two springs nearby. One of the village springs (200 m away – see GPS reading) was once used by CBG, which made a granite quarry there. It blasted a large portion of the spring's environment. There is much less water than before during the dry season. N'Danta Foyné believes that CBG is going to come back and mine the site.</p>
Public health and safety	Groundwater	<p>Dust is affecting the quality of water from the springs and ponds, and affecting grass.</p>
Public health and safety	Groundwater	<p>Our natural springs are no longer as abundant as before CBG came.</p>
Public health and safety	Groundwater	<p>There was another spring but it was polluted during the rainy season when CBG mined the area since rain washed off mine dust.</p>
Public health and safety	Groundwater	<p>The village has two springs, including one that never dries up and around which a plantation has been developed. These springs must be spared.</p>
Public health and safety	Groundwater	<p>Ponds should be dug near market garden areas. Springs do not dry up but it is very difficult for the women to carry water to the gardens.</p>
Public health and safety	Groundwater	<p>Kourawel has 10 springs that never dry up (2 if the Parawol Aliou springs are counted).</p>

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Public health and safety	Diseases	
Public health and safety	Diseases	With job creation from the Extension Project, a vast awareness campaign must be organized to avoid the propagation of HIV/AIDS.
Public health and safety	Diseases	In the region, tuberculosis and hypertension are serious public health problems. Are these diseases related to bauxite mining?
Public health and safety	Diseases	ollution (train smoke and dust) lead to diseases. Even Bissau residents complain about this pollution.
Public health and safety	Diseases	<p>The most recurrent pathologies treated by the upgraded health center are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Malaria - Water-borne diseases like diarrhoea, parasitosis and typhoid fever - Respiratory infections
Public health and safety	Diseases	<p>Related to HIV, the health center promotes the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, mainly among pregnant women whether living with HIV or not. The health center supports pregnant women living with HIV under a mother-child transmission prevention program and generally tests all pregnant women under follow-up. From January to December 2013, the hospital recorded 22 cases of HIV following voluntary testing of which 14 were women in serious condition. These cases represent 63% of those with a positive HIV test result. For the first quarter of 2014, of the 1,013 people voluntarily tested, 24 cases have been confirmed. According to the doctor, there are about two positive voluntary testing cases per month among pregnant women who consult. These figures must be regarded with caution for two reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to the months of shortage of reactive drugs for testing, it is not possible to have reliable figures for the number of people afflicted and the prevalence rate of the disease - The women are mainly those who consult when symptoms of sexually transmitted disease appear.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Public health and safety	Diseases	Most of the pregnant women that tested positive are the wives of CBG workers. The majority of pregnant women living with HIV and having consulted the health center are between 20 and 45 years of age. Among men affected, isolated cases of elderly polygamous men tested positive. The transmission would be explained by extra-marital sexual relations by young wives with other partners.
Public health and safety	Diseases	The cosmopolitan nature and demographics of this industrial zone around mining operations would be factors to consider in explaining the propagation of the epidemic. It is hard to know the circumstances under which transmission occurs. It is hard to measure cases of transmission due to unprotected sexual relations with men and female sex workers, the latter practically never consulting the health center. Prostitution remains taboo and few studies exist on the relation of prostitution to the epidemic in Sangarédi, except for studies by NGOs in nightclubs.
Public health and safety	Diseases	The test and antiretroviral drug treatment are free. ARV drugs are found only in health centers. Girls and women who are tested in time live very well. They and the health center are the only ones who know their condition. Confidentiality is apparently ensured perfectly.
Public health and safety	Diseases	The Extension Project is also going to create more stress and diseases (malaria and HIV/AIDS).
Public health and safety	Diseases	GAC is involved in the fight against malaria, while CBG has done nothing in this area. It should take GAC as a model.
Public health and safety	Diseases	HIV/AIDS is an epidemic affecting many mining zones. Broad awareness campaign are needed. Specialized services must be developed in the hospitals. No specialized service exists in Sangarédi. A sub-prefecture committee for the fight against SIDA does exist but has no means.
Public health and safety	Diseases	There are many cases of diarrhoea (especially infantile) linked to the lack of water and poor water quality. More wells must be drilled, thanks to which water quality will be better ensured.
Public health and safety	Diseases	People insist that the port occasionally accommodate the sick or injured arriving there with no health post or center to take care of them.
