



**URANIUM DEPOSIT EXPLOITATION PROJECT OF THE "ADRAR
EMOLES 3" RESEARCH PERMIT**

STAKEHOLDER MOBILIZATION PLAN (PMPP)



March 2022

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

NCEA:	National Environmental Assessment Office
UEY:	Informed Consultation and Participation
CR:	Regional Council
DRE/CLD:	Regional Directorate for the Environment and the Fight against Desertification
DREL:	Regional Directorate of Livestock
DRM:	Regional Directorate of Mines
GAFC:	Global Atomic Fuels Corporation
EAS/HS:	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment
SEA:	Strategic Environmental Assessment
ESIA:	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESIA:	Simple Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESDI:	Detailed Environmental and Social Impact Study
IFC:	International Finance Corporation
MGP:	Complaints Management Mechanism
NPE:	Environmental Performance Standard
NIES:	Environmental and Social Impact Notice
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organizations
CSOs:	Civil Society Organizations
PDES:	Economic and Social Development Plan
PEES:	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
PGMO:	Workforce Management Procedures
PMPP:	Stakeholder Mobilization Plan
SDDCI:	Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy
GBV:	Gender-Based Violence

INTRODUCTION

Sahelian country with an area of 1267000 km² and an estimated population of about 20 million inhabitants (INS, 2018). It faces multiple challenges in terms of socio-economic development. To address these challenges, several strategic documents have been developed and implemented. These include the Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy (SDDCI) Niger 2035, the Economic and Social Development Plan PDES (2017-2021), the Mining Policy adopted in 2020, etc.

It is in this context that the company GLOBAL ATOMIC FUELS CORPERATION (GAFC) plans to put into operation the uranium deposit that it discovered on its research license "Adrar Emoles 3".

GLOBAL ATOMIC FUELS CORPERATION (GAFC) is a Canadian company that has been conducting mining research in Niger since 2007. It is considering the exploitation of the uranium deposit that it discovered in the "Adrar Emoles 3" research permit. This uranium deposit is located along the Agadez-Arlit road and is about 60 km NNW from the city of Tchirozérine, which houses the facilities of the Société Nigérienne du Charbon d'Anou-Araren. This location roughly corresponds to an area located halfway between the city of Agadez and the mining city of Arlit.

To make this operation internationally competitive, the preparation of this project is in compliance with the provisions of the Equator Principles which constitutes "*a financial sector reference for the determination, assessment and management of environmental and social risks of projects*" and the IFC Standards which "*requires its clients who benefit from its direct investments, (including project financing and corporate financing provided through financial intermediaries), to apply performance standards to manage environmental and social risks and impacts in a way that enhances development opportunities.*"

In this sense, Ecuador's compliance with Principle 5 and IFC Standard No. 1 have made stakeholder engagement an obligation in terms of information and participation (including the establishment of a complaints management mechanism).

It is in compliance with these provisions, which are also in line with national legislation on environmental and social assessment on public participation, that this *Stakeholder Mobilization Plan (PMPP)* document is developed. It makes it possible to identify the different stakeholders of the project, inform them about the preparation, collect their concerns, define their roles and responsibilities in the implementation, the deadlines for the execution of the activities and the costs of the consultations.

The provisional report is based on the following points:

- Introduction
- Presentation of the Project
- Objectives and expected results of the study
- Regulatory framework for stakeholder consultations
- Potential impacts and risks

- Identification of stakeholders
- Stakeholder Engagement Program
- Complaints Management Mechanism;
- Implementation of the PMPP;
- Conclusion

1. PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT

1.0. Presentation of the promoter

Global Atomic Corporation, is a corporation incorporated under the laws of Canada, which holds six (06) mining research licences for uranium and related substances. It has been present in Niger since 2007 where it conducts mineral exploration activities in the Agadez region from its country office located in Niamey and its liaison office located in Agadez.

In accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA), the operations of the company's activity in Niger are managed by a company under Nigerien law called *Global Uranium Niger Inc.* which was created in 2009.

The address of this company is as follows:

- Headquarters: Koira Kano North, Island 5724
- BP: 10,539 Niamey, Niger
- Tel.:0022720370013
- Fax: 0022720370014
- Website: www.globalatomiccorp.com

1.2. Presentation of the Project

The Company Global Atomic Corporation, a Canadian company, which has been conducting mining research in Niger since 2007, is considering the exploitation of the uranium deposit that it discovered in the "Adrar Emoies 3" research permit.

The area of the operating permit, object of this project covers an area of 25.01 km² and is located in the Rural Commune of Tchirozérine (Department of Tchirozérine, Region of Agadez).

The geographic coordinates (Latitude/Longitude, ADINDAN – Clarke 1880) of the tops of the permit perimeter are given in Table 1 below. Figure 1 illustrates this on a topographical background.

Table 1 Coordinates of the peaks of the perimeter of operation

Point	Longitude	Latitude
Has	7° 39' 59, 8"	17° 50' 08"
B	7° 42' 50"	17° 50' 08"
C	7° 42' 50"	17° 47' 26"
D	7° 39' 59, 8"	17° 47' 26"

1.3. Project Objectives

The general objective of the project is the exploitation of the uranium deposit discovered in the "Adrar Emoies 3" research permit.

