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**INTERIM PUBLIC CONSULTATION REPORT
BISHA PROJECT, ERITREA**

Submitted to:

Nevsun Resources Ltd.

Submitted by:

**AMEC Earth & Environmental
a division of AMEC Americas Limited
Burnaby, BC**

5 July 2006

AMEC File: VM00389

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nevsun Resources Ltd. (Nevsun) Bisha Project is a proposed gold and base metals mine located in the Gash Barka region of west-central Eritrea. The Project has the potential to be one of the largest industrial developments in the country. Public disclosure of project information and consultation are recognized as being critical to the assessment process. Eritrea has limited experience with modern mining and there are currently no metal mines in operation in the country. Eritrean mining regulations, as well as standards set by international finance institutions, such as the International Finance Corporation (IFC), outline requirements for undertaking environment and social impact assessments, and public consultation for major projects like the proposed Bisha mine. Nevsun is committed to taking the potential environmental and social impacts into consideration when developing their projects.

A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP), along with a Terms of Reference for an environmental and socio-economic impact assessment, were submitted to the Government of Eritrea in February 2006 and were subsequently approved in March 2006. The PCDP was modified after 'ground-truthing' the effectiveness and viability of all the proposed consultation activities. These changes were reviewed with the Eritrean National Department of Mines, which is the main coordinator for all Bisha Project assessment and approval activities.

Implementation of the PCDP required the identification of primary and secondary stakeholders. For the Bisha Project, primary stakeholders were considered to include the key government ministries and departments that will be involved in the review of the project as well as the members of five villages located near the Project site. The Bisha Project area is known to be used by semi-sedentary pastoralists (FAO, 2005). These people would also be considered primary stakeholders and data is currently being collected to identify herders and seasonal farmers who use the area. Secondary stakeholders were identified as those groups who have the ability to influence the Project because they have knowledge that can contribute to the design of the project or to mitigation strategies for environmental and social impacts of the project. Secondary stakeholders are also groups that may be interested in the Project for other reasons. There are no uniquely indigenous people in the Project area; however, women were identified as a disadvantaged group. Special attention was and will continue to be given to women during the public consultation process.

Most residents of the villages near the Bisha Project are engaged in subsistence agro-pastoral activities and, like the majority of the country's residents, have little to no knowledge of the modern mining process. There are nine ethnic groups and associated languages spoken in Eritrea, not including English and Italian. Tigrinya is the most commonly used language in Eritrea and in the highlands; and Tigre is the most common language used in the communities near the Bisha Project.

Key objectives for this phase of the public consultation program included: communicating with stakeholders early in the project decision making process, building knowledge about the mining process, ensuring participation of affected parties in the preliminary design, determining stakeholders concerns and issues and, building trust and establishing relationships. Nevsun

has had significant consultation with the Eritrean Department of Mines and other government agencies, but less frequent and informal communications with members of the local villages. The public consultation activities that took place between February and May 2006 marked the initiation of a more formal relationship between Nevsun and the local communities.

Due to a lack of knowledge about mining, the impact assessment and public consultation processes among Nevsun's Eritrean national staff, the public consultation program began by building internal capacity. Capacity development included tours of the Project site, written and video reference materials on the mining process, special presentations on the Bisha Mine Project and on the assessment and public consultation processes, and by developing a list of questions and answers on the project. Nevsun's public consultation team was orientated and supported by a consultant with expertise in mining, environmental and social issues management, as well as public consultation and communications.

Over 1000 people from local villages attended evening video sessions and brief presentations on the mining process and the Bisha Project. Over 200 key stakeholders participated in focused workshops and discussions. The main public consultation events are summarized as follows:

- screenings of a mining video in each of the five communities to help them understand the basics of the mining process;
- workshops and site tours for senior government officials, leaders of the five villages and village members;
- hiring and training seven community liaison officers (located in the five neighbouring villages as well as Akurdet and Barentu); and
- establishing store front information centres in Akurdet, Barentu and Hashakito.

Particular attention was given to ensure women's attendance and participation at the events. Women were represented at all of the village workshops and Nevsun conducted a women's-only workshop. A workshop was also held for Bisha community members. Families in the Bisha community, which is now part of another larger village, historically and currently still farm and utilize the Project area. Data is currently being collected to establish which Bisha community members still rely on the area for farming, herding or for other socio-economic interests (i.e. spiritual). There are no permanent dwellings or settlements within the Project footprint; however, according to International Finance Corporation's (IFC) performance standards (2006), interruption of farmers' and herders' land use could be considered an economic displacement. A resettlement plan would therefore be required for people who may lose access to lands, for socio-economic purposes, as a result of the Project development. Nevsun's goal is to avoid, to the extent possible, causing economic displacement by designing the mine facilities accordingly.

Documentation procedures were established for all communications with stakeholders and discussions with village leaders.

Several other events are planned throughout June to August, 2006, including meetings with non-governmental and quasi non-governmental organizations, displays at trade shows and expos, and radio interviews.

Common themes that arose during the March to May, 2006 workshop discussions related to:

- lack of existing community services such as schools, clinics, transportation and potable water;
- land use and the impact of the project on seasonal farmers and nomadic herders;
- employment and training of local people;
- increased traffic and public safety;
- water use at the Bisha Project;
- impacts on wildlife and vegetation; and
- strong local support for the Project and awareness and understanding of the potential opportunities it will bring.

Nevsun will incorporate these issues and their plans for mitigation strategies into the impact assessment report. This will be made available to stakeholders once a draft report has been prepared. Plans for public consultation and disclosure subsequent to completion of the draft impact assessment report are being formulated at this time.

1.0 BACKGROUND

The Bisha Project is a proposed gold and base metals mine located in the lowlands of west-central Eritrea. It has the potential to be one of the largest industrial developments in the country. The Project will include an open pit mine, a processing plant, tailing impoundment and mine access roads, and will ultimately include other off-site ancillary facilities. In February 2006, Nevsun Resources Ltd. (Nevsun) submitted a Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP) to the Eritrean Department of Mines as part of a notice of its intent to apply for a mining license. A Terms of Reference document for the preparation of an environmental and social impact assessment was also submitted at that time. Subsequent to the submission of the PCDP, 'ground truthing' revealed a need to amend some of the plan to accommodate the realities and practicalities of undertaking consultation in a developing country whose residents have little knowledge of modern mining practices. This interim public consultation report outlines some of those amendments as well as the consultation activities initiated and completed by Nevsun between February and May 2006.

1.1 Setting

The Bisha Project is located in the Gash Barka administrative region (zoba), one of six major administrative zobas in Eritrea. Gash Barka Zoba is one of the largest regions and is divided administratively into 14 sub-zobas. Bisha is located in the Akurdet sub-zoba. The Gash Barka has some of the most agriculturally productive land in the country. It contains 40 percent of the country's livestock and is potentially the richest in mineral resources (GDMC, 2004). While there are several former Italian mine workings as well as some small scale placer and industrial materials mining (gravel pits, lime and marble quarries), there are no modern mines in operation in the country.

The majority of the approximately 550,000 residents of Gash Barka are involved in agro-pastoral activities. Herdsmen from local villages and towns migrate through the Bisha Project area to take advantage of available water and forage. Other economic activities in the Zoba include wage labour in commercial farms along the Barka River, the sale of livestock and livestock products and the collection and sale of fuel wood and palm leaves (FAO, 2005). Women also produce and sell traditional mats and brushes.

There are nine ethnic groups in Eritrea, which include Tigrinya, Tigre, Bilen, Hedareb, Kunama, Nara, Afar, Rashaida and Soho (<http://home.planet.nl/~hans.mebrat/eritrea-people.htm>). Most of the local residents belong to the Tigre nationality and Tigre is the most commonly spoken language in the Bisha Project area. The local population has little to no mineral exploration or mining knowledge or experience.

As a result of the border war and recurrent droughts, Gash Barka is accommodating most of the Eritrean National refugees and returnees from Sudan, expellees from Ethiopia and internally displaced people (Kibreab, 2001). Of 22 resettlement camps in Eritrea, nine are located in Gash Barka. During the mid-1990's smaller communities within Gash Barka Zoba were also consolidated into these larger resettlement centres. Two of these resettlements in the Bisha area are noteworthy. These are the Bisha community, whose families were moved from the

Project area to Adi Ibrihim, and Harenay which has been consolidated with the village of Adarat. Both of these communities, and especially Bisha, traditionally, and currently, utilize the area within the proposed mine footprint.

