

**Nkamouna Project
Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan**

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Prepared for

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Nkamouna Project Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background Information

Geovic, Ltd., a US company that is incorporated in the State of Wyoming and based in Grand Junction, Colorado, owns the majority equity position in Geovic Cameroon PLC (GeoCam)., a Cameroonian corporation headquartered in Yaoundé that was established in 1995 to develop the cobalt and nickel deposits in the Haut Nyong Division of the East Province. Five individuals own the minority interests in GeoCam.

In 2001, GeoCam applied for a Mining Convention and Permit that would give the company exclusive rights to develop the cobalt and nickel deposits over an initial 25-year term. On August 1, 2002, the Republic of Cameroon and Geovic Cameroon signed the Mining Convention assigning the mining rights and on April 11, 2003, the President of Cameroon issued the Mine Permit by Decree, allowing the company to move forward with its project development initiatives.

The Mine Permit area is a 1,631 square kilometer 18-sided polygon that includes seven main areas of mineralization: Nkamouna, Mada, Rapodjombo, North Mang, South Mang, Messea and Kondong as shown on Figure 1. Land within the Mine Permit area is designated as “multiple use” evergreen forest that has been reserved exclusively for mineral exploitation. GeoCam’s immediate plan is to develop the Nkamouna deposit using open pit mining, physical beneficiation and agitated leaching to recover the cobalt and nickel values. The other deposits will be considered for development as part of GeoCam’s longer-range plans.

The terms and conditions for mining are defined in the Mining Convention. The Mining Convention and Mine Permit require the development of an environmental management plan within the context of an approved Environmental and Social Assessment and acquisition of land leases for the site-specific project initiatives. Among the commitments that GeoCam has made for this project is to promote sustainable development initiatives and to establish a systematic program of informing local stakeholders of project activities through a multidisciplinary program of public consultation and community development. This Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP) has been prepared to outline how GeoCam intends to establish multi-directional communications among project stakeholders.

1.2 Purpose and Need

A PCDP is designed to provide local residents, non-government organizations (NGOs), government and other interested parties with project information and to allow these stakeholders to participate in the planning process. Stakeholder participation encourages sustainable growth by accounting for community needs as they relate to the proposed project. Development of sustainable programs will help to maintain long-term project viability. A PCDP incorporates public meetings for stakeholders to air project concerns and to ensure that expectations about the project are in line with actual project plans. Public meetings held during different phases of the project benefit stakeholders by allowing them to voice their opinions, make suggestions, meaningfully influence the process of project development, and keep stakeholders informed of current updates on project information.

This PCDP is intended to define objectives and establish the framework necessary to provide understandable information to all parties involved. The main objective of the PCDP is to ensure timely, effective and multi-directional communications between GeoCam and its affected stakeholders. To meet this objective, this plan provides the following:

- Identification of Cameroonian and financial lending institution requirements for public consultation and disclosure;
- Description of the resources and the responsibilities for PCDP implementation, including receipt of and responses to grievances;
- Discussion on the past consultation and communications activities that have been accomplished to date;
- Identification of key stakeholders in the Nkamouna project; and
- Descriptions of how information will be disseminated and how data will be collected and maintained in order to monitor and report on the effectiveness of the PCDP.

2.0 Regulatory Framework

The project must comply with the requirements of the Mining Convention and Mine Permit as well as the laws and requirements of the Republic of Cameroon. GeoCam has indicated its intention to comply with World Bank Group policies and guidelines as developed by the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the private investment arm of the World Bank Group. In addition, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) has been a candidate risk insurer to the project in the past, so OPIC requirements are also considered.

2.1 Mining Convention

The Mining Convention is the single most important document covering GeoCam's activities and commitments in Cameroon. This legal document addresses the policies, rights, obligations and financial matters related to mining within the project area. While the Convention itself does not mandate public outreach programs, Annex 1 of the Convention inextricably embraces the commitments made in the "Etude d'Impact Environmental et Plan de Gestion Environnemental" prepared by URS-Greiner-Woodward Clyde in April 2001. This document, along with the Environmental and Social Assessment commit the project to conformance with World Bank Group policies and guidelines for environmental and social program documentation, including public consultation and disclosure.