The specific objectives are:

- Build and install permanent surface infrastructures (life base, buildings including administrative and technical blocks, sanitary facilities, water and electricity

networks, basins, various workshops and garages, shops and warehouses of various products and equipment, etc.);

- Build the underground mine (access ramp (tunnel), galleries, shafts/ventilation holes) as well as all the installations associated with it (garage, workshops, crushing device, various cables, signals, instructions, etc.);
- Build the ore processing plant and the various support services (administrative and technical blocks, workshops, garage, warehouses, various networks, contact for the production of sulfuric acid, hydraulic works, worms, different input storage areas, etc.);
- Process the ore to obtain uranate, feed it and transport it to potential outlets;
- Create temporary and permanent jobs and contribute to the improvement of people's living conditions;
- Contribute significantly to the improvement of tax revenues at local, regional and national levels as well as to socio-economic development through investments in various sectors;
- Redevelop all the sites operated when the project closes.

1.4. Expected results

The main expected results of the project implementation are:

- permanent surface infrastructures (life base, buildings including administrative and technical blocks, sanitary facilities, water and electricity networks, basins, various workshops and garages, shops and warehouses of various products and equipment, waste rock and residue deposit areas, etc.) are built and/or installed;
- the underground mine (access ramp (tunnel), galleries, shafts/ventilation holes) as well as all the installations associated with it (garage, workshops, crushing device, various cables, signaling, instructions, etc.) are built and/or installed;
- the ore processing plant and the various support services (administrative and technical blocks, workshops, garage, warehouse, various networks, contact for the production of sulfuric acid, hydraulic works, pours, pours, different input storage areas, etc.) are built;
- the ore extracted is processed, the uranate obtained swollen and transported to potential outlets;
- temporary and permanent jobs are created and the living conditions of the people of the area are improved;
- a significant contribution to the improvement of tax revenues at local, regional and national levels as well as to socio-economic development through investments in various sectors is made;
- all the sites operated are redeveloped when the project closes.

2. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

2.1. National framework

With regard to stakeholder consultations at the national level, the regulatory framework is found in the basic text of the Constitution of the Republic of Niger and in several sectoral texts.

Table 2 presents the national texts related to the public consultations in Niger.

Table 2 Regulatory framework for public consultations in Niger

Entitled	Reference	Comments
Constitution of the 7th Republic of 25 November 2010	Article 31: <i>Everyone has the right to be informed and to have access to information held by public services under the conditions determined by law.</i>	The implementation of this uranium deposit exploitation project on the Adrar Emoles 3 research permit must consult stakeholders during all its phases.
	Article 43: <i>The State has the duty to ensure the translation and dissemination into national languages of the Constitution, as well as texts relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms. It guarantees the teaching of the Constitution, human rights and civic education at all levels of training.</i>	The Nigerien State has the obligation to provide adequate means of transmission, access and understanding of information to its populations in order to participate fully throughout the process of this project. The PMPP in this sense will be responsible for taking into account the particularity of the stakeholders, especially those who could be affected in the sense of easily understanding what is happening to them and the measures taken or that will be taken in accordance with the texts in force of Niger and those of the financial partner.
Law No. 98-56 of 29 December 1998 on the Framework Law on Environmental Management	Article 3: <i>The sound management of the environment and natural resources shall be guided by the following principles: [...] (e) The principle of participation, according to which every citizen has the duty to ensure the protection of the environment and to contribute to its improvement. To this end, public authorities are required on the one hand to facilitate access to information relating to the environment and on the other hand to act in consultation with the groups and populations concerned ;</i>	Environmental management can be more effective if the population is associated in time, having several local techniques to combat its degradation and feeling very concerned about its well-being.
	Article 5: <i>Everyone has the right to be informed about his environment and to participate in the making of decisions relating to it. An implementing enactment of this Law shall define the consistency and conditions for the exercise of this right.</i>	The opinion of the population on the management of the environment must be taken into account at the risk of missing the objectives pursued.
Law 2018-28 of 14 May 2018 determining the fundamental principles of environmental	Article 22: <i>Any promoter of policies, strategies, plans, programs and projects or any activities likely to have an impact on the environment informs and consults from the beginning of the process and by any</i>	For any public or private law project having repercussions on the militia, the initiator has the obligation to inform by any means, the actors who may be directly or indirectly concerned by the latter from the preparation stage preceding that of implementation or

assessment in Niger	<i>means, the public including administrative and customary authorities, the population as well as associations and NGOs working in the area where the project is located.</i>	enforcement. This legislative provision is in perfect convergence with Equator Principle No. 5 and IFC Standard No. 1.
	<i>Article 23: Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 22 above, the SEA, the ESDI, the ESIA (or NIES) and the ESA shall be supplemented, where appropriate, by a field verification mission and a public hearing.</i>	In this sense, the field verification mission must be accompanied by an audience to ensure the transmission of the message and fill in the gaps in relation to the concerns, suggestions and recommendations of the local populations.

2.2. IFC Standard No. 1 on Risk Assessment and Management and Environmental and Social Impacts

Standard 1 on stakeholder engagement places great importance on open and transparent collaboration between the project and all stakeholders as a determining factor in international good practice. This mobilization, if done well, will improve the environmental and social sustainability of a project, strengthen project buy-in, and contribute to the successful design and implementation of project activities.

The consultation and participation of stakeholders is based on an inclusive and participatory approach conducted throughout the project cycle, with the aim of building around stakeholders, effective and efficient buy-in and commitment for the assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. Consultation with the population is an integral part of the environmental and social assessment of the project and the project implementation process, monitoring and evaluation of activities.