2.0 REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

2.1 National Regulations and Requirements

The Eritrean government's Mining Draft Directive outlines two key provisions for environmental assessment (EA) of projects; *A Proclamation to Promote the Development of Mineral Resources No. 68/1995, Article 43* and the *Regulations on Mining Operations, Legal Notice No. 19/1995, Article 5* both state that an Environmental Assessment must be completed and submitted before a mining license is granted. Requirements for consultation and disclosure during the EA process are outlined in the Eritrean Government's *National Environmental Assessment Procedures & Guidelines* (NEAPG, March 1999). The NEAPG states that a public consultation process should be included in the EA and involve local communities or other stakeholders who are interested in or affected by, the project.

2.2 International Finance Corporation Guidance

Many international lending institutions now require some form of environmental and social impact assessment and public consultation as part of project financing (Equator Principles¹). In April 2006, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), part of the World Bank Group, published new performance standards on social and environmental sustainability, which outline public information disclosure and consultation measures to be taken throughout the life of a project (IFC 2006). These performance standards were used as a foundation in developing the PCDP for the Bisha Project. The IFC's Good Practice Manual *Doing Better Business Through Effective Public Consultation and Disclosure* (1998) was also used as a guide. These documents state that disclosure of relevant project information and public consultation should be initiated early in the EA process. Furthermore, prior to completing the EA, a second round of consultation should take place to provide further opportunity for stakeholders to review how concerns and issues will be addressed or mitigated in the project design.

The IFC (2006) performance standards require an enhanced level of consultation for specific affected groups such as indigenous and disadvantaged peoples and people potentially directly affected by the Project. There are no permanent settlements within the Project footprint. However, the Bisha Project has potential to affect seasonal agricultural and herder use of the area by members of local communities.. Surveys are being conducted to establish the identities of individuals using the Project area. This data will provide Nevsun with an understanding of who will be affected by the project, and how, in order to establish an appropriate mitigation strategy or the need for a resettlement plan for economic displacement of people.

¹ The Equator Principles outline an approach for financial institutions to determine the environmental and social risks of Project financing. For more information see <http://www.equator-principles.com/principles.shtml>.

2.3 Applicable Company Policies

A commitment to assess, address and monitor potentially harmful health and safety, environmental and social impact is outlined in Nevsun's Operating Business Principles (Nevsun, 2006a). The Company's Code of Ethics for all Employees, Officers and Directors states that it will provide an operating environment that is oriented to protect the health and safety of its workers at its work sites for the benefit of its employees, contractors and the community (Nevsun, 2006b).

3.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

3.1 Stakeholders

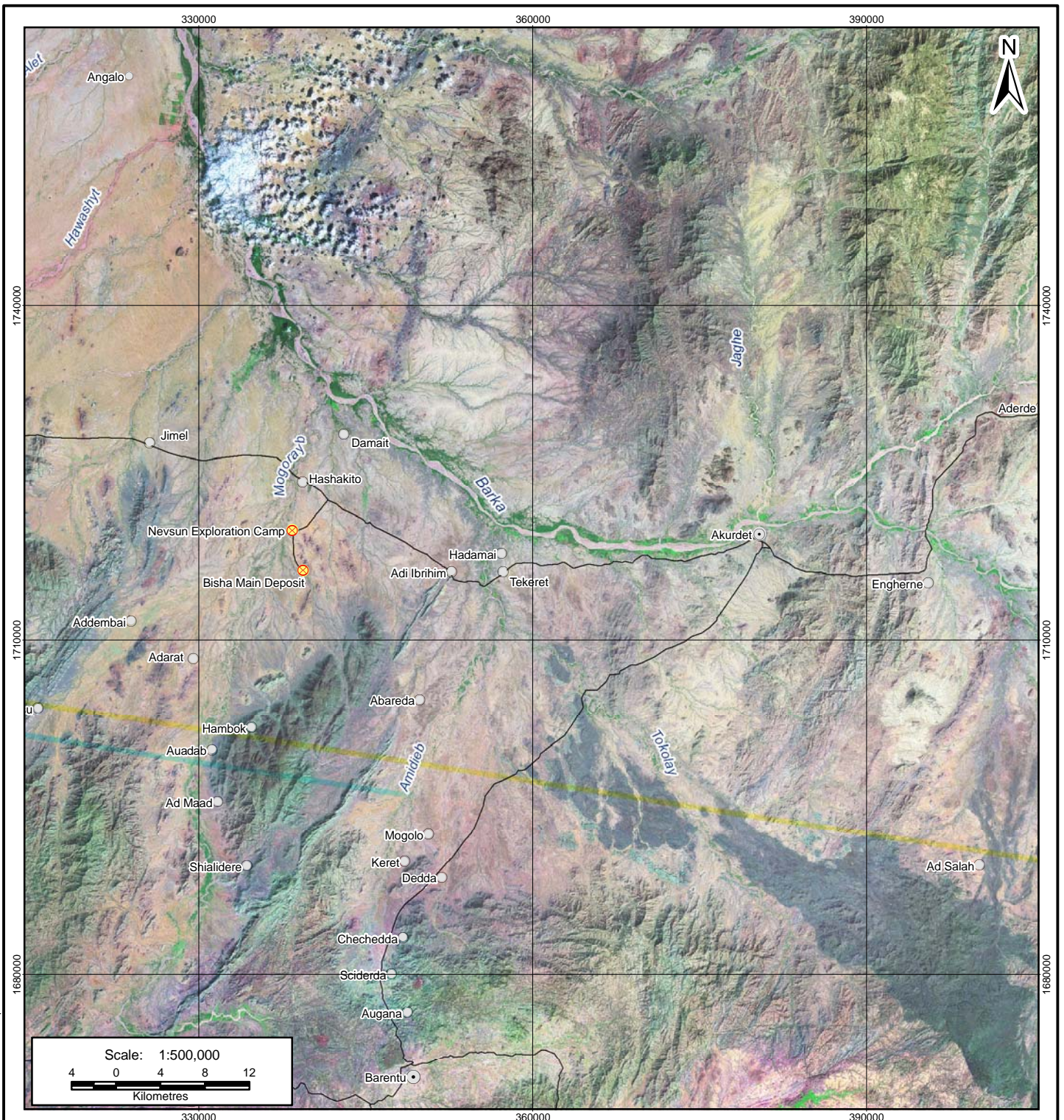
Stakeholders are individuals and organizations who need to be informed and consulted about the Project and who have an interest in the outcome of the Project. Stakeholders are classified into primary and secondary groups/individuals and the methods of information disclosure and consultation differ for these two groups. Based on the categorization used by the IFC in the *Doing Better Business through Effective Public Consultation and Disclosure*, primary and secondary stakeholders in the PCDP are defined as follows:

Primary or project affected stakeholders are those who may be directly affected by the project or have a significant influence over the success of the project. Primary stakeholders include:

- people who live, use or have cultural ties to lands and resources within the footprint of the Project;
- people or villages who will be potential employees or will seek employment from the Project;
- local disadvantaged groups such as women, children or the poor; and
- authorizing government and regulatory bodies as well as other government agencies that have jurisdiction over resources potentially affected by the Project.

For the Bisha Project, primary stakeholders included the key government ministries and departments that will be involved in the review of the Project as well as the members of the five villages located near the project site (Figure 1): Tekreret, Adi Ibrihim, Hashakito, Jimel, and Adarat. The rationale for selecting these five key villages is as follows:

- Tekreret is 28 km from the Bisha Project and is the first village along the main road (heading west) after Akurdet. It has 1200 households. This village will experience higher traffic levels and be a potential source of labour.
- Adi Ibrihim is 16 km from the Bisha Project and is on the same major road as Tekreret. Adi Ibrihim has 539 households. The community includes the village of Bisha, whose members were resettled from the Bisha Project area as part of Eritrea's resettlement initiative in the mid-1990's. Bisha residents still use the Project area for farming and grazing their herds.