2.2 Cameroon Laws

Cameroonian Law No 96/12 is the national law that establishes the environmental management programs to be administered by the Ministry of the Environment and Forestry. Within this law, there are three noteworthy sections where public consultation and information dissemination is referred to:

- Part I, Chapter II – General Obligations, Article 7(1): *All persons shall have the right to be informed on the negative effects of harmful activities on man, health, and the environment, as well as on the measures taken to prevent or compensate for these effects.*
- Part I, Chapter III – Fundamental Principles, Article 9(e): *the principle of participation according to which: - each citizen shall have access to information on the environment, including information on dangerous substances and activities; ... - decisions on the environment shall be taken after consultation with the sectors of activity or groups concerned, or after a public debate when they are of a general nature...*
- Part IV, Sole Chapter – Participation of Populations, Article 72: *Populations shall be encouraged to participate in environmental management, especially through: - free access to environmental information, pending the imperatives of national*

defense and state security; - consultative mechanisms to take stock of the opinion and contributions of the populations...

In addition, Decree No. 2002/648-PM dated March 26, 2002 fixes the application of the mining code Law No. 001 dated April 16, 2001. Article 125 of the Decree refers to the environmental impact assessment requirements and mandates a program of information dissemination to affected populations.

2.3 International Finance Corporation Requirements

Annexes to GeoCam's Mining Convention oblige the company to conform to the policies and guidelines of the World Bank Group for conducting its environmental and social business. The IFC is the largest multilateral source of loan and equity financing for private sector projects in developing countries. It has various policy and procedural requirements designed to ensure that the projects in which it invests are implemented in an environmentally and socially responsible manner. The IFC has promulgated guidance on the types of information that should be presented in a PCDP. This document has been organized to address these information requirements. These public consultation and disclosure policies and guidelines are outlined in the following IFC published documents:

- Procedure for Environmental and Social Review of Projects (1998);
- Good Practice Manual: Doing Better Business through Effective Public Consultation (1998);
- Policy on Disclosure of Information; and
- Several IFC Operational Policies (OPs) and Operational Directives (ODs), including OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment, OP 4.04 Natural Habitats, OD 4.10 Indigenous Peoples, and OD 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement.

2.4 Overseas Private Investment Corporation Guidelines

OPIC requires meaningful consultation with all local stakeholders involved with the project in the scoping, preparation, and completion of environmental impact assessments and other studies. The added value that interested and well-informed members of the public bring to the environmental assessment process, particularly locally affected people, is well established. Local governments, community residents, and NGOs often have access to information and perceptions about potential environmental impacts and resulting social, economic and cultural impacts of a project. These resources should be carefully considered early in the assessment process. OPIC recognizes the IFC process and cross-references the

IFC Good Practice Manual “Doing Better Business Through Effective Public Consultation” (1998). The environmental documentation for all OPIC-funded projects is publicly disclosed and subject to the Freedom of Information Act, and consequently these assessments should be made available by the company seeking financing to all locally affected people in a language, format, and medium that can be readily understood by the local population.

3.0 Resources and Responsibilities

An effective public consultation and disclosure program for the Nkamouna project is key to gaining public support for the project and making sure that the project plans and activities are well understood by the local community. It is also a critical factor in effectively managing local community expectations. Public communication and outreach are supported from the highest levels of the GeoCam organization and will target stakeholders at all social and governing levels.

3.1 Company Organization Structure

The Managing Director of GeoCam is ultimately responsible for all activities associated with the Nkamouna project. Figure 2 presents a preliminary organizational structure for GeoCam and demonstrates how the environmental, health and safety programs fit into the overall management structure. As shown on Figure 2, the Environmental, Health and Safety Manager (the EH&S Manager) is responsible for all environmental and social program monitoring, reporting and performance, and reports directly to the General Manager and indirectly to the Managing Director. The EH&S Manager will be responsible for the planning, development, implementation, oversight, documentation and follow-up on all public consultation and disclosure activities. Reporting directly to the EH&S Manager is the Community Development Officer, who has the ground-level responsibility to coordinate and implement all community relations, public consultation programs, dispute resolutions and resettlement issues. The Community Development Officer liaisons directly and shares implementation responsibilities with the Programs Director of GeoAid.

