



REPORT

National Minerals Stakeholders Workshop

Bong and Bomi Counties

Held on DECEMBER 5 AND 9, 2008

Produced by: Thomas Doe Nah and James A. Thompson

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Overview
- 1.2. Organizers and Sponsors
- 1.3. Objectives and Methodology

2. GBARNGA AND TUBMANBURG PROCEEDINGS

- 2.1. Formal Opening Program
- 2.2. Summary of Expert Presentations
 - 2.2.1. Presentation One: Liberia's Mineral Policy
 - 2.2.2. Presentation Two: Mineral Development Agreement
 - 2.2.3. Presentation Three: Mining Cadastre Overview
- 2.3. Summary of Key Issues, Responses and Conclusions in Gbarnga, Bong County
- 2.4. Summary of Key Issues, Responses and Conclusions in Tubmanburg, Bomi County

3. Appendixes

- 3.1. Presentation One: Liberia's Mineral Policy
- 3.2. Presentation Two: Mining Cadastre Overview
- 3.3. Presentation Three: Mineral Development Agreement Overview
- 3.4. List of Participants
- 3.5. List of Acronyms

1. Introduction

1.1. Overview

The Ministry of Lands, Mines & Energy and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), sponsored a Two-day National Mineral Stakeholders' Workshop on the finalization of the Proposed Model Mineral Development Agreement (MDA), review of Liberia's Mineral Policy and the implementation of a web-based Mineral Cadastre Information Management System (MCIMS). The workshops were held in Gbarnga, Bong county and Tubmanburg, Bomi County respectively. The workshops are an undertaking to consult and build consensus among stakeholders on the provisions of these critical frameworks to improve governance of the mining sector. USAID-sponsored consultants, working in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands, Mines, & Energy and other relevant Government agencies, prepared the documents. The inputs from the workshops are intended to inform the strengthening and finalization of these documents.

One hundred and fifty participants attended, representing various stakeholders, including government agencies, miners, brokers, mining agents, concessionaires, advocacy groups, conversationalists and civil society. Notably in attendance in Bong County were Senator Franklin Siakor and Representative George Mulbah of Bong County and in Bomi County; Superintendent Gertrude Lamin of Gbarpolu County and Development Superintendent Rebecca Benson of Bomi County were in attendance.

1.2. Organizers and Sponsors

These workshops were organized by the Ministry of Lands, Mines & Energy with support and sponsorship from USAID/Liberia through International Business Initiatives (IBI) under the LIBAM Project. Sponsorship is part of the governance assistance activities under GEMAP. Expert presenters were sourced from Ministry of Land Mines and Energy and LIBAM Project. Thomas Doe Nah and James A. Thompson served as facilitators of these workshops.

1.3. Objectives and Methodology for the Workshops

1.3.1. Objectives

The Stakeholders' workshops were meant to elicit stakeholders' input to the finalization of:

- Liberia's Mineral Policy
- The Model Mineral Development Agreement (MDA)
- The Mining Cadastre Information Management System (MCIMS)

1.3.2. Methodology for the Workshops

The approach was interactive and participatory; it accentuated spirited discussions, sharing of experiences, and presentations in plenary. Facilitators moderated the discussions, providing guidance to ensure focus and the participation of everyone involved.

Expert presentations were made on various topical issues in the mining industry, particularly as they related to achieving the objectives mentioned. Following each presentation, questions, answers and comments were received from plenary and later addressed by the presenters. Participants had the chance to raise further issues in final discussions which were responded to by the three presenters on the panel. After the final responses to inquiries and comments by the panelists, the facilitators presented plenary with a summary of the key issues raised and conclusions derived.

2. GBARNGA AND TUBMANBURG PROCEEDINGS

2.1. Formal Opening Program

The workshops in Gbarnga and Tubmanburg commenced with introductory statements from **Mr. Gesler E. Murray**, Assistant Minister for Mineral Exploration and Environmental Research, MLME. He welcomed the participants and introduced the program of work for the workshops. He indicated that the MLME was committed to policies and programs that would ensure that Liberians benefited from the activities of mining companies in their communities. He averred that gone are the days when mining companies exploited Liberia's natural resources and communities were not direct beneficiaries of taxes received from concessions. He urged the plenary to listen attentively and raise all their concerns, as the government wanted the people to have a stake in the finalization of policy documents that directed the course of better mining governance.