Y:\GIS\Projects\VM\VM00389_Bisha\Mapping\230-Public-Consultation\Base\B-P-consul-Location-Map.mxd

LEGEND

- ✕ Bisha Facility
- City
- Village
- Road

NOTES

Base source: Landsat 7 Circa 2000

DRAFT

CLIENT:		
NEVSUN RESOURCES LTD.		
PROJECT:		
BISHA PROJECT		
Location of the Bisha Project		
DATE:	ANALYST:	TRACKING No:
July 6, 2006	KKQ	00000
JOB No:	QA/QC:	Figure 1
VM00389	DR	
PROJECTION:	DATUM:	
UTM Zone 37N	WGS84	

- Hashakito (formally the administrative village of Mogoraib) is 4 km away from the current exploration camp and 6 km from the Project site. Hashakito has 870 households. It may be a main source of labour as well as a centre for key services. It is also on the main road but is located past the turn off to the Project site.
- Adarat is 20 km from the current Bisha camp. The community includes the village of Harenay, whose residents have traditionally used the southern part of Nevsun's Bisha mining concession. Adarat has a total of 342 households. Based on their historic location, Nevsun believes that land use by the community likely extends into the Bisha Project area. It is not located on the main road and access to the community is poor, however, it could also be a source of labour.
- Jimel is located 27 km away from the Bisha camp, on the main road, but past the Bisha Project turn-off. Jimel has 417 households. This community was included in the workshop consultations because there are plans to move the community closer to Hashakito, and Jimel will access some of the services of that community.

Secondary stakeholders are identified as groups who have the ability to influence a project either because they have knowledge that can contribute to the design of the project or to the strategies to mitigate environmental and social impacts of the project. Secondary stakeholders also include those who have potential political influence over the authorization of the project, such as non-governmental organizations and quasi non-governmental organizations; and people in other parts of the country who have an interest in the Project for other reasons. There are few non-governmental aid organizations remaining in the country as a result of shifts in the Government of Eritrea approach to international aid. All stakeholder groups are identified in the list of stakeholders in Appendix A.

There are no indigenous groups located in the Project area (National Museum of Eritrea, personal communication, April 2006). Most people in the local communities are extremely poor. Using IFC guidelines, women were considered a 'disadvantaged' group due to cultural norms that limit their participation in decision making. Members of the Bisha community, who used to live in the Project area but were relocated to Adi Ibrihim, were considered an important primary interest group. Special consideration was given to consulting with these two groups.

3.2 Consultation Objectives

The objectives of the Bisha Project consultation program are to:

- ensure the participation of affected parties in the design, review and implementation of the project through:
 - the timely disclosure of frank and comprehensive information about the project and its benefits and disadvantages; and
 - providing opportunities to disclose information and maintain communications in a manner that is culturally appropriate and practical;
- determine stakeholder issues and concerns; and

- build trust and address suspicions or fears by documenting consultations and discussions, and by being accountable and transparent in the process.

Nevsun has had significant previous consultation and communication with the Department of Mines and other government officials but less frequent and informal communications with members of the local villages. The activities undertaken between February and May 2006 marked the initiation of a more formal relationship between Nevsun and many of the Bisha Project stakeholders. For many communities it provided the first opportunity to meet with Nevsun staff and to hear about the proposed Project. Developing positive relationships and maintaining open communication with local communities and key stakeholders is one of Nevsun's long-term objectives. This initial contact with the stakeholders was important to setting the context for ongoing communications and relationship building with communities and potentially affected groups.

4.0 OVERVIEW OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION APPROACH

4.1 Resources and Capacity Building

The public consultation program began by building internal capacity among Nevsun's Eritrean staff due to a lack of knowledge about mining, and of impact assessment and public consultation processes. Nevsun provided several opportunities and resources to build capacity among its staff. Throughout the initial stages, Nevsun's staff was supported by a consultant with expertise in mining, environmental and social issues management, public consultation and communications. Capacity development included site tours, written and video reference materials on the mining process, presentations on the Bisha Project and on the environmental assessment and public consultation processes. A list of questions and answers about the project was developed and reviewed with staff as a guide on how to respond to some of the more commonly expected questions from the public. Staff who will be involved directly with stakeholders were also coached on the 'do's and don'ts' of communications within the public consultation context. For example, staff were trained to be respectful and to take all concerns seriously and to document all consultations and communications. They were also instructed to seek support from Senior Nevsun personnel if confronted with questions or concerns that they could not respond to due to lack of knowledge or experience. The consultant continues to support Nevsun's consultation team.

The Nevsun environmental/public consultation team currently consists of an Environmental Manager, a Senior Environmental Officer, a Communications Officer, two Environmental Technicians and a geologist. All of the staff are fluent in Tigrinya and English, and the geologist is also fluent in Arabic and Tigre. During consultations with the communities, the team was supported by interpreters who were fluent in Tigre. This team is also supported by seven community liaison officers (CLO) who are described in section 4.8.

All other Nevsun exploration camp and office staff have participated in presentations and/or site tours in order to become familiar with all elements of the Project proposal (Photo 1).



Photo 1: Nevsun staff receiving training on Bisha project (May 2006).

4.2 Communication Tools

The manner in which information is disclosed and stakeholders are consulted is critical to the success of the PCDP. Disclosure and consultation methods should correspond to the size and complexity of the project and demonstrate cultural and socio-economic sensitivity. For Eritrea, and for the Gash Barka Zoba, the Bisha Project is considered to be a significant undertaking from a social, economic and environmental perspective. This consideration, combined with the diversity of languages, literacy levels and lack of mining experience and awareness, required the development and use of a broad array of tools and techniques to communicate in a meaningful way with stakeholders.

Eleven different languages, including English and Italian are used in Eritrea; Tigre is the most commonly used language within the five communities in the Project area. Other local languages are Hedareb, Kunama, Nara, and Saho (FAO, 2005). However, in many of the local villages, people who can read most commonly recognize the Arabic alphabet, and as such the Tigre version was written with the Arabic alphabet.

4.2.1 Mining Awareness Information

Meaningful consultation requires that stakeholders are well informed about project related activities and operations. In Eritrea, and specifically in Gash Barka Region, there is no experience with modern mining. Therefore, the public consultation program needed to include basic explanations of mining related activities; (i.e., the stages of the mining process from exploration to environmental assessment and approval; an explanation of construction and operations and closure processes and a description of associated project effects). Every consultation session required this information as a standard component, due to this inherent lack of technical awareness.

Mining related education tools developed by various mining organizations in Canada and around the world are being used for the Bisha Project public consultation program. The education tools include:

- A mining video entitled *“Rocks and dirt just aren’t my thing, or are they?”* produced by the Mining Association of BC. The film (25 minutes) describes the steps in the mining process (from exploration to closure) and the different types of mining (open-pit, underground, strip mining and placer). While the film was produced in Canada, it was the only known video that could be found which described the mining process, visually and in a simple manner. The narrative of this video was dubbed into Tigre and Tigrinya.
- *“Citizen’s Guide to Mining in the NWT”*, is a booklet that provides a comprehensive look at the mining process. It was produced by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (2003). The booklet includes a comprehensive table on the mining process and it was translated into Tigrinya, Tigre and Arabic and will be used in the information centres.
- *“Jobs in Mining”*, a booklet produced by GNWT Education, Culture and Employment (no date) outlines the different types of mining related jobs and skill requirements. It has been translated into Tigre, Tigrinya and Arabic and will be used in the information centres.
- *“What is a mine?”* Produced by Placer Dome Inc. (no date), is a colouring book, intended for children. It has been partially translated into Tigrinya and Tigre and will be used in the information centres.
- *“NWT Mining-related and Environmental Management Glossary”* (INAC, 2004); this booklet was provided to the English speaking Eritrean Nevsun public consultation staff and to the Eritrean Head of Mines Inspection within the Department of Mines, and one of the Departments’ lawyers who is working on the Bisha file.

In addition to the material provided and prepared above, two Nevsun public consultation staff, one with a degree in Chemistry and one with a degree in Biology, were tasked with researching and reporting on the use of cyanide in mining and the risks and risk management strategies related to tailings management. The objective of this exercise was to develop staff capacity and knowledge of a few of the key environmental issues related to the Bisha Project. The two staff presented their findings to the other members of the Nevsun public consultation team, as well as the Asmara-based Nevsun staff. These staff will now be better prepared to answer questions during public sessions and/or provide other Nevsun staff with information on these topics.