3.2 Community Development Officer

Coordination of all public consultation and community relations and assistance with project proposals will be the responsibility of the Community Development Officer. The Community Development Officer's responsibilities include the following:

- Identifying when public consultation is needed, then arranging and scheduling meetings to specifically accommodate need;
- Circulating or publicizing agendas and local advertising as appropriate;
- Inviting and/or arranging for the presence of specific individuals;
- Attending and documenting meetings;
- Directing any required follow up;

- Working with NGOs and affected stakeholders. A listing of NGOs in the Lomié Region is provided in Appendix A;
- Assisting project/program proposals for submittal to GeoAid Programs Director and Advisory Board; and
- Monitoring project/program milestones, utilization of funds, etc.

Beyond these activities, follow-up work may include additional meetings, arranging specialized consultants for certain task-specific activities, or bringing specific issues to the attention of the GeoAid Programs Director, the EH&S Manager and General Manager. It may also include the implementation of specific action items and programs.

3.3 Public Liaison Committee

GeoCam may opt to organize a Public Liaison Committee to act as an advisory group to its public consultation program. This Committee may be composed of individuals or representatives from the GeoCam staff, the local population, local authorities, non-government organization representatives, indigenous groups and/or specialists, and appropriate government officials as identified by the Minister of Territorial Administration and/or the Governor of the East Province. Such a Public Liaison Committee could potentially act in the following roles:

- Resolving problems which cannot be settled by GeoCam directly;
- Mediating any disputes concerning land use conflicts and resettlement, and expediting the resolution process;
- Maintaining communication and feedback with other committees that may be established; and
- Monitoring community participation and public involvement.

All public consultation, community relations and committee coordination are the direct responsibility of the EH&S Manager through the Community Development Officer. These individuals are responsible for maintaining adequate records to assure transparency of the public consultation program.

4.0 Stakeholders

The following groups and organizations are among the key stakeholders for the Nkamouna project. As a minimum, public consultation and disclosure initiatives will target these audiences to keep them informed of project plans and of any substantial changes that may be made to its design or operations.

4.1 Government and Community Leaders

The Nkamouna project is located in the Lomié Subdivision of the Haut-Nyong Division of the East Province. The Republic of Cameroon is divided into ten provinces, and the East Province is the southeastern-most province in the country. The East Province is subdivided into seven Divisions and the Lomié Subdivision is located in the south-central region of Haut-Nyong Division.

Local governance is put in place through President-designated appointments, public elections and local appointments. Among the Ministerial appointments that the President of Cameroon makes is that of the Minister of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation, who is responsible for the implementation of local government responsibilities throughout the country. The Minister of Territorial Administration is referred to as the “Chief of Chiefs” because of his role to oversee, implement and enforce the laws of the country at all levels within the Republic.

The President-appointed Minister of Territorial Administration appoints a Governor to each of the ten provinces. For the East Province, the Minister also appoints a Prefet to each of the four Divisions, and a Sous-Prefet to each of the seven Subdivisions in the Haut-Nyong Division. Sous-Prefets report to Prefets, who report to Governors who in turn report directly to the Minister of Territorial Administration.

Within each Subdivision, the local population elects a Mayor and Town Council. Mayoral elections are held every five years and candidates typically run with a group of individuals on a single ballot comprising the Mayor and his Council. The Mayor has the ground-level responsibility to implement and administer the laws of Cameroon at the local level, including provision of local law enforcement. Locally elected Mayors report to the Minister-appointed Sous-Prefet in their area.

The community structure is important to the public consultation process and for accurate dissemination of project information. The Community Development Officer and the

Programs Director of GeoAid will be responsible for coordinating information-sharing activities with all levels of the community structure in a manner that is compatible with the local customs and processes.

4.2 Local Elites

The term “elites” is used to refer to groups of prestigious business people or government appointees in the local communities who, because of their positions, command an elevated level of respect and authority over others in the community. The elites often play an advisory role to Mayors, Sous-Prefets, Prefets and others.