Public health and safety	Diseases	Population growth risks leading to an upsurge in diseases.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Public health and safety	Diseases	
Public health and safety	Diseases	Smoke from the plant and (acidic) dust cause chronic illnesses (asthma, pulmonary disorders and eye troubles) that are neither acknowledged nor considered by CBG.
Public health and safety	Diseases	In Kamsar, dust from the plant is already bothersome and that could increase with the Extension Project. The dust causes diseases such as sinusitis. The acid damages the eyes.
Public health and safety	Diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bauxite dust causes diseases such as sinusitis.
Public health and safety	Diseases	With the dust, the population is sick.
Public health and safety	Diseases	An upsurge in HIV/AIDS infections due to the influx of people to Sangarédi (population explosion) and the increase in high-risk relations of workers with girls, particularly unattached girls.
Public health and safety	Diseases	The disease is still poorly known by the general public, which does not have access to the information, especially women and people in rural communities where the disease is already very widespread, but also in certain urban areas (Thiankounaye).
Public health and safety	Diseases	People living with HIV/AIDS are still very widely stigmatized.
Public health and safety	Diseases	Malaria (children) and chronic diseases (CBG workers) are the main causes of mortality observed.
Public health and safety	Diseases	Malaria is the pathology most often treated.
Public health and safety	Diseases	Children afflicted who are not treated in time die from anaemia, particularly in rural areas.
		An HIV steering committee exists in that ministry. Apparently, Chaikou Yaya Diallo is the coordinator (628 49 98 97) and greatly helped structure the response to the epidemic under a partnership between public administration and the companies. Mr. Barry participated with him in training educators from CBG and the prefecture. He said that he had tried to work with the upgraded Sangarédi health center to pool test results for cases in order to have reliable statistics on the prevalence rate but that his initiative was not well received.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Public health and safety	Diseases	In 2006, a major awareness campaign was launched to inform the public and religious representatives of the disease. The same year, two testing centers were opened in Kamsar and Sangarédi.
Public health and safety	Diseases	Generally, the disease is still poorly known by the general public, which does not have access to the information, especially rural communities where the disease is apparently very widespread, but also in certain urban areas (Thiankounaye).
Public health and safety	Diseases	The Guinean government is not conducting enough awareness campaigns to stop the epidemic from progressing. Due to that, HIV/AIDS remains a taboo disease that nobody generally likes to talk about.
Public health and safety	Diseases	People living with HIV/AIDS are still very widely stigmatized. As proof, those sick did not want to form an association of people living with the disease due real or feared discrimination.
Public health and safety	Diseases	Women come to consult when they have doubts about their husbands' sexual conduct, like fears of extra-marital sexual relations or polygamy. Women would ask more and more that their husbands undergo screening tests. That shows that, at the initiative of the wife, the disease is increasingly a subject of discussion between spouses. Women are apparently more affected by HIV than men but follow their ARV treatment less regularly. They are apparently afraid of being spotted picking up their medication at the pharmacy. HIV/AIDS is still a disease associated with misconduct. If women were better informed about the disease, they could make better decisions for themselves and for their family. HIV-positive men contract the disease through extra-marital sexual relations or when marrying young girls who are already infected. Testing is now required before signing a marriage contract but there are loopholes. Infected men with a good income would tend to have high-risk behavior. They apparently have unprotected sex with multiple partners. To guarantee confidentiality, a register references every individual screened using a patient code (code of the doctor performing the screening test plus patient number). Every patient on ARV drugs is tracked in his/her individual "ARV patient" file.
Public health and safety	Diseases	Regarding ARV drugs, the treatment is available at the health center. The active list includes about 70 individuals taking ARV drugs, of which 40 are "lost to follow-up", meaning that they do not come to follow their treatment.
Public health and safety	Diseases	The sub-prefecture also sent someone to conduct a study but that was rather unconvincing.
Public health and safety	Diseases	HIV/AIDS testing is free.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Public health and safety	Air pollution	
Public health and safety	Air pollution	ollution (train smoke and dust) lead to diseases. Even Bissau residents complain about this pollution.
Public health and safety	Air pollution	• Air pollution due to CBG dust and emissions has destroyed rice growing on the plain.
Public health and safety	Air pollution	A shift has started from mangrove growing to market gardening or brick making: air pollution due to CBG dust and emissions has soiled the growing of mangroves.