4.2.2 Maps, Posters, Brochures, Postcards and 3D Model

Maps showing the Project location relative to local villages have been prepared and were used in the presentations. Brochures, posters, and small take-away postcards providing information on Nevsun and the proposed Bisha Project, and showing various aspects of mining related activities were prepared in Tigrinya, Tigre, and Tigre with Arabic letters. These tools are being used in the store-fronts (see section 4.7) and during stakeholder meetings and other events. Nevsun is considering the usefulness of building a 3D model of the Project plan.

4.2.3 PowerPoint Presentation on the Bisha Project Proposal and Assessment Process

A comprehensive PowerPoint presentation outlining information about the proposed Project and the environmental impact assessment process was prepared. The presentation included:

- introduction to Nevsun;
- location of Project relative to local and regional communities;
- current pictures of the site;
- brief explanation of the exploration and discovery;
- description of the deposit – its composition and extent, this was aided by showing core and rock samples and a 3D computer model;
- description of the proposed mining processes, activities and infrastructure related to those processes - open pit, milling, tailings, water usage, camp, access roads etc.;
- depiction of the site before and after mining begins;
- examples of the types of impacts that can occur such as dust, water quality and quantity issues and impacts to communities such as pressure on local services;
- an explanation of the environmental and socio-economic impact assessment process, and
- an explanation of the public consultation process and how it relates to the assessment process.

4.3 Consultation Events and Activities

Prior to undertaking public consultation in the villages, discussions were held with village administrators and community leaders in each of the five key villages to determine the best approach to consultation with the communities. Community leaders supported the idea of screening the mining video in the evenings with the villages and assembling village representatives for focused workshops.

The main public consultation events included

- screenings of the mining video in the evenings in each of the five communities; (over 1,000 people viewed the video);
- workshops and site tours for senior government officials, leaders of the five villages and village members;
- hiring and training seven community liaison officers (who are located in the 5 neighbouring villages as well as Akurdet and Barentu); and
- establishing store front information centres in Akurdet, Barentu, and Hashakito.

Table 1 provides a summary of some of the public consultation events. Appendix B contains the names, positions, and/or home community for all of the attendees at workshops and site tours.

Table 1: Public Consultation Events

Date 2006	Stakeholders (number of participants)	Event
March 22	Representatives from various National and regional government ministries and village leaders (41)	Presentation, site tour and roundtable discussion
May 4	Hashakito village leaders (24)	Presentation, site tour and workshop
May 11	Leaders from Tekreret, Jimel, Adi Ibrihim, Adarat, Hashakito (16)	Presentation, site tour and workshop
May 12	Adarat village (30+)	Day time screening of mining video
May 15	Hashakito village (200+)	Evening screening of mining video
May 16	Adarat village (200)	Evening screening of mining video
May 17	Hashakito village representatives (20)	Presentation, site tour and workshop
May 17	Adi Ibrihim village (200+)	Evening screening of mining video
May 18	Adarat village representatives (13)	Presentation, site tour and workshop
May 18	Jimel village (150+)	Evening screening of mining video
May 19	Adi Ibrihim village representatives (14)	Presentation, site tour and workshop
May 19	Tekreret village (200+)	Evening screening of mining video
May 25	Tekreret village representatives (15)	Presentation, site tour and workshop
May 26	Jimel village representatives (15)	Presentation, site tour and workshop
May 30	Bisha village family leaders (20)	Presentation, site tour and workshop
May 31	Women representatives from Adarat, Hashakito, Jimel, Adi-Ibrihim, and Tekreret (23)	Presentation, site tour and workshop

Open houses, where displays are set up at a central location in a village, were considered. However, due to the lack of adequate venues for this type of event a modification to the 'open house' concept was made and is described below under 'store front locations' and 'traveling information van'.

4.4 Site tours – Discussions with Government and Community Leaders

A site tour and discussion with National, Regional, Sub-regional and Village administrators was held on 22 March 2006. This session included a screening of the Canadian mining video and a presentation about the project. The objective of this tour was to provide community leaders, EA reviewers and decision makers with an opportunity to become more familiar with the Bisha Project site and to discuss Nevsun's EA Terms of Reference. The Bisha Project General Manager and the Country Exploration Manager for Nevsun presided over the site tour and the meeting. The objective of the March 22nd meeting was to give stakeholders who will participate in the review of the Project application and associated documents an opportunity to view the site. It was also intended to facilitate a better understanding of the issues that will be addressed in the environmental and socio-economic impact assessment and public consultation program, which were outlined in the terms of reference submitted in February 2006.

4.5 Village Video Night Presentations

As previously noted, Eritreans do not have experience with modern mining practices. Without some background knowledge, understanding the Bisha Project proposal would have been difficult. The Canadian mining video, described above, was initially screened to government officials, community leaders and Eritrean environmental consultants. It was agreed that the video was an effective tool to introduce the stakeholders to modern mining processes and therefore to the Bisha Project. Community leaders were consulted about the use of the video and all thought that screening the video at night would provide good access to most community members. It was a meaningful way of introducing community members to the type and scale of activities that might occur at the Bisha Project. All video sessions were scheduled and presented ahead of workshop events.

Video nights were advertised by advising community leaders and by word of mouth, due to a lack of other means of communication in the villages. In addition, the public consultation team would arrive early in communities to set up for the video screening and played music during the set-up to attract the attention of villagers. This was deemed the best approach to 'advertising' in communities where written notices would be ineffective due to the level of illiteracy and where there is a general lack of other communication tools. Due to the lack of electrical power and screening facilities, Nevsun equipped the public consultation team with a generator, projector, speakers and all the other equipment necessary to show the video. Video sessions were set up in the middle of communities to make them as accessible as possible (Photo 2). Where there were no walls to project onto, the side of a van and a white sheet acted as the video screen (Photo 3). In large communities, Nevsun staff transported residents from far away households to the video location.



Photo 2: Setting up for a video night in Tekreret (May 2006).



Photo 3: Setting up for a video night in Jimel village (May 2006).

Video sessions began with an introduction to Nevsun and the Bisha Project. It was explained that the video was a way to give community members an idea about the different types of mining and the different activities that occur during the mining process. Community members were told that the video was made in Canada and that it did not show the Bisha project. They were also informed about the public consultation process, the workshops with village members and introduced to their community liaison officers (CLO). Nevsun's Senior Environmental Officer explained that the CLO's were Nevsun employees and that community members should speak to them if they had any questions, concerns, or comments about the Project, and if no other senior Nevsun employee was around.

Video sessions were well attended and it is estimated that the video was seen by a total of over 1,000 people in the five key villages around the Bisha Project (Photo 4). After the video, people were reminded about the public consultation process and asked to direct their questions to the village administrator or the CLO (Photo 5). Soccer balls were given to the communities to thank them for attending the session.

4.6 Site tours and Workshops with Village Representatives

A total of nine workshops were held with village representatives from all five key villages. The first two workshops were held with community leaders, out of respect for the traditional hierarchy of the communities and as a way of ensuring a broad representation in subsequent workshops. Community leaders were then asked to select a representative group from their communities to participate in workshop discussions. The selection of 15 to 20 representatives was based on either family units or affiliation with village committees, and was to include at least five women. In most workshops the village representative groups had at least five women.



Photo 4: Tekreret community attendees at night video (May 2006).



Photo 5: Presentation to Jimel community attendees at night video (May 2006).

Workshops were held at the Nevsun exploration camp and office due to a lack of adequate facilities (no power, catering, or meeting facilities) in all five communities. Nevsun provided cars and drivers to transport workshop attendees throughout the day between the camp and their communities. Traditional food and refreshments were provided on site and accommodations for

cultural and religious preferences were made for men and women to eat and pray separately. Adequate break times were given for prayer.

The format for the workshop included a comprehensive presentation of the Bisha Project, provided in both Tigrinya and Tigre, a site tour, a screening of the mining video and a facilitated discussion (Photos 6, 7, 8). Where women were present², discussions would first take place among the whole group and then men and women would break out into separate groups. Two facilitators, male and female, who were fluent in Tigrinya, Tigre, Arabic and English, were engaged to assist with the presentations and the workshop discussions. Workshops began around 8:00 a.m. lasted until 3:30 or 4:00 p.m. A summary of the discussions is found in Section 6.0.



Photo 6: Presentation to Adi-Ibrihim community participants at Nevsun's Bisha Exploration camp office (May 2006).