2.2. Expert Presentations

Three presentations were made at both meetings: Mr. Gesler E. Murray presented on Liberia's Mineral Policy; Mr. Emmanuel O. Sherman, Chief Geologist and GIS Specialist, Mineral Cadastre Information System (MCMIS); and Dr. Paul Jourdan, GEMAP Mineral Concessions Expert presented on the Model Mineral Development Agreement (MDA).

2.2.1. Presentation One:

Liberia's Mineral Policy by Hon. Gesler E. Murray – Assistant Minister for Mineral Exploration and Environmental Research, MLME

Vision Statement

During his presentation Minister Murray reiterated government's commitment to creating a regulatory environment that caters to the needs of all stakeholders involved in the mining sector. He stressed that the national mineral policy would focus on equitable and optimal exploitation of Liberia's mineral resources to achieve integrated and broad-based growth and socio-economic development for all.

Mineral Endowment

Liberia is endowed with major and lesser occurrences of minerals. Major occurrences include: Iron ore, gold and diamonds; and lesser occurrences include Manganese, Bauxite, Kainite, Phosphate, Barite, Uranium, Heavy mineral beach sands.

Policy Objectives

He enumerated the following core objectives for the existence of a mineral policy that would make the mining sector effective and attractive: to revive the mining sector as an engine for economic growth and reconstruction through Public Private Partnership (PPP); to establish an internationally competitive and attractive macro-economic policy; to establish a mechanism for evaluation of competing land use options; and to minimize and eliminate adverse social and environmental impacts due to mining activities.

Why a Mineral Policy?

Minister Murray provided the audience a historical perspective of mining in Liberia and how it contributed significantly to revenue generation, but at the same time did not provide substantial environmental safeguards and benefits to mining communities. Prior to 1990, the mineral sector contributed immensely to Liberia's export earnings and GDP. The iron ore sub-sector contributed more than 65% to export earnings and about 25% to our GDP. Unfortunately, these contributions were reduced significantly for almost 15 years as all major mines closed leading to significant reduction in revenues, foreign exchange earnings and increased job losses. The mining sector was hit by panoply of events including social unrest in Liberia and global decline in the demand for iron ore. Interestingly, this situation has changed with increased demand from China, India and other emerging industrial economies.

Objectives of Formulating Mineral Policy

The formulation of a mineral policy is necessary to guide present and future decisions on management and sustainable development of the mining sector. It should evolve an investment climate that is friendly and accommodating. This policy should promote proper regimes through a coordinated plan for optimal development and utilization of mineral resources for national development. The presenter noted that only through effective reforms that consider the right policy framework can growth be achieved and sustainability maintained.

Regulatory Framework

Minister Murray indicated that the right regulatory framework is essential for a harmonized mineral policy that endeavours to create coherence between various government policy frameworks including procurement regulations, fiscal regimes and statutes that are meaningful to effective governance of the mining sector. There are several relevant laws like the New Minerals and Mining Law (NMML), Public Procurement and Concession Act (PPCA), Forestry Law, Environmental Management and Protection Law, Investment Incentive Code, Tax Law of General Application that need to work in concert for economic synergy.

The standardization of Mineral Development Agreements (MDAs) is also a significant objective as it mitigates unfair discrimination between rights owners. Application forms as well as licence fees would be standardised.

Fiscal Framework

The goal is to establish a fiscal regime which will eliminate non-standard incentives for specific rights holders while, providing mechanisms to encourage value addition, local processing, increased training and employment of locals and better integration of mining with other sectors. The frame work also seeks to provide mechanisms for a sufficiently stable regime to ensure adequate time horizon for planning and achieving projected returns on investment. Standardized agreements should lead to the same application process, fees, royalty payment, corporate income tax and import duties. Creating a regional fiscal synergy is critical for Liberia's competitive edge and ability to attract investment from investors interested in doing business in West Africa.

Land Use

Effective utilization of land for mining purposes while acknowledging other rights and uses was stressed by Minister Murray. Wherever co-existence is possible it should be encouraged and procedures for impacting on other land users made clear. Just compensation in cash or kind must be established and transparency maintain in the resolution of land disputes.

Environmental Management

Management of environmental issues is essential for the mineral sector. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment studies should be conducted from the inception and periodically. Since mines will eventually stop production after a period, a closure plan that links to sustainability of the community is necessary.