4.3 Government Authorities

The Ministry of Industry, Mines and technological Development and Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature are important ministries to the Nkamouna project regulatory process. The Mining Convention and Permit were authorized by the Ministry of Industry, Mines and technological Development and the corresponding environmental and social program documentation is required through the Ministry of Environment. In addition, the Minister of Town Planning and Housing is responsible for the administration of land tenure and the post-mining disposition of the land within the Mining Permit boundary. There are a number of other ministries that may be affected by the project requiring consultation depending on the project specific plans and activities. Communications with these ministries will be on a case-by-case basis as appropriate.

4.4 Local Communities and Population Centers

Villages in the area of the mining operation, including Kongo Village which is the closest village to the project site, several other local villages, Lomié, and to a lesser extent, the more metropolitan areas like Yaoundé and Douala, are all stakeholders to some extent in the project. Local villages are considered to be the most important stakeholders due to their proximity to the project and the potential for economic development in support of the mine.

4.5 Indigenous Groups

Two main ethnic groups, Baka pygmies and the Bantu Nzimé people, inhabit the district. The largely nomadic Baka rely almost exclusively on forest subsistence hunting and gathering. The local Bantu villagers typically subsist on itinerant slash-and-burn agriculture. The sedentary Bantu and the nomadic Baka populations have developed a mutual dependency based on forest food products and commercial exchange of products through barter. This balance of dependency has changed with time due to commercial logging in the forests that are vital to Baka subsistence and their trade with the Bantus. In the past, Baka have bartered

smoked bushmeat, native plants and medicinal herbs in exchange for garden produce, alcoholic products and clothing. The Baka are less adaptive to the loss of habitat than the sedentary Bantu populations, but with time are gradually adjusting by establishing more and more gardening societies on the edge of the forest to account for forest losses. These pygmies lease land from the local Bantu tribes that dominate village owned lands. This Baka migration is the result of increasing population pressures, decreased hunting grounds due to logging, and their consequent requirement to adjust traditional cultural values.

4.6 Special Interest Groups

NGOs often have expertise vital to good public consultation and can be good sources for local knowledge, consultants for sensitive groups, and partners in planning and implementing community development programs. There are a number of well-established NGOs that have been active in the metropolitan areas and the East Province of Cameroon for many years.

5.0 Previously Identified Consultation Issues

GeoCam has held several formal and informal public meetings in Lomié, Yaoundé and elsewhere since 1995. Most significantly, town hall meetings were held in August 2000, April 2001, November 2002, and September 2004 to inform the local community members of the current project status, plans and implementation schedule. The meetings also solicited feedback, questions, and comments from community stakeholders, government officials, NGOs and community-based groups.

5.1 Town Hall Meetings

GeoCam has initiated four Town Hall meetings in Lomié. The November 18, 2002 Town Hall meeting was organized to update the public formally on the project plans and initiatives. At that meeting, GeoCam representatives provided an overview of the exploration work accomplished to date, updated the group on the current project plans and development schedule, and discussed its ongoing program of public assistance and outreach through its GeoAid program.

Prior to the Town Hall meetings, local GeoCam employees had solicited input from the local villages on what issues were of concern to them and what they hoped they would learn by attending the meeting. A list of questions was formulated from these inquiries that was used as a basis for GeoCam's presentation at the meeting. Local interests focused on the following general areas:

- Future project plans and reasons for certain decisions that were made in the past;
- Past employment practices, future manpower requirements and the policies for hiring local labor;
- Availability of information and access to GeoCam management for effective communications;
- Environmental issues and impacts associated with project implementation and the issue of illegal hunting; and
- The sustainability of GeoAid programs if GeoCam is no longer operational.

After the introductions and presentations by GeoCam personnel were completed, the meeting was opened to questions from the public. The compelling public interest was that of project schedule as it relates to manpower requirements and employment opportunities. Beyond that, a representative of the local community NGO presented eight issues of public concern. GeoCam briefly addressed some of these issues, but volunteered to respond in writing to each

concern directly to the Mayor of Lomié. Issues and GeoCam's responses to those issues are provided in Appendix B.

At the September 2004 Lomie Town Hall meeting the Division Prefet was asked to assist by preparing a list of appropriate political administrators who should be invited to another update of project status and GeoAid. A total of 65 individuals attended, including local mayors, Sous-Prefets, village chiefs, NGOs, the press, and logging companies. Issues raised were much the same as the November 2002 Town Hall. Issues raised and GeoCam's responses are provided in Appendix C.