² Women were not present at the community leaders or the Bisha family leaders workshops, but were present at all other workshops.



Photo 7: Women village representatives on site tour.



Photo 8: Facilitated discussions with Hashakito Leaders at
Nevsun's Bisha exploration camp (May 2006).

All discussions with communities were recorded by several community liaison officers and environmental staff. Sessions were also taped on audio recorder. A video recorder was used for only one session because Nevsun was concerned that this might be intimidating for some people. Questions were translated from Tigre into Tigrinya and often times into English, making

note taking possible among the Tigrinya and English speaking Nevsun staff. Notes and tape recordings have been translated into English.

In some cases translation from English to Tigrinya to Tigre and vice versa was a challenge, particularly in terms of understanding responses to technical questions. This was largely due to the fact that the people undertaking the translation did not have comprehensive technical knowledge of the subject matter. This will improve as Nevsun employees become more familiar with the technical aspects of the project and with responding to questions. Despite this difficulty, a review of the discussion notes shows that, overall, most questions and responses were adequately addressed.

Two workshops were held exclusively for women and for Bisha family representatives to ensure that these groups were provided an adequate opportunity to participate, even though some of these representatives were present at other workshops (Photos 9 & 10). In these workshops the Bisha families were represented by two members from each family unit, and women were represented by five women from each of the five villages. Early social baseline data indicates that these workshops have incorporated some of the views of herders and farmers who use land in the Project area and who may be directly affected by the project. However, further consultations will be sought once more information is collected during the socio-economic baseline assessment.



Photo 9: Bisha family members on site tour with Nevsun's public consultation team (May 2006).



Photo 10: Women only workshop participants at the Nevsun's Exploration Camp site (May 2006).

4.7 Barentu, Akurdet, and Hashakito Store Front / Information Centres

Store front / Information centres are intended to act as perpetual open-houses in Hashakito, Barentu and Akurdet. These communities were selected for the following reasons:

- Nevsun believed that for some communities discrete consultation events may not be sufficient to inform and consult based on anticipation of the large volume of inquiries and numbers of people interested in the Project.
- Hashakito is the closest community to the Bisha Project and the community hosts a major market day every Sunday. Because of its proximity to the Project, it was felt that this community and visitors to the community would benefit from having on-going access to information. It was also seen as a way to keep the public from traveling to the exploration camp and later the construction site in search of information or jobs.
- Akurdet is the largest town close to the Bisha Project. Again because of the large population base Nevsun believed that a large number of residents would be interested in the Project and that information and consultation was best undertaken by installing an information centre.
- Barentu is the regional capital of the Gash Barka Zoba.

These store fronts will be open and staffed for the duration of the assessment process and public consultation program. In Barentu and Akurdet locations have been rented, and in Hashakito an 'office' has been constructed (see Photo 11). These store fronts have not yet been officially opened, partly due to difficulties in having print material prepared and translated into the different languages, and partly due to the community liaison officers being fully engaged in organizing and facilitating the community workshops. The storefronts will contain posters of

the Bisha area, the proposed development, maps, brochures, and digital photos of various activities at the site (i.e., drilling, camp site, etc.), drill core, and pamphlets with general information about mining.

The storefronts will be staffed full time by the CLOs who have been trained in all aspects of the Bisha Project, and are literate and conversant in the local languages. The purpose, and hours of operation will be advertised in local media such as the newspaper and radio. The store fronts will be more effective in the Barentu and Akurdet locations, than the villages around Bisha, because literacy rates are somewhat higher. However, because of the proximity to the Project site, Hashakito was also selected as a location. Nevsun may consider opening a similar centre / display in Asmara.



Photo 11: Hashakito store front office under construction with Nevsun's Hashakito Community Liaison Officer (right) (May 2006).

A comment book will be available in each storefront and visitors will be invited to write their comments, questions and concerns in the book. Where people are illiterate, the store front officer (same as the CLO) will assist in writing comments. Questions will be followed up by posting responses in the store fronts or by communicating through the community liaison officers. Ongoing and frequent communications with all seven CLO and quick turn around on responses to questions is challenging due to the lack of adequate means of communication between villages and major centres. Senior Nevsun officials intend to maintain contact with each of the CLO and store fronts by traveling to each location and by scheduling regular meetings (described in section 5.1).

4.8 Community Liaison Officers

Nevsun has employed seven community liaison officers, one of whom is female, from the five key villages and from the towns of Barentu and Akurdet. Selection preference for the CLO was given to local people. The CLOs are Nevsun employees, and they are the company's representative in the community. His/her purpose is not intended to 'sell' the Project but rather to be a conduit for conveying consistent messages about the Project on behalf of the company. They are considered company ambassadors and provide valuable local knowledge and translation services. CLOs will help to identify key informants and stakeholders and they are the point of contact in a community when other company officials are not available.

All CLOs received mining awareness training, a detailed orientation about the Bisha Project, including a site tour and a written outline of the expectations on their conduct, such as recording comments, being respectful and not making any promises on behalf of the Project.

The CLO reports information back to, and takes direction from Nevsun's Senior Environmental Officer. The Senior Environmental Officer will visit the CLOs in their villages on a regular basis (target is to meet with each one weekly) due to the lack of other means of communicating (e.g., no telephones or power). Information will be kept at both the Nevsun office in Asmara and the Exploration Camp Office. The CLO will assist in carrying out any surveys that may be required for the social and economic baseline and impact assessment reports and will collect the information from the comment books and ensure that the Senior Environmental Officer receives it and responds to it in an appropriate and timely manner. The CLO will have access to print material and will assist illiterate people with the information.

5.0 OTHER PLANNED ACTIVITIES

In addition to the activities undertaken above, Nevsun has the following plans to continue consultation throughout the development of the feasibility phase and during the assessment process.

5.1 Updates with Community Representatives

While CLOs can provide a means of updating communities on the Project activities, CLO capacity is an ongoing concern. Nevsun plans to provide updates to communities by scheduling regular meetings with two or three representatives from the five key communities. It is expected that these representatives will include the village administrator, one of the elected tribal, clan or religious leaders and one woman. Project updates would be given to all village representatives from the five communities, at the same time. This would involve a meeting every three to four weeks. Topics would include any activities or updates on the Bisha Project and the assessment process as well as discussions on community concerns and questions.

5.2 Traveling Information Van

Nevsun public consultation team, including the respective CLO, is planning to visit the five key communities and set up temporary information centres where people can come to view print

material and ask questions or provide comment to the consultation team. The plan is to spend a few hours or up to half a day in each of the five key communities. The effectiveness of this approach is being tested in June 2006 and will be repeated throughout July and August if well received.

5.3 Ongoing Meetings with Key Government Agencies

Nevsun has been pro-active in their communications with the Ministry of Mines, which is the lead agency for the mine approval process. Nevsun also plans to host a workshop in June 2006, for other key agencies such as the Ministry of Land, Water and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and others, in order to provide them with an update about Project planning, public consultation and assessment processes.

5.4 Radio Interviews and Advertisements

Radios are widely used in Eritrea, including the Gash-Barka region, although the extent of use in local villages is uncertain due to the cost of batteries and lack of power. Nevsun may request an interview with the Asmara and Regional radio stations in order to provide information and seek input on the Bisha Project. Information and a script will be prepared and delivered to the radio stations in advance of any interviews.

Radio advertisements may be used to inform people about the opportunities to receive information about the Project – either from the store front locations – or by contacting Nevsun via phone, mail or internet for those in larger centres who access to the technology.

5.5 Asmara Trade Show

There is a trade show in Asmara in August every year. Nevsun hosted a booth at the event in 2005. For the coming trade show in August 2006, Nevsun will consider highlighting the Bisha Project, from exploration to proposed mine discovery, and take the opportunity to conduct interviews, to receive feedback about the project.

5.6 Asmara Cultural Festival

Every August Asmara hosts a major cultural festival, in which people from all over Eritrea come to attend demonstrations and activities. This venue would provide Nevsun with another opportunity to display information and seek feed-back on the proposed project. Nevsun is considering an information booth for this festival.