Integrated Mining Sector

The presenter stressed the need for an integrated mining sector that is linked to communities and industrial sectors of the national economy. Local procurement of goods and services required for mines should be acquired locally when available. Substantial

amount of local refinement of Jewelry and processing and fabrication linked to mining activities is worthwhile for job creation and local skills development.

2.2.2. Presentation Two: Mineral Cadastre Overview

Mining Cadastre Overview by Mr. Emmanuel O. Sherman – Chief Geologist and GIS Specialists

Mr. Sherman's presentation focused on the installation of a Mining Cadastre Management Information System (MCMIS) that would allow for easy access to relevant mining and geological information held by the MLME and other GOL agencies.

Background

The Mining Cadastre Management Information System (MCMIS) is expected to improve the entire process of licensing and administration of the mineral sector. It will increase efficiency in the granting of mineral rights and improve accuracy and accessibility to information. The MCMIS will be web-based providing easy access to the public. However, paper copies of nearly all public information would be available for those who do not have internet access.

What exactly would the MCMIS Manage

The cadastre information system will provide relevant information on Liberia's mineral sector serving privilege information to a public that has never come to have access to the nature of Liberian geology. The system would link the MLME with other relevant governing structures so that the public gains information on the entire operational dealings of license holders. MCMIS would delineate and create a map of license holders so that prospective operators have access to available areas.

Conceptual View of the System

The MCMIS would disseminate information via the internet and allow mining agents to collect and send data/info to the system via cell phones. Geologists, mining engineers and surveyors will collect mineral rights data using state of the art technology. All information would be processed, managed and disseminated at the main office in Monrovia (MLME). Geologists and other mining professionals would be provided global positioning system (GPS) to effectively corner mining licenses, mark erection monument and/or flag trees, etc.

The LibMCMIS system design will take into consideration data accessibility - MLME and connection to the Internet, transparency, functionality, data security, cost effectiveness and sustainability. Specifically, data security is a critical component of the system. Computers programmed on the LibMCIMS will only accept LibMCIMS data entry. Data would be

secured on remotely located Internet Web Map Server entered only by permission. There would be automatic daily transmission from computer MCIMS Office and manually accessed computer link-up will be possible.

2.2.3. Presentation Three: Mineral Development Agreement Overview

Mining Development Overview by Dr. Paul Jourdan – GEMAP Expert

Background

Liberia is recovering from a civil war that destroyed or damaged most of the infrastructure; recovery is underway and the government has commitments to reforms that would establish transparent governance systems. The GOL accepted to implement the Governance Economic Management Assistance Program (GEMAP) which directed reforms that touched key sectors of the economic. The PPCA, the review of mining concessions and the NLMP, Mineral Development Agreement and regulations under development cements the GOL commitment to reform.

The New Model Mineral Development Agreement

The Mineral Development Agreement (MDA) is an important component of the mining policy reform program. An exploration license is for 2 - 3 years with an extension of 2 years. A mining license would run to 25 years. The presenter noted that the new Model MDA deals extensively with many of the issues that prove contentious to communities and governments. They have contended often of being outwitted by mining companies which because of their financial clout always want to call the shots. The new MDA incorporates sections on: land and facilities; community resources; public health and safety; medical care; employment, training and foundation; use of Liberian goods and services; environmental protection and management. The MDA also has extensive framework on fiscal regimes covering taxation, royalties and resource area fees, financial reporting and currency. Incidental rights and other matters and additional undertakings by parties are incorporated. *The New Model MDA only gives “interim exploration right” (governed by the New Exploration Regulations). The MLME is developing New Mining Regulations, which will replace the provisions in the Model MDA*

Major mineral developments underway/consideration

While extensive reforms are underway, major international mining companies have expressed interest in exploring and exploiting Liberia’s mineral wealth. In **Nimba (iron ore)** underway with AcelorMittal, this is the first MDA; **Western Cluster (iron ore)** (Bomi, Bea, Mano River): being auctioned (request for proposal is out), any agreement will follow the Model MDA; **Bong Mines (iron ore)**: concessionaire finalised and MDA to be negotiated; **Kitoma & Goe Fantro (iron ore)**: under assessment (BHPB), an MDA has being requested; **Wologizi (iron ore)**: under preparation for auction; **Putu (iron ore)**: under assessment (MRIOR), an MDA is still outstanding.