The requirements set out in IFC Standard No. 1 on Stakeholder Engagement are as follows:

- Analysis and planning of stakeholder engagement. Clients will need to identify the variety of stakeholders potentially interested in their actions and consider how external communications are likely to facilitate dialogue with all stakeholders. Where a project involves specific physical elements, material aspects and/or facilities that are likely to have negative environmental impacts and impacts on the Affected Communities, the client shall identify such Affected Communities and comply with the relevant requirements described below.
- Disclosure of Information. Disclosure of relevant project information helps Affected Communities and other stakeholders understand the risks, impacts and opportunities resulting from the project. The client shall give the Affected Communities access to relevant information on:
 - the purpose, nature and scale of the project;
 - the duration of the activities proposed under the project;
 - the risks and impacts to which such Communities may be exposed and the corresponding mitigation measures;
 - the envisaged process for stakeholder participation;
 - the grievance mechanism;

- Consultation. When affected Communities are exposed to the risks and negative impacts of a project, the client will ensure that a consultation process allows the Affected Communities to express themselves freely on the risks of the project, its impacts and mitigation measures, and that the client reviews these views and formulates a response. The scope and level of commitments required for the consultation process should be commensurate with the risks and negative impacts of the project and the concerns raised by the affected Communities.

2.3. Ecuador's Principle 5 on Stakeholder Participation

Informed consultation and participation. When a project may have significant negative impacts on the Affected Communities, the client will be required to pursue an Informed Consultation and Participation (EPC) process that builds on the principles set out in the previous paragraph and allows for informed participation from the Affected Communities. This process of consultation and participation gives rise to more in-depth exchanges of views and information, as well as to organised consultations of an iterative nature, which result in the client taking into account, in its decision-making process, the views of the Affected Communities on issues of direct concern to them, for example, proposed mitigation measures, sharing of benefits and opportunities generated, and enforcement issues. The provisions of Equator Principle No. 5 on stakeholder participation are as follows:

- For all Category A and B Projects, EPFI will require the client to demonstrate effective stakeholder participation in a continuous and structured process adapted to the local culture of the Affected Communities, Workers and, where appropriate, other Stakeholders.
- For Projects with potentially significant negative impacts on affected Communities, the client will conduct a process of informed participation and consultation. The client will adapt its consultation process: to the risks and impacts of the Project; the development phase of the Project; the linguistic preferences of the Communities concerned; their decision-making processes and the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. This process must be free from external manipulation, interference, coercion and intimidation.
- In order to facilitate stakeholder participation, the client will ensure, depending on the risks and impacts of the project, that the appropriate Assessment Documents are easily accessible to affected Communities and, where appropriate, other stakeholders, in the local language and adapting to the local culture. The client will take into account, and record, the results of the stakeholder engagement process, including any actions agreed upon at the end of that process. For Projects with negative environmental or social risks or impacts, communication must take place well in advance of the assessment process and, in any case, before the start of construction, and continue on an ongoing basis.

2.4. Comparative analysis

Tables 3 and 4 present a comparative analysis of the national framework and IFC's performance standard No. 1 as well as Ecuador's principle 5 on stakeholder participation. In these tables all the points of convergence as well as divergence on the mobilization of stakeholders will have emerged.

Table 3 Comparative analysis of the national framework and the requirements of FI Standard No. 1

IFC Standard No. 1	Objectives of IFC Standard No. 1 on PP	National provisions	Convergence/Divergence Links
<p>IFC Standard No. 1 on The Assessment and Management of Risks and Environmental and Social Impacts that supports the participation of Stakeholders</p>	<p>IFC Standard No. 1 recognizes the relevance of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that grievances from affected Communities and external communications from other stakeholders are addressed and appropriately managed. • Promote and provide the means Necessary for a concrete dialogue with the Affected Communities during the entire project cycle to cover issues that may affect these communities, and to ensure that relevant environmental and social information is disclosed and disseminated. 	<p>Law 98-56 on the framework law on environmental management</p>	<p>In CHAPTER II: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES, in its article 3, paragraph e) it establishes the principle of participation in these terms: <i>"every citizen has the duty to ensure the protection of the environment and to contribute to its improvement. To this end, public authorities are required on the one hand to facilitate access to information relating to the environment and on the other hand to act in consultation with the groups and populations concerned"</i>.</p> <p>Article 5 states that; <i>"Everyone has the right to be informed about his environment and to participate in the decision-making relating thereto ..."</i>.</p> <p>This corresponds to the statements in paragraphs 29 and 30 of this performance standard.</p>
		<p>Decree 2019-027/PRN/MESUD/DD of 11 January 2019 on the modalities of application of Law 2018-28 of 14 May 2018 determining the fundamental principles in Environmental Assessment in Niger.</p>	<p>Article 41 of this Decree describes the basic steps for the publicity of environmental studies and the approach to be followed for the effective participation of stakeholders.</p> <p>This article corresponds to the provision of paragraph 29 of Standard No. 1 where it is stated that: <i>"Disclosure of relevant information about the project helps affected Communities and other stakeholders to understand the risks, impacts and opportunities resulting from the project. The client gives the Affected Communities access to relevant information on: (i) the purpose, nature and scale of the project; (ii) the duration of the activities proposed under the project; (iii) the risks and impacts to which such Communities may be exposed and the corresponding mitigation measures; (iv) the envisaged process for stakeholder participation; and (v) the grievance mechanism."</i></p>