5.7 Meetings with Non-governmental Organizations

It is important to consider Non-government organizations (NGOs) among the group of stakeholders who should be included in the public consultation process. NGO's may have development projects underway or planned for the area considered for development and which could be affected by the Project. Moreover, NGOs, in addition to government, can be potential partners for mitigation or compensation related activities, which are identified in the assessment process. Like the rest of the stakeholders identified on the stakeholder list, NGOs will need to understand the development plans in order to provide meaningful feed-back and input. Few

NGO's are active in the country and an inventory must be conducted to determine who is doing work in the country. Quasi non-governmental organizations such as the National Union of Eritrean Women, youth and labour groups will also be valuable sources of information and they will have an interest in the Project. Meetings with these groups will be scheduled during the assessment process in order to incorporate ideas and comments from these organizations.

5.8 Follow-up Meetings / Workshops

Follow-up workshops or meetings are planned with stakeholders in all of the key communities and with government representatives, after completion of the draft assessment report. Plans for these events are currently being formulated and will build on the company's experience with the initial round of workshops and presentations.

6.0 GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION PROCESS

It is expected that the consultation process as well as the EA will help address issues, concerns and impacts of the Bisha project through strategies such as modification of project design, mitigation measures or compensation. It is Nevsun's hope that issues will be identified and resolved through the consultation processes and the EA; particularly for those who will be most directly impacted by mine development. In some cases, however, issues may develop after the initial consultation process has been completed. Other times issues may need to be resolved in timelier manner than what might be possible within the EA process. For these types of grievances the following principles will be applied to the Grievance Resolution Process:

- it will be transparent and simple to understand;
- it will be activated and completed in a timely manner;
- it will be free; and
- decisions and information on grievances raised and how they were resolved will be reported in the final EA.

Nevsun's General manager for the Bisha Project will be responsible for ensuring the Grievance Resolution Process is implemented. The process is as follows:

1. Record of Grievance

Information about the grievance, such as when it was raised and by whom (complainant) shall be tracked by Nevsun and directed to the person tasked with addressing the issue (e.g. with someone who has authority to make decisions regarding the grievance);

2. Scoping

In order to understand the issue Nevsun's representative will either interview the individual and/or conduct a site visit. Information may need to be verified or further investigated through another source and Nevsun will endeavour to collect this additional information at no cost to the complainant.

3. Identify Possible Remedies

Nevsun, together with the complainant, will explore through discussion or negotiation, possible remedies that will resolve the issue.

4. Decision and Rationale

Nevsun will review the situation and possible remedies and advise the complainant as to their proposed course of action and the reasons for the decision.

5. Report to Third Parties

The outcome of the grievance process will be reported on in the final EA report that is submitted to regulatory authorities and which will be publicly available.

7.0 SUMMARY FINDINGS FROM WORKSHOPS

Nevsun recognises that public consultation is an iterative process. Meaningful participation and consultation involves not only full disclosure of the project, but also requires a good understanding of the Project's environmental, social and economic components. In a country like Eritrea, where residents have little or no exposure to modern mining practices, it is imperative that repetitive information sessions and opportunities be given in order to receive meaningful feedback as people begin to absorb and understand the information provided. However, based on the quality of questions and some insightful comments from community members on various aspects of the Project, Nevsun believes its communication efforts have already made a significant impact. Comments and concerns raised by the stakeholders at the sessions and some of Nevsun's responses are summarized below

7.1 Current Lack of Water, Education and Other Community Services

Many discussions in the five key villages began with descriptions from community members about the lack of adequate community services such as education, health, transportation and water. Participants asked if Nevsun could help the community by providing some of these services or by taking their concerns to the government.

Response

These comments were not a surprise given the enormous needs in some of the villages. However, it was important to clarify Nevsun's role and responsibilities. Nevsun responded that it was a private company and not an aid agency or part of the government. It explained that its first priority was to manage impacts related to its activities. Nevsun explained its interest in establishing good relationships with the communities; however, it stated that it could not assume the responsibility of other organizations (i.e., governments).

7.2 Land Use Impacts

Many participants at the workshops commented on the extensive use of the Project site by herders for grazing or as a thoroughfare to other locations, and the periodic use for farming. Many wanted to know what will happen to these people and whether or how they will be compensated. Other participants had questions about the areas that would be inside the fence and no longer accessible. Still others commented that the footprint of the project was not as large as they had thought.

Response

During the current impact assessment process, the company is trying to understand the extent of use in the area, and herder and farmer surveys are underway. Participants at the meetings were told that the current land use needs to be understood in terms of who is using the land and how and when it is being used. Once this information is collected, Nevsun will go back to the communities to consult specifically on this issue. The results of these surveys will form the basis of any compensation or resettlement plan.

7.3 Employment and Training

Participants, both men and women, were interested in potential job opportunities and many commented that they believed that hiring priority should go to local people. Comments were made about the lack of educated or skilled labour located in the nearby villages and participants requested that a training facility or technical school be established in the local communities. Some participants commented that there were shortages of young men in local villages because many were involved in the National Service. Others were interested in the recruiting process and wondered when the jobs would begin.

Response

The presentation given to all participants at the workshops included estimates of workforce requirements during construction and mine operations. Information on the typical types of jobs and skill requirements in mining is also being prepared as part of the print information ("Jobs in Mining" (no date), a booklet produced by GNWT Education, Culture and Employment). Nevsun responded to questions about employment by stating that it is in both the communities' and Nevsun's interest to employ local people, where these skills exist. The company is gathering information about existing education, skills, and employment levels. This will provide Nevsun with information that will be incorporated into an education and training plan that will be developed.

7.4 Traffic and Public Safety

Some communities expressed concerns about public safety due to increased vehicle traffic through communities. People expressed concerns with current traffic traveling through the communities and child safety. These comments were commonly expressed by women. A few people were interested in whether the road from Akurdet to the Project site would be blacktopped.

Response

Nevsun stated that the assessment process will provide information on traffic issues. However, it was agreed that there would be a need for a traffic safety plan and that Nevsun would develop such a plan. While only some of the current traffic through the villages is related to Nevsun, after hearing about concerns raised by communities, Nevsun responded by instructing its drivers to keep to a speed limit of 30 km while traveling through the villages.

7.5 Water Use

Many people were interested in the source of water for the mine and asked if there was an opportunity for community members to use water that may be impounded for the mine.

Response

Nevsun responded that water use needs and the availability of water to supply the mine requirements was currently being assessed. Participants were told that it is possible that there will not be surplus water for use by the community.

7.6 Hazards to Wildlife and Vegetation

Some participants, particularly the women, asked what would happen to wildlife and vegetation in the area when the pit and tailings areas are developed.

Response

Participants were informed that wildlife and vegetation in the area are currently being studied as part of the environmental and socio-economic impact assessment in order to determine how the mine will impact them. Some areas that will pose a hazard to wildlife will be fenced off. However these concerns will be addressed in the final impact assessment report and in the mitigation plan.

7.7 Other Issues

Participants wondered what would happen with burial sites (recent; within the last 30 years) in the Project area. Nevsun responded by saying that the sites have been located by the archaeological team and plans will need to be discussed with appropriate community members.

A few participants wondered about whether communities would receive electrical service as a result of the mine development. Participants were informed that the mine would have its own source of power and due to the cost of generating power; it is unlikely that there will be a surplus of supply. Furthermore, because the mine has a relatively short life, Nevsun was uncomfortable creating any reliance on their facilities as this is not sustainable.

A few participants asked how workers and communities would be kept safe from mine hazards such as blasting. Participants were informed that Nevsun will have a mine safety plan in place for workers and it will include fencing around the perimeter of the mine site. Communities will not be at risk from the blasting because this process is carefully managed and the communities are far from the planned pit site. Furthermore fencing will be placed in locations which account for the need for public safety.

7.8 General Statements on Support for the Project

Participants at every workshop event expressed support for the Project and were grateful for the opportunities the mine may bring not only to the villages but to the country. They expressed gratitude to Nevsun for the opportunity to learn about the project, the mining process, and to ask questions and have discussions about the project. Nevsun informed participants that they were also grateful for the communities' participation and that these discussions were the beginning of the public consultation program and the relationship between the Company and the communities.