Beyond Resource Rents: MDA Optimization of the Resource Industry Linkages

The Presenter stressed the need for the MDA to be used to optimize links to the resource industry that would be beneficial to the entire country. He noted that despite the destruction of infrastructure during the civil conflict, Liberia does not have sound and sufficient infrastructure that accrues substantial benefits to various sectors of the economy and society. The direct potential linkage of the mining sector to other sectors is enhanced by the provision of infrastructure that could be used to realise other resources potential (e.g. agriculture, tourism and small scale manufacturing). The Presenter elaborated on a potential possible Integrated Western Cluster Development Corridor in areas bordering Montserado, Bong, Lofa, Margibi, Bomi, Grand Cape Mount and Gbarpolu counties. Some of these counties border Sierra Leone and Guinea. He indicated that an effective integration of infrastructure, technology, upstream and downstream activities could lead to substantial economic rewards. The integration would encompass potentially viable trans-border transport corridor, trunk infrastructure (rail, road, power, telecoms, water, etc); forest products processing; diversified agriculture activities considering the rich soil (coffee, cacao, sugar, grains, livestock, etc.) and tourism and hospitality industries.

2.3. Questions, Answers and Comments

After the presentation of each expert, the facilitator guided a period of questions, answers, and comments that allowed members of plenary to question, suggest and comment on critical issues emanating from each presentation. Members of the plenary including a senator and representative from Bong County raised several issues and requested clarity from the MLME and consultants. One of the issues that focused prominent was the exploration work being conducted by the American Liberia Minerals (AMLIB) in Kokoyah District Bong County. Many of the issues raised by participants about AMLIB work in the district brought into focus many of the issues that surround the existence of any mining concession in a community. Some of the issues touched led to a better appreciation of the various classes of licenses (A, B and C) and the differentiation of an exploration license to that of a Mineral Development Agreement. Workers rights, health care, education, ancestral land and community, government and mining companies' engagement were other issues deliberated upon. The session also served as a forum to clarify issues in the draft document.

Summary and conclusions of the main issues were presented by the facilitators at the end of the workshop. Below are the key issues for consideration.

2.4. Summary of Key Issues, Responses and Conclusions in Gbarnga, Bong County

Monitoring issues: Capacity and credibility of MLME Monitors: The effectiveness and credibility of monitors from the MLME came into focus for questioning. Participants were interested in knowing how monitors are selected and what training they undergo. Do they have the requisite knowledge to deal with the many complex issues that arise in the field when they have to engage companies and communities, and report with clarity? Participants were concerned that monitors had the propensity to work against the interest

of communities and for the mining companies that have the capacity to offer them other emoluments.

MLME made it clear that they have a rigorous system in place to vet monitors and noted that several capacity constraints meditated against the effectiveness and selection of monitors. Low salaries, logistical support and limited access to human resources (limited number of geologists and mining professionals), but said that the MLME was committed to improving monitoring as budgetary allocations increase with increased flow of revenue.

Lack of Effective Mechanism for Community Engagement: The lack of an agreeable mechanism for community engagement and involvement in understanding the nature of work conducted by concessionaires in communities was raised. The need for local communities in concession areas to be fully educated by the Government on the activities of the concessionaire and benefits to be accrued has to be improved. There were misunderstanding about the obligations of exploration companies and mine operators. In addition, issues related to traditional land (e.g. ancestral cemeteries) use and adequate compensation for relocation from concession areas were of concern. The lack of effective communication channels to address these problems as they arise undermines progress, and communities and companies face the harsh realities of a hostile and unproductive existence.

The need for a tripartite relationship between the MLME, companies and community to deal with issues as they arise (reference AMLIB and communities in Kokoyah District) was emphasized. It was agreed that clearly defined channels for the exchange of information by stakeholders are critical to a functional mining regime.

Community (health, employees' rights and education): Participants were concern about concessionaires' commitments to providing healthcare, education and maintaining the rights of employees. What are the commitments of companies/individuals with various licenses to communities? The obligation of companies to communities during the exploration period was raised. Many of the participants noted that they were uncertain whether exploration companies were not exploiting minerals and thus renegeing on providing basic services to communities that comes with exploitation. The MLME indicated that it was the responsibility for all concessionaires to live up to terms agreed, and emphasized that maintaining employees' rights was fundamental to maintaining a relationship with the government. Companies have a responsibility to cater to the welfare of their employees ensuring they have access to healthcare and training programs. However, it was stressed that companies engaged in explorations have limited commitments to community assistance because at the exploration stage, companies incur expenses without any income streams.