Public health and safety	Air pollution	Smoke from the plant and (acidic) dust cause chronic illnesses (asthma, pulmonary disorders and eye troubles) that are neither acknowledged nor considered by CBG.
		For safety, CBG undertook to dig rather than blast near villages, provided it could go to within 5 m of the villages.

VEC Public health and safety	Subcomponent Dust (public health)	Text classified
		Dust from the plant produces respiratory diseases.
		Request for more CBG awareness activities on health and safety matters.
		There are many accidents with livestock on the tracks. Never compensation. Crossing points are missing.
		Education
		Infrastructure and services
		A nearby health post and school are lacking. These are to be built in the future under the CBG Extension Project.
		Economic environment and household strategies
		Jobs must be created for young people (only 3 jobs in very small enterprises across the 12 sectors).
		The tracks separate certain village houses from the rice fields. If the number of trains increases, village residents will be prevented from passing. Crossings must be built.
		CBG has two pits, one of which it is mining, but there have been no jobs created for the village. The direct economic benefits for the villages are too small. Kamsar and Kolaboui are outlets for agricultural produce but that also suits CBG.
		Land
Public health and safety	Dust (public health)	CBG comes into the villages every year and cuts trees (pruning or removing) without ever asking
Public health and safety	Dust (public health)	Increased train traffic is going to increase the amount of dust. That's bad for health.
		Dust from the mine causes respiratory disorders on the islands across from Kamsar. In the Sangarédi mine zone, dust is also heavy and causes lung problems.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Public health and safety	Dust (public health)	<p>There are certain adverse impacts related to CBG activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nuisance due to blasting that could crack people's homes - Water pollution due to bauxite dust potentially containing chemicals harmful to health.
Public health and safety	Dust (public health)	<p>Work during the construction and operations phases (e.g., sorting) generates dust that causes diseases.</p>
Public health and safety	Dust (public health)	<p>Requests a solution to control dust emissions. It recognizes that CBG has made an effort to improve matters since the Project began and thus there is a substantially lower level of dust. However, there is still an effort to make.</p>
Public health and safety	Dust (public health)	<p>Dust from the plant is a problem.</p>
Public health and safety	Dust (public health)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution due to CBG dust and emissions has destroyed rice growing on the plain.
Public health and safety	Dust (public health)	<p>Noise pollution and dust generated by passing trains will increase with the number of trains.</p>
Public health and safety	Dust (public health)	<p>A shift has started from mangrove growing to market gardening or brick making: air pollution due to CBG dust and emissions has soiled the growing of mangroves.</p>
Public health and safety	Dust (public health)	<p>Madina Borbof residents do not agree on the number of trains that pass by daily but do agree on the negative effects of increased rail traffic: noise pollution, cracks in nearby houses and dust.</p>
Public health and safety	Dust (public health)	<p>Smoke from the plant and (acidic) dust cause chronic illnesses (asthma, pulmonary disorders and eye troubles) that are neither acknowledged nor considered by CBG.</p>
Public health and safety	Dust (public health)	<p>In Kamsar, dust from the plant is already bothersome and that could increase with the Extension Project. The dust causes diseases such as sinusitis. The acid damages the eyes.</p>
Public health and safety	Dust (public health)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bauxite dust causes diseases such as sinusitis.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Public health and safety	Dust (public health)	For safety, CBG undertook to dig rather than blast near villages, provided it could go to within 5 m of the villages.
Public health and safety	Dust (public health)	The dust is going to increase if the pits get bigger, particularly due to blasting, which leads to sinusitis and pollutes the water.
Public health and safety	Dust (public health)	If there is more dust, there will be no end to the dirt and we will no longer live in a healthy environment.
Public health and safety	Dust (public health)	The mines and dust cause eye and sinus problems.
Public health and safety	Dust (public health)	With the dust, the population is sick.
Public health and safety	Dust (public health)	Blasting produces noise and dust.
Public health and safety	Dust (public health)	The dust produced by blasting is toxic. It causes diarrhoea and scares away the animals around the village.
Public health and safety	Dust (public health)	Dust is affecting the quality of water from the springs and ponds, and affecting grass.
Public health and safety	Dust (public health)	There was another spring but it was polluted during the rainy season when CBG mined the area since rain washed off mine dust.