5.2 Village Mayors and Chiefs

Village Chiefs and the Mayor of Lomié play an important role in managing public policy, expectations, and in the maintenance of law and order. GeoCam has maintained a periodic, but to date not systematic, dialogue with the Chief of Kongo Village, the Mayor of Lomié, the Sous-Prefet of Lomié Subdivision, the Prefet of Haut Nyong Division, the Governor of the East Province and others.

The primary concerns of the village Chiefs and Mayors focus on:

- Employment opportunities for local residents;
- Schedule for mine development; and
- Potential financial contributions to local projects like the airstrip near Lomié.

5.3 Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)

There are numerous international and national NGOs operating in Cameroon and in the East Province (see Appendix A). GeoCam maintains a periodic but not systematic dialogue with these groups. Key among some of these NGOs is the European Union Donor Group, which comprises numerous NGOs operating in the region who come together to advise and prioritize the EU activities and act as an advisory group to the Cameroonian government ministries. The most recent meeting with the Donor Group was during the fall of 2005, where issues focused on:

- Technical issues regarding the project, production rates, areas impacted;
- Potential impacts to the Dja Biosphere and other ecologically sensitive areas;
- Reclamation and reforestation programs;

- Sustainable development opportunities;
- Cumulative impacts; and
- Socioeconomic and indigenous people's issues.

6.0 Consultation and Disclosure Program

The consultation and disclosure program is aimed at informing the stakeholders of project plans and activities in a manner that promotes open dialogue among all interested parties, and focuses on effecting dialogue with those who are or will be affected by the project. The program allows directly affected parties to have meaningful input in the decision-making process regarding the development of the project and the mitigation of impacts that will affect them. Meetings will be scheduled and informational materials disseminated as needed to keep people informed and to maintain project transparency in the public eye. It is the responsibility of the EH&S Manager, through the Community Development Officer and the Programs Director of GeoAid to assure that the program objectives are accomplished.

6.1 Program Objectives

Stakeholders will be notified of GeoCam's project plans and issues through the public consultation and disclosure process. This process will strive to accomplish the following objectives:

- Identify and inform stakeholders (direct and indirect) including individuals, communities, schools, religious centers, local NGOs, and community organizations;
- Explain the nature and details of the project in easily understood terms and local languages to inform as many stakeholders as possible;
- Provide an opportunity for consultation with local communities and other stakeholders to voice their opinions and concerns regarding the Nkamouna project initiatives and be able to meaningfully influence the decision-making process regarding the mitigation of impacts (amelioration of negative impacts and enhancement of positive impacts) in ways that are mutually acceptable to the stakeholders and GeoCam;
- Provide an overview of regulations and agencies involved, description of baseline studies, and monitoring programs;
- Inform GeoCam sponsors of the perceptions and concerns during all phases of the Nkamouna project development, operation, and closure;
- Solicit public input on preferred alternative analysis, mitigation measures, and similar aspects of Nkamouna project implementation and ongoing decision-making; and
- Respond to stakeholders concerns and address those concerns that have been raised to the extent possible and reasonable.

6.2 Notification for Meetings

Stakeholders will be informed about Nkamouna project updates through some or all of the following methods: mass media (newspapers, posters, radio, television); direct communication in local languages; direct mail; open-houses (field offices, project site); illustrated pamphlets; public meetings; and informing village Chiefs and Mayors through the Community Development Officer. A two-week notice will be provided for formally scheduled Town Hall meetings. Meetings on a more individualized and local level will be scheduled at the mutual convenience of the stakeholder group and GeoCam.

6.3 Regularly Scheduled Project Updates

During all phases of the Nkamouna project, GeoCam will conduct annual project update workshops with interested community residents. In addition, individual local meetings will be arranged on a quarterly basis by the Community Development Officer to target villages subject to influx, community development initiatives, and where families that are displaced by the mining operations may have resettled (if needed). Other affected villages will be visited on an as-needed basis. These meetings will include the following tentative agenda items:

- Overview of GeoCam's activities over the past period;
- Employment needs and hiring update;
- Health and safety program performance update;
- Environmental and social management programs performance updates;
- Rehabilitation of mined out areas update;
- Community development program updates;
- Reasonably foreseeable plans for future activities; and
- Other issues of concern.