Access to Policy Documents: Participants raised concern about the unavailability of documents under discussion prior to the meeting. They indicated that while the meeting was worthwhile, they were unable to participate in the workshop effective because voluminous program documents were distributed minutes before the meeting; that is a

situation that undermines careful scrutiny of policy documents for immediate input.

The MLME noted that participants would have an opportunity to fully digest the documents and provide inputs beyond the day's meeting.

Operability of Class C licenses in MDA and Exploration Areas: Participants were uncertain about the operability of various licenses and needed clarity about how they operated side-by-side. The MLME clarified that Class C license is allocated for only Liberians and license holders can operate in areas under MDA and exploration. Class C operation is alluvial mining while companies with MDA and exploration licenses are interested in analysis for ores linked to hard rock.

Processing of minerals in Liberia (e.g. iron ore to steel). The continued extraction and exportation of minerals without any substantial value added locally was one of the issues of concern. Participants noted that Liberia has long been an exporter and there was a need for local processing of ores and other minerals. The MLME acknowledged the need to add value to minerals exploited locally, but noted that there were numerous challenges that militated against hatching local industries around the extractive industry. Inadequate electricity generation was cited as an impediment; so was the lack of human resource capacity to sustain and make viable such projects. Steel production using iron ore was referenced, and Liberia's lack of limestone and infrastructure for a cost effective execution of such a project was highlighted.

2.5. Summary of Key Issues, Responses and Conclusions in Tubmanburg, Bomi County

Exploration Period and Distinction between Exploration and Exploitation: Some participants expressed that the period for exploration was too long and wanted it reduced. Some participants found it difficult to reconcile as prescribed in the MDA of 3-5 years given to exploration companies/agencies that have all the modern equipment while 6 months to a year is given to local miners who are using ancient equipment. Most of the participants also found it difficult distinguishing between exploration and exploitation and noted that companies used the same equipment for exploration and exploitation. They averred that with the advancement of technology, the exploration period ought to be shorter.

Benefits to Communities during Exploration: Many participants pointed to the benefits that should supposedly accrue to communities during the exploration period. Some felt that during exploration, companies should be obliged to provide socio-economic services and infrastructures such as roads, schools, scholarships, clinics and other services. The MLME noted that while benefits to communities were important, it had to be made in consonance with benefits to all parties; during exploration, the companies invest substantial funds and are uncertain whether the project will be economically viable. The investor has no idea what the results of the exploration will be, and is virtually taking a

gamble. It is the discretion of the investor to invest into any benefits since he is just exploring and not exploiting, as communities seem to suggest.

It was agreed that since Government is a party in the Mineral Development Agreement, and receives fees in taxes and land rentals; the question is, which party – the investor or the Government should be obligated to provide the benefits; and at which stage?

Participation of Communities in Awarding of MDAs: Involvement of local communities in the awarding of MDA or any license within their domain; many participants complaint that the MLME has never informed them on which company is operating in their communities. They would prefer some prior notice to sensitize the community in order to avoid suspicion about would be investors' intention.

Environmental Degradation: Concerns about the impact of exploration and mining on the environment were raised. Participant noted that the number of pits created through companies mining activities were increasing. It was agreed that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) move quickly to sensitize the community on the dangers posed by mining why ensuring that companies follow agreed environment protection practices.

Reduction in Surface Rental Fees: Concerns about the amount charged by the government of Liberia through the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy for surface rental fees and to purchase land were raised by participants as been costly for local miners who are Liberians. The primary excuse of Liberia being a post conflict country with many who lost lives and property to the civil war comes into play with the request to grant special consideration to those wanting to engage in exploration and mining activities and cannot afford to do so at the current rate offered.

Land Cadastre: Members of the mineral community attending the workshop thanked USAID for providing funds needed to construct the mining cadastre building for the purpose of instituting the mining cadastre information management system but are also seeking additional funding to build a land cadastre to curb the daily upsurge of violence in land disputes across the country. As is being done with the mineral sector participants stressed the need for a land cadastre to serve as a registry system to help decision makers technically manage land issues as it relates to exploration and mining in Liberia.