Table 4 Comparative analysis of the national framework and the requirements of Ecuador's Principle 5

Principle 5	Objectives of the principle	National provisions	Convergence and divergence
<p>Ecuador's principle on stakeholder participation</p>	<p>The objectives of this principle are that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entire project must provide evidence of stakeholder consultation in a clear and concise manner; • All stakeholders, especially those affected, are imbued with all the risks and impacts associated with the project as well as the planned measures; • The project facilitates the conditions for affected communities to access environmental assessment documents. 	<p>Law 98-56 on the framework law on environmental management</p>	<p>In CHAPTER II: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES, in its article 3, paragraph e) it establishes the principle of participation in these terms: "<i>every citizen has the duty to ensure the protection of the environment and to contribute to its improvement. To this end, public authorities are required on the one hand to facilitate access to information relating to the environment and on the other hand to act in consultation with the groups and populations concerned</i>".</p> <p>The provisions of this article correspond genuinely to certain provisions of this principle. However, the only discrepancy between these two frameworks is that Principle 5 takes into account a particular treatment of vulnerable groups, which is not the case with the provisions of this law at the national level.</p>
		<p>Decree 2019-027/PRN/MESUD/DD of 11 January 2019 on the modalities of application of Law 2018-28 of 14 May 2018 determining the fundamental principles in Environmental Assessment in Niger.</p>	<p>Article 41 of this Decree describes the basic steps for the publicity of environmental studies and the approach to be followed for the effective participation of stakeholders.</p> <p>The provisions of this article are perfectly in line with certain provisions of principle No. 5 of Ecuador.</p> <p>Indeed, in relation to the divergence the observation is almost the same as the previous text, that is to say a lack of special mention to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups at the level of this decree.</p>

3. POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND RISKS OF THE PROJECT ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Table 5 below presents the potential impacts associated with this project during the three different phases of its implementation, namely construction, operation and closure.

Table 5 Risk Source Activities and Impacts

Phases	Components	Potential impacts
Construction	Air	Alteration of air quality by dust and gaseous particles
		Contribution to climate change
	Ground	Modification of the structure and texture of soil, Soil compaction; Erosion, contamination and/or soil pollution
	Water	Disruption of the hydrological regime Risk of contamination and water pollution Drop in groundwater levels
	Vegetation	Loss of vegetation Disturbance of photosynthesis by dust deposition on vegetation
	Fauna	Destruction of areas of refuge and habitats, Destruction of individuals, temporary disturbance and, relocation.
	Landscape	Visual modification of the local landscape
	Soundscape	Increased sound and vibration
		Job Creation & Increase in Income Tax Revenues
	Economy	Improving the local economy
	Health safety	Risks of accidents for the workforce and for local populations; Respiratory infections, Increased risk of STI/HIV/AIDS and Covid 19 infection in the area, Staff Interactions and Biological Risks
	Pastoral lands	Reduction of grazing areas, Degradation of pastoral rangelands
	Archaeological and cultural heritage	Destruction of cultural heritage including cemeteries

	Population and Community Change	Pressure on basic socio-community infrastructure Disruption of communities (STI-HIV/AIDS and Covid 19; alcohol abuse, theft, violence, conflict, inflation), Improvement of the local socio-economic framework
Exploitation	Air	Impaired air quality
		Contribution to climate change
	Ground	Disturbance of biological and physicochemical properties of soils Soil erosion
		Soil contamination and pollution
	Soundscape and vibrations	Increased soundscape and Vibration
	Landscape	Modification of the visual quality of the landscape
	Water	Modification of geochemical and hydrogeological parameters Decrease in groundwater levels; Water contamination and pollution; Modification of the hydrological regime.
	Vegetation	Destruction of vegetation Disturbance of photosynthesis by dust deposition on vegetation
		Vegetation restoration, Increasing uranium bioaccumulation potential for plants
	Fauna	Disturbance and relocation of wildlife Crushing and destruction Habitat loss, Risks of poisoning for wildlife
	Employment and income	Job creation Improved income
	Economy	Improvement of the local economy; regional and national
	Health and safety	Diseases related to radiation exposure either by inhalation of radon, ingestion of radionuclides, and by exposure Risks of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases
		Increase in the frequency of STIs/HIV AIDS and Covid19 Risks of incidents and accidents
Archaeological and cultural heritage	Loss and/or disruption of historical, archaeological and cultural heritage in the presence	
Population and Community Change	Pressure on basic socio-community infrastructure; Disruption of communities (STI-HIV/AIDS and Covid 19, alcohol abuse, theft, violence, conflict, inflation);	

		Potential destabilization on the internal community and the dynamics of local authorities.
Closure	Air	Impaired air quality
	Ground	Soil contamination and/or pollution
	Water	Groundwater and surface water contamination
	Vegetation	Improvement of local vegetation cover
	Fauna	Formation of new habitats Return of wildlife
	Landscape	Restoration of the local landscape
	Sound and vibration	Increased noise level
	Employment and income	Loss of employment Allocation of workers' income
	Economy	Allocation of local, regional and/or national economy Reduction of expenditure and livelihoods
	Population and Community Change	Risk of declining quality of life and well-being; Change in livelihoods and modes driven by the Project

4. IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS

According to the provisions of IFC Performance Standard No. 1 on the Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts, which supports stakeholder engagement, **individuals or groups are** considered to be Stakeholders who:

- **are or could be directly affected by the project** (the parties affected by the project). For this purpose, these are the persons or groups of persons likely to be affected, whether physically, morally, by equipment or any other form of assignment during all phases of the implementation of the project. This is precisely the case of individuals or groups that will be recruited by the company, subcontractors, residents of the perimeter of exploitation permits including Touareg breeders and some market gardeners identified all around the perimeter local populations, service providers in terms of the mining project. In this group, vulnerable people are specifically taken into account;
- **may have an interest in the project** are those who are not directly concerned by the project but who may have an interest in the project. This may include, in particular, national and local authorities, neighbouring projects and/or non-governmental organisations. It is specifically the Ministry of Mines, the Regional and Departmental Authorities of Agadez and Tchirozérine, the town hall of Tchirozérine, somaïr, SONICHAR, and CSOs working in the mining field.

In all categories, performance standard No. 1 gives special mention to individuals or groups of people who may be disadvantaged or vulnerable.

4.1. Parties affected by the project

Depending on the company's response mode, stakeholders who are directly affected or likely to be directly affected by project activities include:

- Direct workers belonging to the GLOBAL ATOMIC team with formal contracts (technical, administrative and support staff) at the international level;
- Workers specifically recruited as part of this project (these are staff recruited at national level to conduct the work of the company GLOBAL ATOMIC within the scope of operation);
- Indirect workers who may be:
 - external mining and energy consultants recruited to perform a specific task;
 - subcontractors and service providers who will potentially be recruited by the company.
 - community workers who are individuals or groups employed by the corporation to carry out an activity related to the project.
 - Migrants present in the region who will be recruited either by the global company or subcontracting companies;
- Local populations bordering the impacted area who may be market gardeners or livestock farmers with their livestock whose grazing areas are included in the perimeter of the operating permit.

- Customers who will be supplied with products.

4.2. Other parties involved in the project

The other parties involved in the project concern individuals, groups or organisations:

- who have an interest in the project, either because of its location, characteristics, impacts, or for matters of public interest. Examples include nationals of the area whose activities could be disrupted, youth organizations, women's organizations, etc.
- who by virtue of their position within society can influence the project and derive benefits for them. These are senior state officials, politicians, influential economic operators, SMIs and local SMEs who will be solicited for subcontracting etc.
- who by virtue of their status and missions may have a right of scrutiny over the implementation of the Project (the Ministry and the decentralized services at the level of the Agadez Region, local authorities, Civil Society Organizations).

To anticipate the management of these different interests, a continuous and transparent process of stakeholder mobilization will be put in place to enable the identification of the various risks in time and the identification of appropriate mitigation measures.

To do this, the Environmental Component Manager of the GLOBAL company with the support of the National Office of Environmental Assessment (BNEE) will be called upon to continue to inform and raise awareness among the populations of the areas concerned on the risks and potential impacts of the Project. They will also be involved in the implementation of capacity building activities of the Project's stakeholders in environmental and social risk management.

Civil society organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and associations working in the mining sector will be involved to inform, raise awareness and train other stakeholders in the management of the project's environmental and social risks and impacts.

NGOs and local associations working in the field of respect for human rights, in the fight against poverty, in conflict prevention, in the promotion of women or with expertise in GBV will be involved to help the project in raising awareness related to EAS / HS risks, codes of conduct, to the MGP and to the VBG services and referencing centers available.

Table 6 Needs of affected and affected stakeholders

Stakeholder Group	Key Features	Language needs	Preferred means of notification	Special needs (accessibility, daytime meetings)
Stakeholders affected at the institutional level	Institutional actors (DRE/LCD, DRM, IRT, DRE, DRA, DRH/A, GLOBAL workers consultants	French	Official letters; Emails; Telephone WhatsApp	Plan and inform in advance; Business day meetings

	specialized in mining or energy; The Administrative Authorities (governor, prefect, mayor),			
	traditional authorities (Sultan, heads of groups)	Local languages (Tamashek or Hausa)	Telephone Information by official couriers	Inform in time
Stakeholders at the local level	Local populations bordering or not the affected areas (village chiefs, men, women, young people)	Local languages (Tamashek and Hausa)	Proximity visit Community relay Radio release;	Assist the area with telephone network coverage; Information in local languages through the emissaries of the village chiefs on motorcycles; Avoid interference with the hours of watering animals
Relevant stakeholders	Nationals of zones, youth and women's organizations (OCBs)	French Local languages: Tamashek Hausa;	Prospectus; Calls WhatsApp Group	Inform in time
Relevant stakeholders	NGOs and local associations working in the field of respect for human rights and the fight against poverty	French	Official mail WhatsApp Group Calls	Targeting with assistance from local authorities and opinion leaders; Plan and inform in advance; Business day meetings

4.3. Vulnerable individuals or groups

Vulnerable individuals or groups who are part of both the affected parties and other relevant parties are likely to be affected unequally or disproportionately compared to actors without a vulnerability characteristic. These vulnerability factors are specific difficulties in accessing and/or understanding disclosed information about the project including its environmental and social risks and impacts, mitigation measures or exclusion factors related to their social status. In order to enable vulnerable persons or groups to enjoy and have the same benefits and opportunities as other groups or categories of persons, particular attention shall be paid to them. As part of this project to exploit this Adrar Imoless perimeter, the groups or persons likely to be unequally or disproportionately affected have the following characteristics:

- sedentary or semi-sedentary pastoralists who depend only on these activities, part of whose grazing areas are included in the perimeter;

- persons with disabilities;
- young people without permanent jobs;
- the elderly without support;
- destitute people living alone;
- widows who are heads of household with no constant income;
- people with no or fewer herds;
- migrants;

In order not to further weigh on their vulnerability in the context of this project, particular attention will be paid to them on the basis of the preliminary results of the consultations carried out during the preparation and reported in Table No. 7 which give the related guidelines:

Table 7 Specific needs of vulnerable individuals or groups

Community	Stakeholder Group	Key Features	Language needs	Preferred means of notification	Special needs
ISSAKANAN	Elderly Young people without fixed jobs	Inhabitants of the village mostly young people without fixed jobs	Message in local language (Tamasheq or derisory Hausa)	Proximity visit Community relay	Hydraulic works; Health centre; Recruitment of the workforce at the local level; Purchase of local products; Livestock feed bank; Vaccination of animals;
INILAMANE	Elderly Young people without fixed jobs	Inhabitants of the village mostly young people without fixed jobs	Message in local language (Tamasheq or derisory Hausa)	Proximity visit Community relay	Hydraulic works; Health centre; Recruitment of the workforce at the local level; Classes in final materials; Livestock feed bank; Vaccination of animals;
TAGAZA	Older men and women, some of whom are disabled	Elderly people in majority of breeders with fewer herds and disabled	Message in local language (Tamasheq or derisory Hausa)	Proximity visit Community relay	Health centre; Recruitment of the workforce at the local level; Electrification of the village Telephone network coverage
TEMIL DAABOUS	Elderly women and men, young people without permanent jobs living in the village	Elderly - Poor people living alone or widows - Women in general heads of groups and heads of households - Men opinion leaders of the village	Message in local language (Tamasheq or derisory Hausa)	Proximity visit Community relay Telephone call	Health centre; Recruitment of the workforce at the local level; Avoid using highly toxic chemical elements in the project Classes in final materials
EGHATRAK	Elderly Young people without fixed jobs	Elderly people in majority of breeders with	Message in local language (Tamasheq or	Proximity visit Community relay Telephone call	Care of the students of the village; Health centre;

	jobs	fewer herds and disabled	derisory Hausa)		Recruitment of the workforce at the local level; Classes in final materials
GALELO	Elderly Young people without fixed jobs	Elderly people in majority of breeders with fewer herds and disabled	Message in local language (Tamasheq or derisory Hausa)	Proximity visit Community relay	Hydraulic structure; Health centre; Recruitment of the workforce at the local level; Electrification of the village Telephone network coverage Avoid using toxic chemicals
OOUFOUD	Elderly Young people without fixed jobs	Elderly people in majority of breeders with fewer herds and disabled	Message in local language (Tamasheq or Hausa)	Proximity visit Community relay	Training of women in AGR; Health centre; Recruitment of the workforce at the local level;
GADOS	Elderly women and men, young people without permanent jobs living in the village	Elderly - Poor people living alone or widows - Women in general heads of groups and heads of households - Men opinion leaders of the village	Message in local language (Tamasheq or Hausa)	Proximity visit Community relay	Hydraulic structure; Health centre; Recruitment of the workforce at the local level; Telephone network coverage Feed Bank and AGR Training

4.4. Summaries of stakeholder consultations conducted

As part of the process of preparing the Stakeholder Mobilization Plan (PMPP) document for the Uranium Deposit Exploitation Project in the ADRAR EMOLES 3 research permit by GLOBAL ATOMIC, a schedule of meetings was established and validated after the framing with the team responsible for ensuring the quality of the environmental and social safeguarding instruments to be produced.

In this sense, this program which included visits and interviews with Regional and Departmental Authorities, Traditional Chiefs, technical services at regional and also departmental level and the local population was able to take place from 5 to 17 December 2021. All the points discussed and the results are presented in Table 8 below:

Table 8 Summary of Stakeholder Discussions

Structures/Localities	Date	Participant	Points discussed	Answers
Regional Authorities				
Governorate	07/012/21	Elh Attahir Adam SG/GR/AZ	Roles to be played in this project	Accompany and facilitate the project installation process; Ensure relay between the company and the populations bordering the site

			The other institutions to be involved in order of importance	Governorate, Regional Council, Communal Councils, Prefecture, Traditional Chefferie, Civil Society Actors
			Obstacles to the smooth running of the project in the area	Insecurity, the absence of conditions for the viability of the project, the decrease in the cost of products, the support of the populations
			The way forward to overcome these obstacles	Create the conditions for in-depth consultation with the actors concerned by the project; Avoid the mistakes of previous companies
			The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	Create conditions to facilitate communication; Improve the conditions of the population.
Regional Council	08/12/21	Mr Ibrahim Ixa 2°VPCR/AZ	Roles to be played in this project	Awareness-raising and training (mobilization) of local elected officials and the population to join the project; Contribution to the preservation of the environment especially the pastoral areas in the area; Associate with the control/monitoring of project activities and also associate with the security of the area.
			The other institutions to be involved in order of importance	Governorate, Regional Council, Tchiro Prefecture, Tchiro Commune, Dannel Commune, Civil Society, ANPE and Traditional Chiefs.
			Obstacles to the smooth running	Misunderstanding between the different parties and