In addition to quarterly project updates, GeoCam is responsible to give public notification and make the environmental and social reports available at a public place readily accessible to Nkamouna project stakeholders. In addition to these reports, a non-technical summary will be presented to local stakeholders in the local language. GeoCam will keep the financial lending institutions apprised of its ongoing consultations as part of its annual reporting requirements as appropriate.

Project update seminars will continue through the operational and closure phases on a quarterly basis according to the agenda items outlined above. Notes will be taken and a permanent record kept documenting those in attendance, questions and answers, agreed action plan and any additional concerns raised by stakeholders. Figure 3 presents an example of an attendance and information sheet that may be used to help facilitate note taking. This sheet specifically identifies the stakeholder, concern, and the potential mitigation options that may be considered to address that concern.

Minutes of consultation meetings will be made available to the public in a way that is suitable for the local circumstance within two weeks from the meeting date. Minutes will be presented in an understandable manner and can be obtained from the mine office, GeoCam's corporate office, or other suitable location.

7.0 Grievance Mechanisms

Despite the best public consultation and community relations efforts, circumstances will inevitably arise where the company and stakeholders disagree. The following mechanisms will ensure that grievances can be properly filed, and that fair and appropriate consideration will be given to those issues.

- The Community Development Officer and the Public Liaison Committee, if GeoCam opts to form such a committee, will be responsible for building relationships with the surrounding population and communities and collecting and disseminating information.
- Public and individual meetings will be held on a regular basis to provide a forum for open communications.
- Relationships will be built with local and regional authorities, including local village Chiefs, the Mayor of Lomié, the Sous-Prefet of Lomié Subdivision, the Prefet of Haut Nyong Division, the Governor of the East Province, and officials at the Ministerial level, and their participation in consultation meetings will be encouraged to facilitate communications.
- Formal meetings with individual stakeholders and GeoCam personnel will be held as needed to assure follow up and confidentiality on identified issues and concerns.

A formal process or plan for receiving and responding to grievances will be developed and implemented by the General Manager, through the EH&S Manager and Community Development Officer, the Programs Director of GeoAid, or by the Public Liaison Committee if such a committee is formed. This plan will address the following requirements.

- All grievances will be documented into a central registry or filing system at GeoCam's project office.
- Receipt of all grievances will be acknowledged by letter or other means as soon as possible, but in no case later than seven days after receipt.
- The grievance will be reviewed by the General Manager, through the EH&S Manager and Community Development Officer/Programs Director of GeoAid, and/or Public Liaison Committee if formed, and appropriate action taken or implemented.
- Multiple grievances by the same person, or different persons which address the same or similar issue, will be considered together and may warrant additional attention.

- The Public Liaison Committee, if formed, or the EH&S Manager through the Community Development Officer will report to the General Manager on a bi-monthly basis summarizing grievances received, actions taken, and any outstanding issues to be addressed.
- Relevant (non-confidential) information will be disclosed to the public through the established consultation process.

If necessary, the relevant Government authorities will be notified to share information and address Cameroonian policy or legal issues.

8.0 Reporting

The General Manager, through the EH&S Manager and Community Development Officer, has the primary responsibility for all public consultation and disclosure monitoring and reporting. This will be reported annually as part of the regularly scheduled public information meetings described in Section 6.3. Important information will also be posted on the GeoCam and GeoAid websites.

Additional reports may be developed and provided to the local communities and interested stakeholders on a case-by-case basis. The need for this distribution will primarily be identified through the feedback gained at the regularly scheduled communication meetings as well as periodic ad hoc meetings. Copies of these reports will be provided to the relevant local, regional and national officials of the governing agencies as well as the financial lending institutions, as appropriate.

Simple information sheets and posters may be appropriate for reporting on some items and issues. Radio broadcasting and/or direct communication may be used for project updating in local communities with a low literacy rate.

It is the responsibility of the General Manager, through the EH&S Manager and Community Development Officer and the Programs Director of GeoAid to ensure that an appropriate level of public feedback is provided on the project activities and public consultation programs. That feedback must be available in a language, format and medium that can be readily understood by the various stakeholder groups.