3. Appendixes

3.1. List of Participants

**Attendance Listing
National Minerals Stakeholders' Workshop
Gbarnga, Bong County
December 5, 2008**

N0.	NAME	ORGANIZATION	POSITION/LOCATION
1.	Hon. Gesler E. Murray	MLME	Assist. Min. Exploration
2.	Emmanuel O. Sherman	MLME	Chief Geologist
3.	Nathaniel Johnson	MLME	Director of Mines
4.	Samuel Taylor	MLME	Research Director
5.	Dr. Paul Jourdan	IBI/LIBAM	GEMAP Mineral Expert
6.	Michael M. Nkrumah	IBI/LIBAM	Concession Lawyer
7.	Mardea James	IBI/LIBAM	Public Facilitator
8.	Paul K. Williams	Self Employed	Miner/Lofa
9.	Isaac Innis	MIA	Super. Rep/G. Bassa
10.	J. Othello Railey	MLME	Mining Agent/G. Bassa
11.	Nathaniel M. Quelyme	MIA	MIA/Bong
12.	N. A Bromfield Reeves	MIA	Super. Office/G. Bassa
13.	Jefferson Saye	MIA	MIA/Nimba
14.	Mama Saye	MIA	MIA/Nimba
15.	Jimel Kamara	MIA	MIA/Lofa
16.	James B. Zayzay	MIA	Commissioner/Lofa
17.	James K. Too	MOL/Bong	Labor Commissioner
18.	Z. Amos Moses	MLME	Miner/Bong
19.	Jeff D. Juakollie	MLME	Miner/Bong
20.	Joseph Z. Telee	MIA	County Inspector/Bong
21.	Joseph Z. Telee	MLME	Miner/Bong
22.	George Ganser	MLME	Bong
23.	Elizah Keamue II	CSO/BONGSU	
24.	Momoh L. Johnson	EPA	Coordinator/Bong
25.	P. Hanson Dolo	MLME	Bong
26.	Moses P. Sulonteh	Min. of Education	Bong
27.	Joseph Debeleh	Min. of Education	Bong
28.	Amos Vah	MLME	Miner/Bong
29.	Thomas Koisee	MLME	Rivercess
30.	James Kollie	Self Employed	Miner/Bong
31.	Franklin N. Gweneh	MLME	Miner/Rivercess
32.	Jesse Bammei	MLME	Miner/G. Bassa
33.	William Tarpeh	MIA	Bong
34.	Joseph Jackson	Media	Bong
35.	E. Richard Dillon	MLME	Miner/Bong

36.	Cynthia Kehe	MLME	Miner/Bong
37.	Evelyn Sarmue	MLME	Miner/Rivercess
38.	Rufus Meah-Toe	MLME	Miner/Bong
39.	Peter K. Borbor	MLME	Mineral Inspector/Bong
40.	George Zarkie	MLME	Prospector/Bong
41.	Morris B. Davies	MIA	Grand Bassa
42.	James M. Walker	MIA	Grand Bassa
43.	Philip S.N George	EPA	Grand Bassa
44.	Joseph Kparke	EPA	Nimba
45.	Mary Kollie	MLME	Miner/Bong
46.	Ansu Mensah	Liberty Gold & Diamond	Coordinator/Lofa
47.	David Kwafteng	Liberty Gold & Diamond	Miner/Lofa
48.	Theophilus Reeves	Liberty Gold & Diamond	Miner/Lofa
49.	Jeremiah Gloyou	Liberty Gold & Diamond	Miner/Lofa
50.	Mohammed kroma	Liberty Gold & Diamond	Miner/Bong
51.	Bonor Massaquoi	Liberty Gold & Diamond	Miner/Bong
52.	Amos Gbenyan	CSO/FIND	Program Manager/Bong
53.	James Yougie	MIA/Superintendent Office	Political Adviser/Nimba
54.	Mulbah Gibson	MLME	Miner/G. Bassa
55.	Philip T. Singbah	CSO/Bong Student Union	Bong
56.	Franklin Siakor	House of Senate	Junior Senator/Bong
57.	Augustus Y. Lavela	CSO/Bong Youth Association	Head/Bong
58.	James B. Zayzay	National Investment Commission/NIC	Representative
59.	Roger B. Woodson	MIA	Nimba
60.	Jefferson Yeilah	CSO/Lofa Youths Organization	Youth Chairman/Lofa
61.	Nelly Zeon	CSO/Women's Group	Chairlady/Lofa
62.	Nat M. Queelpme Sr.	MIA	Bong
63.	P. Siafa Fahnbulleh	MIA	Commissioner/Bong
64.	Anita K. Rennie	Min. of Gender & Development	Minister/Bong
65.	James Camme	MLME	Miner/Bong
66.	Moses Brown	Self Employed	Miner/Bong
67.	Moses Nagbeh	Self Employed	Miner/Bong
68.	Love N. Deshield	CSO/Bong Student Union	Member/Bong