Public health and safety	Worker health and safety	Residents know by word of mouth that blasting and drilling leads to noise and dust.
Public health and safety	Worker health and safety	BPSSHI provides a company risk analysis service in industrial health and safety (e.g., planning and implementing of preventive and corrective measures).

pparently, a CBG subcontractor (Bromines) recently offered positions to dig a ditch. Apparently, the budget proposed was GNF 13 millions for 60 men working 2 months, thus GNF 3,600 (US\$0.50) per day per person. Workers had to provide their equipment and meals were not included.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Public health and safety	Worker health and safety	An upsurge in HIV/AIDS infections due to the influx of people to Sangarédi (population explosion) and the increase in high-risk relations of workers with girls, particularly unattached girls.
Public health and safety	Worker health and safety	Malaria (children) and chronic diseases (CBG workers) are the main causes of mortality observed.
Public health and safety	Worker health and safety	CBG workers are monitored for chronic diseases (diabetes and cardiovascular diseases) related to diet, stress and a sedentary lifestyle.
Public health and safety	Worker health and safety	In 2013, CBG acquired about 3,000 self-test kits to promote awareness among workers. The test is thus done by the worker with the kit, which includes a test strip, blood lancet and reactive solution. Workers must then bring in their test strips so that the doctor can control and interpret results. If the results are positive, a second test is run to determine the individual's CD4 count. This new voluntary test method was well received by CBG workers since it maintains the confidentiality of the individual who self-tests. Individuals are infected by HIV type 1, the most virulent. Since 1991, the center only has a single expatriate patient having contracted type 2 and living normally with ARV drugs.
Public health and safety	Public health	The noise from trains causes a lot of stress and insomnia. Trains go by about every two hours. If the number of trains increases, they will be even more troublesome.
Public health and safety	Public health	In the region, tuberculosis and hypertension are serious public health problems. Are these diseases related to bauxite mining?
Public health and safety	Public health	The dust produced by blasting is toxic. It causes diarrhoea and scares away the animals around the village.
Public health and safety	Public health	nce village residents got enough to eat (three meals a day). Now a number of families eat only one meal a day.
Public health and safety	Public health	An upsurge in HIV/AIDS infections due to the influx of people to Sangarédi (population explosion) and the increase in high-risk relations of workers with girls, particularly unattached girls.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Public health and safety	Public health	An HIV steering committee exists in that ministry. Apparently, Chaikou Yaya Diallo is the coordinator (628 49 98 97) and greatly helped structure the response to the epidemic under a partnership between public administration and the companies. Mr. Barry participated with him in training educators from CBG and the prefecture. He said that he had tried to work with the upgraded Sangarédi health center to pool test results for cases in order to have reliable statistics on the prevalence rate but that his initiative was not well received.
Public health and safety	Public health	In 2006, a major awareness campaign was launched to inform the public and religious representatives of the disease. The same year, two testing centers were opened in Kamsar and Sangarédi.
Public health and safety	Public health	Urban youths would be less affected since generally better informed about the epidemic and the need to use condoms during relationships. Most of those with the disease are between 40 and 60 years of age. There are two known cases of young girls respectively infected during unprotected relations (patient died) and by transmission from the mother (taking ARV drugs).
Public health and safety	Public health	When awareness campaigns are conducted in schools, parents are also invited.
Public health and safety	Public health	The village teacher has as a project to have the PAM come for the canteen of the village's primary school. Many children only eat two meals a day.
Public health and safety	Health of vulnerable groups	The request for jobs is not the priority request. It does not replace food support. A few people hired will not feed the village.
Public health and safety	Health of vulnerable groups	Passing trains are very troubling at night, especially for the most vulnerable (children, women and the elderly): stress and insomnia.
Public health and safety	Health of vulnerable groups	Free care is no longer available to the families of CBG retirees.
Public health and safety	Health of vulnerable groups	Potentially displaced communities will be most affected by the Extension Project, especially if records of their property are not made systematically and transparently.
Public health and safety	Health of vulnerable groups	Malaria (children) and chronic diseases (CBG workers) are the main causes of mortality observed.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Public health and safety	Health of vulnerable groups	Children afflicted who are not treated in time die from anaemia, particularly in rural areas.