Figures

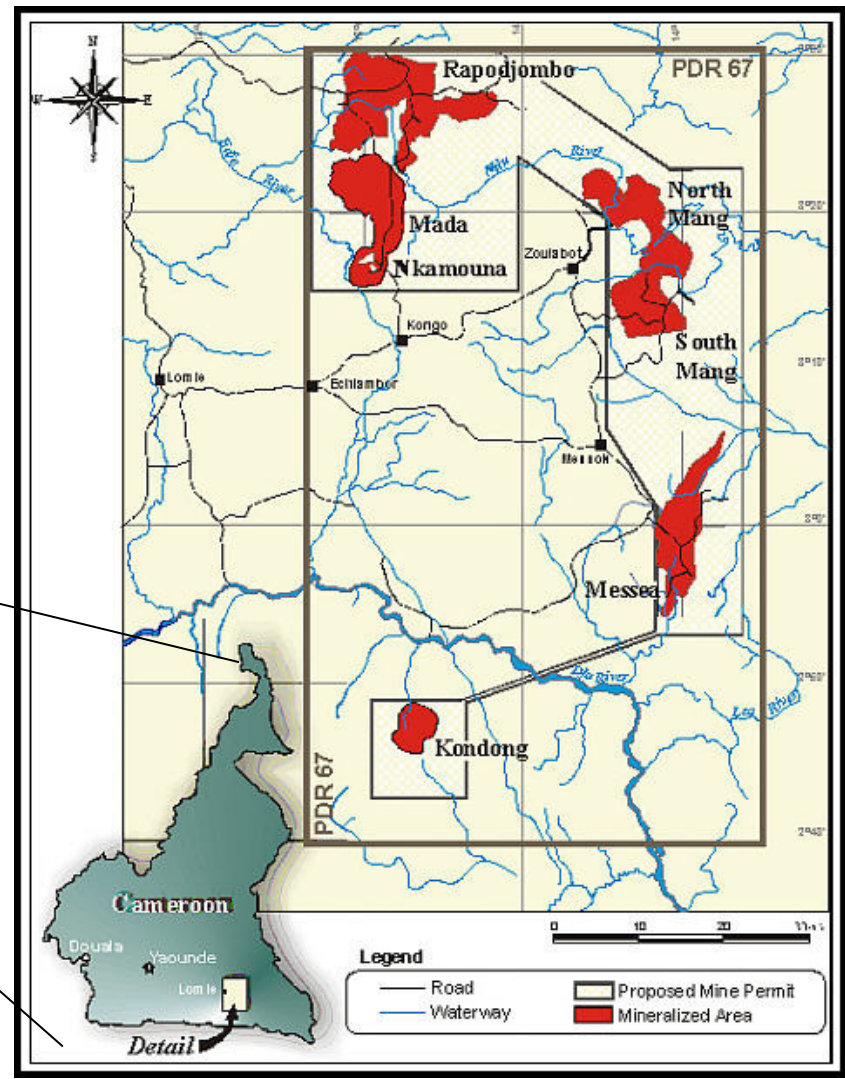
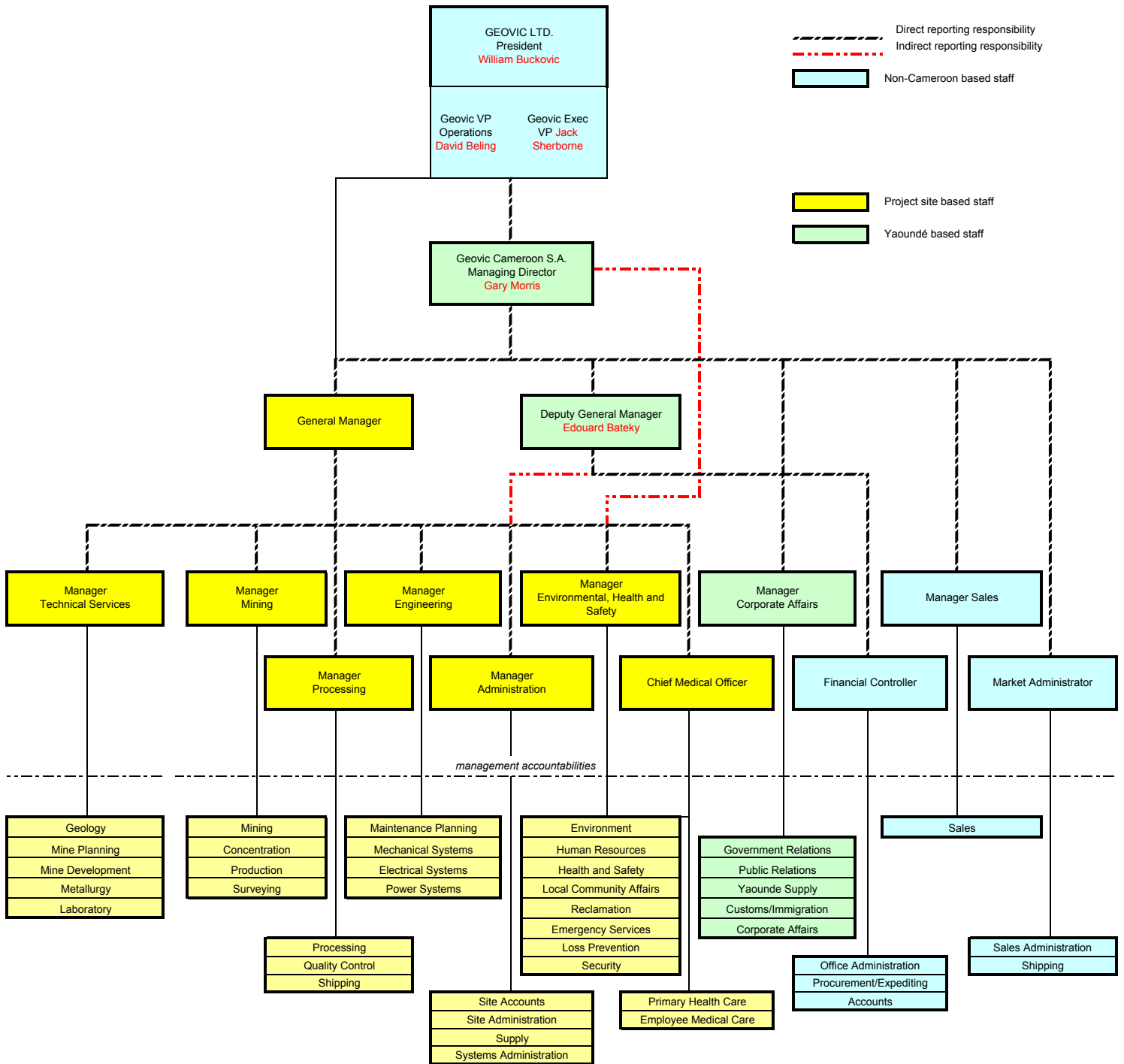


