

# Monte Alen-Monts de Cristal Landscape

## Draft Strategy Document for Lonmin ERZ

### *A Consortium*

*To Improve Natural Resource Governance and Management  
In the Monte Alen -Monts de Cristal CBFP Landscape (1)*



UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL

The convening process will be 100% convened by the end of FY08. There are still some areas which are yet to be addressed, but will be before the end of FY08.

## **I. Identify and Define Roles of Planning Team**

The planning team will consist of Martin Hega, of WCS who will provide the technical management advice and carry out data collection. WCS will also: 1) organize the planning team, 2) convene meetings of the planning team, 3) assign tasks to planning team members, and 4) assemble final drafts of the macrozone land use plan produced by the planning team.

The planning team will also include a representative of Ministry of Mines, the government authority responsible for mining concessions and the Director of Lonmin.

It should also be noted that around 80% of the Lonmin concession overlaps the Monte Cristal National Park. The ANPN conservateur of the park will therefore also be a key member of the planning team.

## **II. Information/Data Gathering:**

As the Lonmin ERZ overlaps considerably with the Monts de Cristal National Park, a lot of the information/data gathering can also be found in the Strategy Document for the Park.

### *a. Physical*

Boundaries of the Lonmin concession exist and physical features have been identified. However, data is lacking on the effects of Mining activities on physical features such as rivers and watersheds and this data needs to be gathered once it is apparent if mining activities are likely to go ahead and which mining method has been selected.

### *b. Ecological*

Identify landscape features in regards to:

#### *i. key wildlife resources*

Recce surveys were done of the entire Gabon segment of the landscape, including the Lonmin concession, in 2005. Large mammal species lists have been made and abundance (encounter rate of sign) maps exist for all large mammals. We need to update this abundance and distribution data and to assess the trade of bushmeat to Equatorial Guinea, given the change in economic conditions.

ii. *wildlife migration corridors*

As in the other zones, wildlife corridors are not really relevant to this landscape which is not currently fragmented.

iii. *rare and under-represented plant communities*

MBG has been working in the landscape as a whole, including the Mbe sector of the park where the Lonmin concession is. Their work has largely involved baseline botanical surveys.

iv. *other floral and faunal resources that are of key importance to the landscape and its population*

Again, this zone consists of closed canopy rainforest at high altitude. A survey of butterflies in the Lonmin concession is ongoing and the results will be analyzed by Gaell Van de Weghe.

v. *Threats*

- a. Commercial hunting/ hunting by Lonmin employees could pose a risk
- b. Bushmeat transport south to Libreville among the main road.
- c. Mining – if open cast mining eventually proves necessary this represents a serious challenge to park integrity.

More work will need to be done to assess the impacts of mining activities on the physical environment as well as on wildlife and plant populations, but cannot proceed until preliminary results are available of Lonmin exploration activities.

We anticipate formalizing the agreement to work with Lonmin on such issues. For example, Lonmin have the technical capacity to carry out underground extraction which would reduce their impact on wildlife. We have been in discussions with Lonmin about this possibility and these negotiations will continue.

c. *Socio-economic*

Lonmin camp is based along a road which links KOUGOULEU – MEDOUNEU road to the NP road at about 20kms, a part of the concession is in the NP (S-SW), Lonmin has built many footpath to access for their exploration phase and they use 4x4 Moto bike (baggy) these can be used for tourism by foot because very well maintained

WCS has been undertaking an environmental campaign (being sponsored by Lonmin) which includes the Lonmin camp and staff. Lonmin outlines in its charter that it will have transparent consultative policy with all stakeholders, it will support the human rights of its workers and of the communities in which it works, it commits to respecting the traditional rights of indigenous

populations and will contribute to long term social, economic and institutional development of our workers and communities around where they work.

- d. Assess government management authority presence on landscape and capacity to play role in planning process.*

The government management authority is the Ministry of Mining and the ANPN. WCS will continue to provide technical support and training to the Ministry staff where necessary to assure that they play a role in the planning process.

### **III. Creation of a Public Participation Strategy**

- a. Identify those stakeholders that must be included in process; Interested and affected publics.*

The main stakeholders are the Lonmin directors and members of the 18 villages which directly affected by the Lonmin concession. The representative of the Ministry of Mining will all be included as will ANPN and MINEF.

- b. Prioritize which stakeholders should be engaged earliest; based on current activities that pose existing threat to key resources.*

The priority stakeholders to work with are Lonmin, including the head office and staff, as well as the surrounding villages.

- c. Describe how to engage with different groups; local villagers, migrant populations, timber/mining interests, NGOs, etc.*

The engagement of the Lonmin staff and local villagers has been initiated through the conservation education campaign. There have been various events such as football games and posters. WCS in Libreville will also engage with company directors at a higher level to formalize the collaboration and establish an MOU between WCS and Lonmin. WCS are assisting in the establishment of a consortium of private companies in the landscape and Lonmin will be a part of this. There will be regular meetings with the aim of collaborating on the planning process for the landscape.

- d. Create a process for conflict/dispute resolution between interests/stakeholders.*

A process for conflict resolution needs to be established as part of the planning process. The planning process will establish and formalize this through stakeholder meetings.

#### **IV. Creation of Strategy for Formal Recognition of Plan**

- a. Formulate strategy for having the plan formally recognized by the necessary authority.*

The plan will be developed with Lonmin, in consultation with relevant stakeholders and submitted to the relevant authority for recognition.

#### **V. Creation of Vision and Objectives for the Macro-zone**

- a. Stakeholder groups convened to describe their expectations, desired conditions, and purpose of the landscape plan. [Note: CARPE landscapes are not necessarily a recognized or known entity to many stakeholders on a landscape, therefore the creation of objectives for the entire landscape may not concern all stakeholders. These groups, however, must be implicated in the creation of objectives for each zone.]*
  - i. Objectives should reflect the desired conditions of the landscapes*
- b. Agreements reached and objectives defined for the landscape.*
- c. The landscape vision and objective creation should include a prioritization process which takes into account and targets the most pressing needs on the landscape, taking into account the importance of such issues for long term conservation on the landscape and the time sensitivity of each.*

To be completed once results of mineral exploration are known

#### **VI. Identify Management Micro-Zones and Associated Objectives and Guidelines**

- a. Objectives defined to reflect desired conditions of each zone, guidelines created to address known threats.*
- b. Identify differing rules in each zone for different habitat types, activities, and resources.*
- c. Delineate micro-zones, within these larger zones, as needed to define locations where certain activities will be permitted/prohibited.*
- d. Define additional rules for each micro-zone.*

To be completed once results of mineral exploration are known

#### **VII. Elaboration of Implementation Plan for Macro-Zone**

- a. Identification of activities in each macro-zone that must occur in order to achieve objectives.*

- b. Describe methods for these activities and resources needed to accomplish them.*

To be completed once results of mineral exploration are known

#### **VIII. Creation of Monitoring Plan for Macro-Zone**

- a. Description of necessary activities and data collection, and who is responsible for them, needed to evaluate how well objectives are being met by plan.*
  - i. Monitoring results are utilized to adapt landscape management plan as needed.*

To be completed once results of mineral exploration are known