Public health and safety	Health of vulnerable groups	There is a notable absence of social workers for follow-up of the sick in their treatment. CBG buys the ARV drugs though they should be provided by the Guinean government through the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS. If ARV drugs are in short supply, the health center gives preference to patients already undergoing treatment and does not take on new patients since ARV patients must not interrupt their treatment.
Public health and safety	Public safety	Accidents involving people and animals are very infrequent. It does not bother Binta to wait until the train has gone by to cross the tracks, it is used to that.
Public health and safety	Public safety	There are numerous risks of accidents on the tracks, both for animals and for humans. Some children must cross the tracks to go to school, and the playground is just beside the tracks. Some farmers must also cross the tracks to get to their rice fields.
Public health and safety	Public safety	When the train is stopped right on the tracks, people sometime cross beneath; they are not necessarily aware of the signals that the train gives when it starts again and take risks. This will be more and more the case with the Extension Project.
Public health and safety	Public safety	Overpasses above the tracks would help minimize accidents.
Public health and safety	Public safety	Awareness promotion activities must be carried out to teach people "train language" (audible signals).
Public health and safety	Public safety	Children walk along the tracks and sometimes that causes delays. There is a fear that this situation gets worse with the Extension Project.
Public health and safety	Public safety	It is important to undertake a major awareness effort to avoid accidents and frustration.
Public health and safety	Public safety	- Restore the sites of pits not being mined to avoid fatal accidents. The pits not used must be restored to avoid accidents.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Public health and safety	Public safety	
Public health and safety	Public safety	Request to specify and enforce setback distances in unbuilt areas along the railroad (from Kayengissa to Kolaboui and Sangarédi). Promote awareness to avoid any construction there.
Public health and safety	Public safety	Train traffic could become dangerous if it increases.
Public health and safety	Public safety	CBG developed and operated a clay pit but the site was never restored so this led to accidents, particularly during the rainy season when the holes become full of water. The pit is located near the school, at km 9, making it all the more hazardous since the children are not far away.
Public health and safety	Public safety	Among the indirect jobs CBG could create, those related to train track safety are important.
Public health and safety	Public safety	Consider a system whereby CBG safety officers and teachers collaborate to promote public awareness of issues of safety near train tracks.
Public health and safety	Public safety	Level crossings and all train tracks must be made safer.
Public health and safety	Public safety	Overpasses or underpasses must be built if people are to continue traveling safely; otherwise, accidents will multiply in number.
Public health and safety	Public safety	For safety reasons, fishing is prohibited in the CBG channel.
Public health and safety	Public safety	For safety, CBG undertook to dig rather than blast near villages, provided it could go to within 5 m of the villages.
Public health and safety	Public safety	The lack of light leads to the risk of being bitten by snakes (very numerous at night near the cemetery).
		ts military function obliges it to get involved when the company uses explosives or handles ammonia dynamite (blasting). It makes sure that the villages are first evacuated and sets safety perimeters (around the villages, dams and roads). Blasting would be prohibited after 6:30 p.m.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Public health and safety	Public safety	
Public health and safety	Public safety	We propose erecting fences along the tracks in the area of the villages to protect our livestock, with level crossings to get across.
Public health and safety	Public safety	Fires break out at least once a year in the reforested area. They are caused by CBG itself, which wants the area to be clear of anything that thieves can hide behind.
Public health and safety	Public safety	The train sometimes makes sparks that light fires on adjacent land. The places where prospecting has started are particularly prone to fires: machinery destroys the trees cover for prospecting and wild grasses grow back and then dry.
Public health and safety	Public safety	Bush fires are set here and there in the reforested area. Everything is ravaged by the fire, including crops, fields, etc.
Public health and safety	Public safety	People have no interest in the reforested areas. Bush fires ravage the cashew plantations.
Public health and safety	Public safety	Young people are afraid to go onto the mine zone for fear of being arrested.
Public health and safety	Public safety	CBG cannot arrest people in the reforested areas because it has no system for keeping watch.
Public health and safety	Public safety	When CBG operated, it arrested young people and then released them on bail.
Public health and safety	Public safety	The land is sometimes torched by CBG people who want to clear it for exploratory drilling or to make topographical maps. Such fires can't be controlled. Village residents thus no longer to anything to try to stop them even though they once put a lot of effort into it.