8.0 ACRONYMS

CLO	Community Liaison Officer
EA	Environmental Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GNWT	Government of the Northwest Territories
IFC	International Finance Corporation
NEAPG	National Environmental Assessment Procedures & Guidelines (Eritrean Government)
NGOs	Non-government Organizations
PCDP	Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

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APPENDIX A
Stakeholders List

Appendix A – Summary Stakeholder List

Agency / Institution / Stakeholders	Method of Communication	Comments
Primary Stakeholders		
GOVERNMENT AGENCIES – NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL		
Ministry of Energy and Mines	Meetings, presentation, site tours, involvement in Baseline (EA) work	
Ministry of Land, Water and Environment	Meetings, presentation, site tours, involvement in Baseline (EA) work	
Ministry of Agriculture	Meetings, presentation, site tours, involvement in Baseline (EA) work	
Ministry of Education	Meetings, presentation, site tours, involvement in Baseline (EA) work	
Ministry of Health	Meetings, presentation, site tours, involvement in Baseline (EA) work	
Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare	Meetings, presentation, site tours	
Ministry of Finance and Development	Meetings, presentation, site tours	
Ministry of Transport and Communications	Meetings, presentation, site tours	
Ministry of Trade and Industry	Meetings, presentation, site tours	
Other potentially relevant agencies	Meetings, presentation, site tours	
Gash Barka Zoba government	Meetings, presentation, site tours	
Gash Barka regional centre community (Barentu)	Store front information centre, radio interviews	
Sub-zoba administration	Meetings, presentation. site tour	
Sub-zoba administrative centres community (Akurdet)	Store front information centre, radio interviews	
National Museum of Eritrea	Site tours, involvement in Baseline (EA) work	
VILLAGES		
Tekreret village administrator, community leaders and members	Video night, workshops, site tours and community liaison officers, monthly updates	Village will experience increase in traffic and will be potential source of labour

Agency / Institution / Stakeholders	Method of Communication	Comments
Ad Ibrihim village administrator, community leaders and members	Video night, workshops, site tours and community liaison officers, monthly updates	Village will experience increase in traffic and will be potential source of labour. Members of Bisha community were relocated to Ad Ibrihim but still use area within Bisha project footprint
Hashakito village administrator, community leaders and members	Store front information centre, Video night, workshops, site tours and community liaison officers, monthly updates	Hashakito is the village located closest to project site. Members use the area for grazing their herds and as temporary residence during the wet season.
Adarat village administrator, community leaders and members	Video night, workshops, site tours and community liaison officers, monthly updates	Adarat includes the community of Harenay, whose members use the Bisha mineral concession area for grazing their herds.
Jimel village administrator, community leaders and members	Video night, workshops, site tours and community liaison officers, monthly updates	While Jimel is not within the immediate project footprint area, the community is being relocated and will depend on some of Hashakito's social services and markets.
Village women	Women's only workshop and site tour	Women participated in other village workshops and video nights however were in lesser numbers than the men. Therefore a women's only workshop was held.
OTHER PRIMARY STAKEHOLDERS		
Nomadic herders and seasonal farmers in Bisha area	Included in meetings and site tours. Will be part of ongoing discussions.	
Lending Institutions	Site tours, meetings	
SECONDARY STAKEHOLDERS		
National Union of Eritrean Women	Meeting with Branch office and Focus group with local Eritrean women	
National Union of Eritrean Workers		
National union of Eritrean Youth		
City of Asmara	Radio advertisements, displays at Cultural festival and Expo	
NGOs	Presentations and meetings	
University Of Asmara	Invitee to open house focused discussion	

Agency / Institution / Stakeholders	Method of Communication	Comments
OTHER STAKEHOLDERS		
	Website info on project, EIA / consultation processes and where to go for more information. Possible telephone interviews for those who have been active in the country in the past	

APPENDIX B

Workshop Attendees from March to May 2006

Appendix B– Workshop Attendees from March to May 2006

Date	Event	Name of Person	Title and Affiliation	Community
March 21, 2006	Meeting with Government and Ministries	Mebrahtu Ekubazghi	Ministry of Energy and Mines; Head, Dept. of Mines Inspection	
		Tedros Ghebru Ghebrekristos	Ministry of Agriculture; Dept. of Regulatory Services - Asmara	
		Kibrom Asmerom W/Ghebriel	Ministry of Land, Water & Environment; Asmara	
		Ermias Beyene	Ministry of Land, Water & Environment; Dept. of Environment, Asmara	
		Merhawi Teklay Sibhatu	Ministry of Land, Water & Environment; Zoba Gash Barka-Barentu	
		Matewos Kiflom Habte	Regional Administration; Gash Barka-Barentu	
		Kidane Berhane	Ministry of Public Works; Asmara Office	
		Yemane Kifle	Global Resources; Global Resources Consultancy Service	
		Mebrahtu Ghezae Zemikael	Ministry of Labour/Human Welfare; Gash Barka Barentu	
		Tesfamikael Keleta Ogbu	Ministry of Land, Water & Environment; WRD	
		Daniel Nemariam	Ministry of Agriculture; Haskakito – Gash Barka	
		Eyob Bereket G/kristos	Regional Administration; Zoba Gash Barka-Barentu	
		Amir Hassen Omer	Ministry of Energy and Mines	
		Suleyman Mered Ali	Regional Administration; Gash Barka-Agordat	
		Sengal Weldetensae	Ministry of Land, Water & Environment	
		Semere Rezene Goitom	Ministry of Labour/Human Welfare; Gash Barka-Barentu	
		Tekleberhan Ghebrewoldi	Regional Administration; Zoba Gash Barka-Vice Administrative Head	
		Mengis Gherezgis	Ministry of Health; Gash Barka	
		Yirgalem Solomon	Global Resources	

Date	Event	Name of Person	Title and Affiliation	Community
		Tesfalidet Alem	Ministry of Agriculture; Gash Barka-Barentu	
		Daniel Yohannes	Ministry of Agriculture; Haskakito – Gash Barka	
		Weldeyesus Elila	Ministry of Labour/Human Welfare; Head, Dept. of Labour	
		Ghebrenigus Andeberhan	Ministry of Energy & Mines; Head of Mines – Gash Barka Barentu	
		Kerar Osman Idris	Haskakito Gash Barka; Police	
		Simon Yemane	Haskakito Gash Barka; Regional Administrator	
		Fitiwi Hagos	Ministry of Education; Haskakito-Gash Barka	
		Mohammed Haji Ahmed	Haskakito Gash Barka	
		Abdulahi Idris	Adlbrahim; Village Administration	
		Bakash Abdella	Tekereret; Village Administration	
		Moammed Yacob	Adlbrahim; Village Administration	
		Adem Suleyman	Agordat; Village Administration	
		Idris Abdella	Adlbrahim; Village Administration	
		Haj Adem Hassen Ahmed	AdshekAlamin; Village Administration	
		Mustofa Mohammed Osman	Haskakito; Village Administration	
		Idris Mohammed Osman	Girjinay; Village Administration	
		Idris Ata Ahmed	Adlbrahim; Village Administration	
		Ibrahim Mohammed Ali	Harenay/Adarat; Village Administration	
		Emuna Mohamed	Haskakito; Village Administration	
		Kedija Shek Ali	Tekereret; Village Administration	
		Suleyman Kerar Dawd	Harenay/Adarat; Village Administration	
		Kisha Osman	Haskakito; Village Administration	
		Osman Mohammed	Haskakito, Nevsun employee	
May 4, 2006	Public Consultation Meeting – Leaders and elders of Haskakito	Salih Suleiman	Farmer	Hashakito
		Mohammed Adem Abdella	Community court	Hashakito
		Idris Mahmud	Community court	Hashakito