69.	Marcus Doran	CSO/West African Network for Peace Building (WANEP)	Bong
70.	Jonathan Russell	CSO/Caritas	Bong
71.	Edward T. Yankpawolo	MIA	Commissioner/Bong
72.	Abraham Kermeh	CSO/Muslim Community	Chairman/Bong
73.	Henry G. Kleeme	Min. of Agriculture	County Agriculture Commissioner/Bong
74.	Stone Siakor	Media	Reporter/Bong
75.	Jeff G. Horaca	Ministry of Justice	Bong
76.	Mohammed L. Kromah	CSO/Bong Muslim Youth Association (BOMYA)	Coordinator/Bong
77.	Sheick S. Dolley	CSO/BOMYA	Member/Bong
78.	Jacob A.B. Menyongai, Jr.	Monweh Mining Company	Mining Agent/Rivercess
79.	Moses Hills	Monweh Mining Company	Miner/Rivercess
80.	George Mulbah	House of Representatives	Representative/Bong

**Attendance Listing
National Mineral Stakeholders' Workshop
Tubmanburg, Bomi County
December 9, 2008**

N0.	NAME	ORGANIZATION	POSITION/LOCATION
1.	Hon. Gesler E. Murray	MLME	Assist. Min. Exploration
2.	Emmanuel O. Sherman	MLME	Chief Geologist
3.	Nathaniel Johnson	MLME	Director of Mines
4.	Samuel Taylor	MLME	Research Director
5.	Dr. Paul Jourdan	IBI/LIBAM	GEMAP Mineral Expert
6.	Onur Erdem	IBI/LIBAM	Deputy Chief of Party
7.	Mardea James	IBI/LIBAM	Public Facilitator
8.	Rebecca Benson	MIA	Development Superintendent/Bomi
9.	Taweh C. Johnson	MIA	Commissioner
10.	Manbu B. Momo	MIA	Political Adviser- Superintendent/Bomi
11.	Abraham Konneh	Self Employed	Miner
12.	George L. Biah	MLME	Bomi County
13.	Maima seh	MIA/ Traditional Council	Women Leader/Bomi
14.	Barbor S. Johnson	Macca Mining Com.	Mining Agent/Bomi
15.	C. Boimah Johnson	Macca Mining Com.	Miner/Bomi
16.	Victor D. Jah, II	Superintendent Office	Bomi County
17.	Chief Gballey Gray	MIA/Traditional Council	Chairman/Bomi
18.	Massa Gray	MIA/Traditional Council	Member/Bomi
19.	Nyama Joseph	MLME	Patrolman/Bomi
20.	Alfred Quaye	MLME	Miner/Bomi
21.	Momo Perry	MLME	Miner/Bomi
22.	Seclike Fofana	MLME	Miner/Bomi
23.	Amos D. Pennoh	MLME	Miner/Bomi
24.	Moses Fahn	MLME	Miner/Bomi
25.	Varney Dono	MLME	Miner/Bomi
26.	Augustus B. Seh	MLME	Miner/Bomi
27.	S. Darlingstone McGee	Environmental Protection Agency/ EPA	Bomi County
28.	Siaffa A. Manyeh	EPA	Bomi County
29.	Hade Barry	MLME	Miner