Public health and safety	Public safety	The military adviser represents the state in matters of security in the sub-prefecture. He represents CBG in his tasks to defend its interests and keep its facilities and equipment from being vandalized.
Public health and safety	Public safety	CBG also requires that the gendarmerie be on site for security. Last month, a man was a victim of vandalism at the center.
		A setback of at least 500 m must be kept from villages for any blasting, stripping or other work.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Public health and safety	Public safety	
Public health and safety	Public safety	If the distance is less, it is considered risky for the communities. CBG must then compensate and resettle residents.
Public health and safety	Public safety	near the railroad at Petoun Boundou Wandé, three hamlets cause problems. CBG wants to mine the area since high-grade bauxite is found there. The hamlets are located below the plateau in the lowlands. Blasting causes risks for people there.
Transportation	Access	The army always remains in the garrison. It is prohibited for the army to intervene unless the sub-prefect asks it to do so. The use of arms is always prohibited.
Transportation	Access	There are many accidents with livestock on the tracks. Never compensation. Crossing points are missing.
Transportation	Access	People are deeply worried about crossing the tracks if the number of trains doubles. It is absolutely necessary to think of installing crossing points (overpasses or underpasses) in all villages.
Transportation	Access	Tanéné and Madina Kebegna residents would like the passenger station to be operational in order to be able to sell their merchandise in Boké, Kamsar and Sangarédi. In the villages, the train would be a quicker, more reliable and cheaper means of transportation than driving (GNF 16,000 to drive to Kamsar). Some women sell their products in Kamsar and Kolaboui.
Transportation	Access	station was built by CBG for passenger transportation but it has never operated. A switchman met near the tracks informed us that CBG estimated that the number of passengers was too low to make the station operational.
Transportation	Access	The train blocks emergency access in the event of an accident in the Rio Nuñez.
		Hamdallaye is 14 km away from Bappa Sargent where Hamdallaye children go to primary school. CBG often refuses that the children take the company bus because they are not CBG workers.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Transportation	Access	
		In 2013, Hamdallaye residents blocked the road of the CBG worker bus because the company refused to take their children and drive them to school.
Transportation	Access	
		The croplands are on the far side of the tracks.
Transportation	Access	
		Kafelè cropland and the Tinguilinta River, the source of water during the dry season, are on the far side of the train tracks.
Transportation	Access	
		Rebuilding the Kafelè village road is very important since that would help make it easier to bring farm produce to Boké markets.
		It would also help evacuate the sick to Boké or Kamsar.
Transportation	Access	
		Boundou Wandé is a village at risk because it is cut off by a ravine and near the mine. People will be directly impacted by CBG activities, particularly by blasting and prospecting work. It seems necessary to relocate the village in an adequate site for the well-being of residents.
Transportation	Access	
		The lack of means to travel and communicate, as well as the patrols, prevents them from properly guaranteeing public safety.
Transportation	Access	
		The district is isolated when trains are stopped. Increased rail traffic will make the situation worse. Trains are blocking the local economy.
Transportation	Access	
		If the number of trains increases, they will block the way making it hard for children to get to school.
Transportation	Access	
		There is just one cemetery in the district, which cannot be reached easily. Furthermore, runoff is damaging the cemetery and access road. No maintenance is performed at the cemetery.
Transportation	Access	
		Numerous passing trains may isolate the district and make it difficult to reach health services, which are all located on the other side of the tracks.
Transportation	Access	
		The passenger train stops in Kalaboui, Boké and Sangarédi. Some workers live in Boké. CBG provides transportation by bus.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Transportation	Access	
		- Dust from the road and CBG plant bother people. CBG uses the road to mine a pit in the region (Singulia) and to reach the airport.
Transportation	Access	
		With the CBG Extension Project, regular passenger train service between Sangarédi and Kamsar must continue. The railroad line is a plus for the communities. CBG must not cut excessively the number of passenger trains per week (now three).
Transportation	Access	
		The work must not cut us off from the paved road. We need to go to Sangarédi to sell our products.
Transportation	Access	
		The village presently has no other access road than the CBG mine road. Though private, it enables N'Danta Foyné residents, who otherwise can only reach their land on foot, to bring a vehicle to their land to carry off crops. If they go there in a vehicle, they can be arrested and must pay to be released. Since 2013, they can motorcycle there.
Transportation	Access	
		The former village had a public access road.