Date	Event	Name of Person	Title and Affiliation	Community
		Salih Abdella	Executive	Hashakito
		Ibrahim Mahmud	Community Leader	Hashakito
		Mustofa Moh/Osman	Village Administrator	Hashakito
		Ahmed Ismael	Farmer	Hashakito
		Mohammed Haj Ahmed	Parliament member	Hashakito
		Mohammed Osman Mohammed	Court	Hashakito
		Kerar Hasa Ali	Farmer	Hashakito
		Ahmed Idris	Farmer	Hashakito
		Fitwi Hagos	Ministry of Education	Hashakito
		Osman Idris	Ministry of Education	Hashakito
		Kafil Asmerom	Ministry of Defence	Haskakito
		Berhe Haile Sebahtu	Ministry of Defence	Haskakito
		Abreha Abdelkadir	Ministry of Defence	Haskakito
		Mosazgi Kebede	Ministry of Defence	Haskakito
		Yergalem Solomon	Global Resources	Asmara
		Habtom Kahsay	Archeologist	Asmara
		Amha Segid	Archeologist	Asmara
		Samuel Yemane	Archeologist	Asmara
		Tsegay Medin	Archeologist	Asmara
		Dr. Yosief Libsekal	Archeologist	Asmara
		Ghebretensae Ghebremikael	Ministry of Defence	Aderde
		Abraham Anenya	Ministry of Defence	Bisha
May 11, 2006	Workshop with Village Leaders (Adarat, Adi Ibrihim, Jimel, Haskakito and Tekreret)	Ismael Mussa		Adarat
		Abdela Mohammed Sherif		Adarat
		Abdela Adem Idris		Adarat
		Mohammed Sherif		Adarat
		Bakash Abdela		Tekreret
		Ibrahim Ismael		Tekreret

Date	Event	Name of Person	Title and Affiliation	Community
		Mohammed Osman		Tekreret
		Mohammed Adem Ali		Tekreret
		Mohammed Ali		Haskakito
		Mohammed Idris Hamed		Haskakito
		Tahair Mohammed		Haskakito
		Mohammed Ali Salih		Jimel
		Osman Mohammed Alsmine		Jimel
		Salih Mostofa		Jimel
		Mohammed Yakob		Adi-Ibrihim
		Osman Ibrahim		Adi-Ibrihim
May 17, 2006	Workshop with Haskakito community	Haj Mohammed Adem		<u>Ad-ashat</u>
		Mohammed Salih Hamed		<u>Debuk</u>
		Abubeker Osman Minin		<u>Helet jedid</u>
		Mohammed Osman Hamed		<u>Ad-amer</u>
		<u>Mohammed Salih M/Omer</u>		<u>Ad-ela</u>
		<u>Mohammed Issa Ali</u>		<u>Daemech</u>
		<u>Idris Mohammed Humed</u>		<u>Daemech</u>
		<u>Mohammed Adem Abdela</u>		<u>Gultena</u>
		<u>Alamin Ibrahim Idris</u>		<u>Shatara</u>
		<u>Kerar Issa Ali</u>		<u>Dabuk</u>
		<u>Abdela Hussien Abdela</u>		<u>Nablech</u>
		<u>Salih Abubeker Ali</u>		<u>Ad-weshek</u>
		<u>Ibrahim Mohammed Humed</u>		<u>Agudub</u>
		<u>Hussien Mohammed Humed</u>		<u>Ad-ejel</u>
		<u>Amna Mohammed Humed</u>		<u>Halet gawait</u>
		<u>Amna Mohammed kisha</u>		<u>Hadshat</u>
		<u>Amna Haj Mohammed Adem</u>		<u>Hadshat</u>
		<u>Amna Hamd M/Humed</u>		<u>Nabelech</u>
		<u>Asha Ali Kerar Ibrahim</u>		<u>Dabuk</u>
		<u>Yordanos Asrat</u>		<u>shuk</u>

Date	Event	Name of Person	Title and Affiliation	Community
May 18, 2006	Workshop Adarat community	Kedija Adem Osman		Adarat
		Hawa Ismael Hamed		Adarat
		Fatena Mohammed Awate		Adarat
		Haron Abubeker Ajib		Adarat
		Alkasem Mohammed Ali		Adarat
		Adem Ismael Humd		Adarat
		Idris Salih Idris		Adarat
		Mussa Ali Musa		Adarat
		Adem Humd Abushar		Adarat
		Mohammed Adem Mentay		Adarat
		Kerar Fagi Adem		Adarat
		Abdela Shower Tekume		Adarat
		Ali Ahmed Shelal		Adarat
May 19, 2006	Workshop with Adi-Ibrihim Community	Hamd Ismael Mohammed		Adi Ibrihim
		Mohammed salih Ibrahim		Adi Ibrihim
		Mohammed Ahmed Sartok		Adi Ibrihim
		Salih K bub Noray		Adi Ibrihim
		Mohammed Ali Mohammed		Adi Ibrihim
		Salih Tahir Salih		Adi Ibrihim
		Abdu Idris Ferej		Adi Ibrihim
		Idris Abdella Hamd		Adi Ibrihim
		Abdella Idris Ali		Adi Ibrihim
		Hamd Mohammed Alaemin		Adi Ibrihim
		Fatna Abubeker Mohammed		Adi Ibrihim
		Fatna Mohammed Abe Mohammed		Adi Ibrihim
		Meryem Abdella Adem		Adi Ibrihim
		Meryem yassin Ismael		Adi Ibrihim

Date	Event	Name of Person	Title and Affiliation	Community
		Name Unknown		Adi Ibrhim
May 25, 2006	Work Shop With Tekreret community	Hamid Kerar Ibrahim		Tekreret
		M/Osman Sedik		
		Tahir kerar Idris		Tekreret
		Mohammed Adem Issa		Tekreret
		Hasebela Salih Humed		Tekreret
		Hamd Adem Hamd		Tekreret
		Alhassen Abdela Mohammed		Tekreret
		M/Osman Ali Jamie		Tekreret
		M/Ahmed Ibrahim Mussa		Tekreret
		Tekletsen G/Weldu		Tekreret
		Mibrak Tesfay		Tekreret
		Meryem M/Omer Idris		Tekreret
		Kedija Sheke Ali		Tekreret
		Halima Idris Afa		Tekreret
		Keltuma Salih Adem		Tekreret
May 26, 2006	Workshop with Jimel community	Idris Hamd Mohammed		
		Salih Abdela Salih		
		Ali Dawed Ali		
		Ali Mohammed Ismael		
		Mohammed Mohmud Beyed		
		Salih Mussa Osman		
		Osman Mohammed Sherif		
		Mohammed Mussa		
		Mohammed Ismael Adem		
		Hamed Mohammed Abubeker		
		Halima Haj Al-Hassen		
		Asha Mohammed Tahare		
		Fatena Mohammed Hamd		

Date	Event	Name of Person	Title and Affiliation	Community
		Fatna Ali Hamid		
		Amna Hamid Mohammed		
May 30, 2006	Workshop with members of Bisha village	Salih Adem Shek		
		Abubeker Salih Ibrahim		
		Mohammed Salih Sultan		
		Mohammed Alaemin Mohammed		
		Abdilahi Anur Awed		
		Mohammed Sedig Fayid		
		Mohammed Adem Ibrahim		
		Abubeker Awed Idris Selim		
		Salih Shebadi Idris		
		Abdurahiman Mohammed Ali		
		Ferej Abubeker Yusuf		
		Ismael Mohammed Amar		
		Hamd Abdilahi Yacob		
		Awid Omer Ferej		
		Abdu Idris Ferej		
		Salih Mohammed Anur		
		Adem Mohammed Osman		
		Mohammed Idris Ali		
		Abdela Idris Ahmed		
		Mohammed Idris Ferej		
May 31, 2006	Workshop with the Women of the Five Villages around Bisha – Adarat, Adi Ibrihim, Jimel, Haskakito and Tekreret	Asha Ahmed Adem		Adarat
		Kediga Adem Osman		Adarat
		Amna Ismael Ali-Humed		Adarat
		Fatna Mohammed Awate		Adarat

Date	Event	Name of Person	Title and Affiliation	Community
		Fatma Idris Mohammed Ali		Adi-Ibrihim
		Meriem Abdella		Adi-Ibrihim
		Hawa Ekud Mohammed		Adi-Ibrihim
		Halima Mohammed Abubeker		Adi-Ibrihim
		Meriem Idris Shagray		Adi-Ibrihim
		Amna Salih Humed		Jimel
		Fatna Adem Abdella		Jimel
		Amna Humed Ismael		Jimel
		Halima Mohammed Hamed		Jimel
		Fatina Osman Abdella		Jimel
		Senait Eyob Kifle		Haskakito
		Kidiga Salih Ferege		Haskakito
		Almaz Berhe Resom		Haskakito
		Alem Kiros Tesfankiel		Haskakito
		Setel Hiyabu Amar		Tekreret
		Meriem Ahmed Salih		Tekreret
		Amna Salih Adem		Tekreret
		Hana Zerom Gedam		Tekreret
		Zaid Seile Kidane		Tekreret