			of the project in the area	miscommunication on the part of society.
			The way forward to overcome these obstacles	Organize a regional workshop on the explanation of the project as a whole; Develop a good communication plan; Involve all stakeholders.
			The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	All communications must go through the competent authorities (Governorate and Regional Council) by correspondence. At the community level, the focus group or prospectus remain the most effective means.
			Concerns about project implementation	Positively, we mention the creation of jobs for the benefit of the local population, the reduction of unemployment, the mining royalty. On the other hand, negatively we expect the destruction of the environment and the post-mine situation.
			Suggestions and Recommendations to be made with regard to the project	Conduct a long reflection before implementing the project, adopt a means of communication, make concrete achievements for the benefit of the communities, conduct regular studies to compare the evolution of the different components in relation to the reference level and popularize them.
			Impact of the closure of the COMINAK mine on this project	This will facilitate the mobilization of the workforce for the project to the extent

				that this closure frees up plains of expertise in mine. This will allow the company to draw on the experience of existing companies in order to avoid the various mistakes in this case avoid approaching the areas of exploitation.
Central Services at the Regional Level				
Regional Directorate of Mines	07/12/21	Abass Ibro DR Mines/AZ	Roles to be played in this project	Monitoring/control during all phases of the project (preparation, operation and closure)
			The other institutions to be involved in order of importance	Governorate, Regional Council, Local Authorities, technical services of the State (Regional Directorate of Mines, Regional Directorate of the Environment and the Fight against Desertification, Regional Directorate for the Promotion of Women and Child Protection), NGOs and Civil Society Organizations.
			Environmental, social and economic issues in the area	On the environment: reduction of water resources and degradation of water and air quality; On the social level: job creation, increased income of the population and reduction of insecurity with the reduction of unemployment. On the economic level: boosting the Region's economy
			Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	Create the conditions for the viability and sustainability of the project;

				Involve all stakeholders from the start of the project.
			The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	Create a framework for consultation that takes into account all stakeholders. Use Community Radio and ICT, traditional channels according to their organization and flyers.
			Level of engagement	High
			Impact of the closure of the COMINAK mine on this project	This closure will facilitate the mobilization of skilled workers and it will also reduce the cost allocated to staff training.
Regional Directorate for the Environment and the Fight against Desertification	07/12/21	Abdou Moussa DEE/SE/DRE/LCD Abdoulhaziz Yacouba DRE/LCD/A	Roles to be played in this project	Ensure the implementation of environmental and social measures through periodic monitoring and follow-up/control during and after the implementation of the project.
			The other institutions to be involved in order of importance	Administrative and customary authorities, DRM, DRE, DRHA, Regional Labour Inspectorate, Civil Society Organization
			Environmental, social and economic issues in the area	On the environment: radiation effects on soil, water and air On the social level: improvement of income, improvement of security through the creation of water points, reduction of pastoral spaces. Economically: job creation
			Recommendations to follow to take	Adopt a participatory approach that involves

			these issues into account	involving the population, implementing the planned measures and taking into account the concerns of local populations.
			The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	Create a framework for consultation between the various stakeholders, make it functional, make it also accessible to local populations through the media and training
			Level of engagement	High
			Impact of the closure of the COMINAK mine on this project	Facilitating labour mobilization
			Expectations	The project must be concerned with the preservation of the environment; Create synergies of action to ensure the correct and effective application of environmental and social measures; A complaints management mechanism needs to be put in place to manage complaints within the framework of project activities, including the environmental and social order.
Regional Directorate for the Advancement of Women and Child Protection	08/12/21	Amadou Alhassan DRPF/PE/AZ	Roles to be played in this project	The prevention of all forms of violence within the framework of the project; Support/advice and referral of workers to the competent courts if necessary; Gender support within the framework of the project.

			The other institutions to be involved in order of importance	The Dismemberments of the Regional Directorate for the Promotion of Women and Child Protection; Religious Observatory of the Region; Women's Organizations; Nigerien Association of Women Against War; National Agency for Legal and Judicial Assistance; Office of the Juvenile Judge; ANPE and the Dismemberments of the Regional Directorate of Employment; Local Authorities; NGO (PRE, COOPY), Mother and Child Centre
			Uneasiness	Lack of a holistic GBV centre (mental health, food, health care, legal and AGR assistance); Lack of training on promising sectors.
			The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	Community Radio, Meeting, Advocacy session, local awareness-raising, participatory theatre
			Level of engagement	High
			Expectations	Fully deal with communities; Support local development through sustainable actions.
Regional Directorate of Hydraulics and Sanitation	07/12/21	Seini Hama COMHVSP Mother Elh Abdou CDR/Assai Moussa Issoufou CDHU/AZ	Roles to be played in this project	Control of the quality and quantity of water and Monitoring/control of hygiene and sanitation rules in the site during all phases of the project.