30.	Kenneth S. Bailey	MLME	Registry Officer/Bomi
31.	Isaac Jallah	Sueh Mecca	Miner/Bomi
32.	Morris Siaka	Sueh Mecca	Miner/Bomi
33.	Nya S. Kokeh	MLME	Registry Officer/Bomi
34.	Urias Moore	MIA/Traditional Council	Member/Bomi
35.	Z. Alfred Johnson	CSO/St. Dominic	Bomi County
36.	James Q. Gbessay	MIA	Bomi County
37.	Joseph Fayiah	Self Employed	Miner/Bomi
38.	Henry Jusu	UNMIL Civil Affairs	Civil Affairs Officer/Bomi
39.	Newton Woyeh	UNMIL civil Affairs	Press Officer/Bomi
40.	Abraham Jones	MIA	Bomi County
41.	Boakai M. Dukuly	MIA	Commissioner/Bomi
42.	Viamuyam Konneh	MLME	Miner/Bomi
43.	Adula Fofana	Self Employed	Miner/Bomi
44.	Saah John	Self Employed	Miner/Bomi
45.	Lusenie Quaye	Self Employed	Miner/Bomi
46.	Omasco Z. Kamara	CSO/Bomi Youth Association (BYA)	Youth Chaiman/Bomi
47.	William K. Sando	Self Employed	Miner/Bomi
48.	Gray B. Johnson	Self Employed	Miner/Bomi
49.	Morris Seh	Self Employed	Miner/Bomi
50.	Vero Newman	CSO/Women Caucus	Chairlady/Bomi
51.	Gertrude Lamin	MIA	Superintendent/Gbarpolu
52.	Edwin Q. Taylor	MIA	Political Adviser-Superintendent/Gbarpolu
53.	Rev. Jallah L. G McCay	MIA	Religious Adviser-Superintendent/Gbarpolu
54.	Jackson Q. Koryeyan	Weasua Mining Agency	Mining Agent/Gbarpolu
55.	Rancy K. Dennis	Min. of Education	Coordinator/Gbarpolu
56.	Beyan Siryon	MIA/Traditional Council	Elder/Gbarpolu
57.	Vany Kamokai	MLME	Miner/Gbarpolu
58.	Amara Bebe	MLME	Miner/Gbarpolu
59.	Jenneh Taylor	CSO/Women Caucus	Chairlady
60.	Moses Fau	MLME	Miner/Gbarpolu
61.	Siaffa Manyeh	EPA	Gbarpolu
62.	Harris T. Karneh	MIA	Superintendent Office/Cape Mount
63.	Abraham B. Combay	District Development Committee	Coordinator/Cape Mount
64.	Jeffrey B. Lamah	MLME	Assistant Mining Agent/Cape Mount
65.	Isaac Norman	MLME	Mineral Inspector/Cape Mount

66.	James Kamara	MLME	Mineral Inspector/Cape Mount
67.	Grace B. Massallay	MLME	Mineral Inspector/Cape Mount
68.	Moses Siafa	MLME	Patrolman/Cape Mount
69.	Joseph Cooper	MLME	Patrolman/Cape Mount
70.	Jessie F. Dennis	MIA	County Inspector/Montserrado
71.	Kamah C. Richardson	MLME	Miner/Montserrado
72.	Samuel Dogolea	MIA	Montserrado County
73.	Sheikh M. Dukuly	MLME	Miner/Montserrado
74.	Peter Dolo	Self employed	Miner/Montserrado
75.	Ben Totoe	Self Employed	Miner/Montserrado
76.	Mary John	MIA	Montserrado County
77.	Christopher Toe	Self Employed	Miner/Montserrado
78.	James B. Zayzay	NIC	Montserrado County
79.	Johnson Lablah	Self Employed	Miner/Margibi
80.	Augustine Lablah	Self Employed	Miner/Margibi County
81.	Abenego Weah	Self Employed	Miner/Margibi County
82.	Mohammed T. Kromah	MLME	Mining Agent/Margibi
83.	Matthew L. Massalay	MLME	Patrolman/Margibi

3.2. List of Acronyms

AMLIB	American-Liberian United Minerals
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FDA	Forestry Development Administration
GEMAP	Government Economic Management Assistance Program
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
GOL	Government of Liberia
GPS	Global Positioning System
IBI	International Business Initiatives
LEITI	Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
LIBAMM	Liberia Improved Budget Asset, Mining Management
LibMCIMS	Liberian Mining Cadastre and Information Management System
MCIMS	Mining Cadastre and Information Management System
MDA	Mineral Development Agreement
MLME	Ministry of Lands Mines & Energy
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPEA	Ministry of Planning & Economic Affairs
MRIOR	Mano River Iron Ore Resources
NMML	New Minerals and Mining Law (NMML)
NIC	National Investment Commission
NMP	National Mineral Policy
PPCC	Public Procurement and Concessions Commission
PPCA	Public Procurement and Concessions Act
USAID	United States Agency for International Development