Figure 1. Location of the Nkamouana Project



EH&S PROGRAM DETAIL

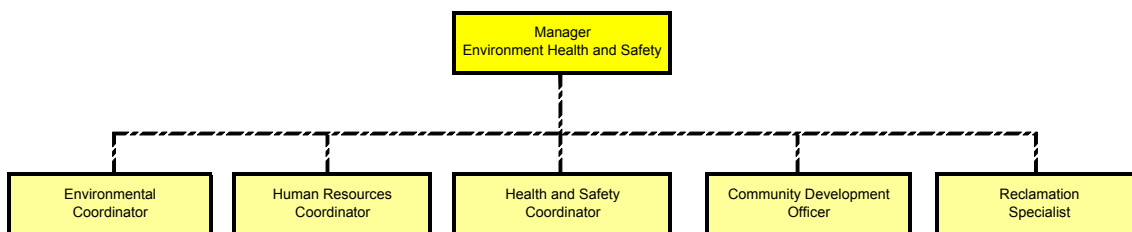


Figure 1. Geovic Cameroon S.A. Organizational Structure

Appendices

Appendix B

**Geovic Cameroon Responses to Questions Raised during
Lomie Town Hall November 18, 2002**

Appendix C

**Geovic Cameroon responses to Questions Raised during
Lomie Town Hall September 2004**