Transportation	Access	
		It is prohibited to drive a vehicle along CBG mining concession roads.
Transportation	Access	
		CBG had restricted access to the road.
Transportation	Access	
		Meanwhile, CBG blocked the road at the train tracks, so a detour has to be taken to reach the road to Sangarédi. Village residents ask for a new public road from Boundou Wandé to Sangarédi.
Transportation	Access	
		According to the security team, CBG grudgingly authorizes access to the road. However, CBG has priority.
Transportation	Access	
		During the 2013 rainy season, there was a conflict on the access road, which was blocked by piles of earth. Village residents asked CBG to remove the piles of earth blocking the road. CBG's Bachir Diallo refused. In response to this refusal, village residents barricaded the road to block CBG vehicles. CBG removed the village barricade and then blocked the road to Sangarédi by driving iron bars into the ground near the train tracks. Village residents then had make a long detour to go to Sangarédi. This is still the situation today.
Transportation	Access	
		People are asking for drilled water wells for the villages and better access roads.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Transportation	Access	
Transportation	Access	People are asking for drilled water wells for the villages and better access roads.
Transportation	Traffic conditions	In 2006, Cogon Lengué wrote a letter to CBG regarding the road. It was submitted to the district then to the rural development commune. A delegation came to the village to gather information about the road problems but nothing was ever done.
Transportation	Traffic conditions	There are many accidents with livestock on the tracks. Never compensation. Crossing points are missing.
Transportation	Traffic conditions	The train sometime stops right on the tracks, creating traffic jams in the town. Such stops are sometimes related to breakdowns and the decrepit tracks (recurrent problems with the tracks at the Kolaboui sorting yard). People blocked by the train may wait two hours.
Transportation	Traffic conditions	With the Extension Project, solutions must be found.
Transportation	Traffic conditions	The train crosses the downtown. CBG should take the trouble caused into account and compensate residents.
Transportation	Traffic conditions	All vehicles are prevented from crossing the tracks for lack of an overpass. Farmers must bring their produce to the tracks to be picked up by a vehicle on the other side.
Transportation	Traffic conditions	here are, however, four bridges but they are dangerous since unprotected: in Kafélé, Kantouba, Taytotte and Thiankounaye. Crossing the bridges is difficult.
Transportation	Traffic conditions	Constructing bridges and refurbishing the passenger station would help diversify village economic activities.
Transportation	Traffic conditions	Vehicles cannot cross the tracks. If one does, CBG officers threaten to take the vehicle to the authorities.

VEC	Subcomponent	Text classified
Transportation	Traffic conditions	Village residents, not CBG, built the access road from the highway to the village. About seven years ago, a request for an overpass was made to CBG by a former doctor working with CBG. CBG did not respond to the request. With more trains and waits of 20 to 40 minutes when the train stops, an overpass is necessary.
Transportation	Traffic conditions	The district of Kassongoni may be cut off from the rest of the area if rail traffic increases.
Transportation	Traffic conditions	The district is isolated when trains are stopped. They can remain halted for 15 to 20 minutes. It is then impossible to leave the district in a vehicle. There are fears for children and in emergencies (e.g., pregnant women who must give birth).
Transportation	Traffic conditions	The increased number of train runs raises the fear of seeing trains go by every 5 minutes. Now trains go by every 15 minutes.
Transportation	Traffic conditions	Two overpasses are proposed so vehicles and people can cross and reach the market.
Transportation	Traffic conditions	Passing trains also disturb traffic in the town. Putting concrete along the tracks would prevent vehicles from crossing and avoid accidents.
Transportation	Traffic conditions	o Roadwork was done (they do not know if by CBG or by someone else) that soiled the road, particularly by making it narrower.
Transportation	Traffic conditions	The village of Boundou Wandé is now isolate and residents cannot get about under good conditions.
Transportation	Traffic conditions	The work must not cut us off from the paved road. We need to go to Sangarédi to sell our products.
Transportation	Traffic conditions	The village presently has no other access road than the CBG mine road. Though private, it enables N'Danta Foyné residents, who otherwise can only reach their land on foot, to bring a vehicle to their land to carry off crops. If they go there in a vehicle, they can be arrested and must pay to be released. Since 2013, they can motorcycle there.
Transportation	Traffic conditions	The access road is in poor condition.