			Environmental, social and economic issues in the area	Creation of a deficit in water resources; Reduction of water quality by contamination of the water table; Proliferation of peril-fecal diseases.
			Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	Create a collaboration between the Regional Directorate of Hydraulics and Sanitation and the GLOBAL Company; Build hydraulic structures for the benefit of the populations; Periodically monitor the piezometric level of the area's groundwater; Implement the measures referred to in the GGP of this project.
			The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	The memorandum of understanding or agreement in the manner in which the company deems more appropriate; Official email.
			Level of engagement	High
			Expectations	Fulfilment of commitments in relation to all sectors, including those relating to water and sanitation resources.
Regional Labour Inspectorate	07/12/21	Oumarou Djibo DRT/AZ	Roles to be played in this project	Contribute to ensuring social peace within the framework of the project through a call for strict compliance with labour texts
			Environmental, social and economic issues in the area	Job creation; Reduction of unemployment rates in the area where the

				project is located and even at the national level; Contribution to economic and social development
			Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	Strict compliance with the texts on work within the framework of the project; Involving workers' representatives
			The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	Sensitize all stakeholders each in its field of competence to be able to fully accomplish their roles; Strengthen their capacities within the framework of the project.
			Level of engagement	High
			Impact of the closure of the COMINAK mine on this project	This will facilitate the mobilization of the well-experienced workforce if the project does not take long to start.
			Expectations	Respect for labour texts throughout the project; Compliance with all commitments made.
Regional Directorate of Livestock	07/12/21	Mm Moctar Salamatou DREL/AZ	Roles to be played in this project	Preservation of pastoralism in the area so that the project does not hinder the smooth running of this sector
			Other actors to be involved in order of importance	Departmental Directorate of Livestock; The town hall; The Breeders.
			Environmental, social and economic issues in the area	Destruction of pasture; Disappearance of the most appetized species; Hindering the movement of animals;

				Contamination of pastures and water points.
			Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	Development of spaces for the production of fodder as compensation; Drilling in areas that are not exploited due to lack of water; Support livestock farming with the implementation of livestock feed and animal health.
			The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	Workshop; Official email;
			Level of engagement	High
			Expectations	The project must avoid as much as possible the disruption of pastoral activities in the area.

Departmental Authorities

Town hall	09/12/21	Chimadou Mouddour 2°Adjt to the Mayor	Roles to be played in this project	Mobilization of the local population in the implementation of the project through the workforce; Assist in the development of the local development plan; Help protect the environment through control/follow-up on the company's commitments.
			Approach to these roles	Awareness/information of the population; Training of actors with the support of the project; Mobilization.
			Concerns	Non-compliance with commitments made at the start of the project;

				Degradation of the environment in all its components; Lack of support for the project due to lack of awareness.
			Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	Respect all commitments made at the start of the project; Adopt an adequate mechanism for the preservation of the environment by implementing all the measures provided for; Popularize awareness and involve the population.
			The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	Information/awareness through community radio; Training of all stakeholders including the town hall as well as other relevant stakeholders.
			Level of engagement	High
			Expectations	Massive use of the local workforce by inserting the young people of the commune; The population's access to basic social services; Support for the revitalization of the local economy (agriculture, livestock) through modern fattening techniques; Strengthening social cohesion.
Prefecture	09/12/21	Tahida Abdou SG Prefecture Tchirozérine	Roles to be played in this project	Ensure the safety of property and people in the context of this project;

				<p>Demand compliance with impact resolutions; Monitor and verify the operation of the site; Manage conflicts between different parties; Monitor the state of water resources, grazing; Monitor the conformity of the products that will be used;</p>
			Other actors to be involved in order of importance	<p>Town Hall; Departmental technical services (Livestock, Environment, Promotion of Women, Education, Agriculture and Health); Traditional Chefferies; COFO, OSC, etc.</p>
			Environmental, social and economic issues in the area	<p>Pollution of resources; Occupation of grazing areas and gardens; Risk of conflict; Risk of new diseases; Depravity of morals and cart of life.</p>
			Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	<p>Apply the measures provided for in the GGP; Development of pastoral areas; Supply of Livestock Feed Banks; Support for the installation of water pumping stations; Development for fodder cultivation.</p>
			The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	<p>Community radio, Foster, WhatsApp, NTIC, Public criers, awareness caravan.</p>
			Level of engagement	High
			Local populations	

ISSAKANANE	10/12/21	Village chief and some inhabitants	Roles to be played in this project	Facilitate access to the resources of the area; Labour mobilization for the project
			Approach to these roles	Informing the public on how to make it easier for GLOBAL agents to access resources; By raising awareness of the importance of joining the project.
			Uneasiness	Problem of access to drinking water, Problem of access to basic health care; Lack of school in the village; Impairment of gardening activities; Lack of work for local youth; Lack of livestock feed bank; Non-local recruitment; Animal diseases; Depravity of morals; Insufficient remuneration
			Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	Build hydraulic structures to facilitate access to drinking water; Build health centers and classrooms made of final materials in the village; Recruit local youth as unskilled labour in the project account; Buy products; Vaccination of animals; Installation of the Livestock Feed Bank; Raising awareness on the depravity of morals.
			The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	Information of the village chief in order to inform the community

				in turn by his emissary on the motorcycle
			Level of engagement	High
INOLAMANE	10/12/21	Village chief and some inhabitants	Roles to be played in this project	Facilitate access to existing resources in the area; Facilitate the mobilization of actors including the workforce.
			Approach to these roles	By prioritizing the consultation approach on collective adherence to the project
			Uneasiness	Lack of access to drinking water; Lack of classes in final materials; Lack of basic health care; Destruction of pastures; Degradation of pastoral areas; Appearance of new animal diseases; Non-local recruitment of labour.
			Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	Construction of hydraulic works in the area; Construction of classrooms made of final materials in the village; Construction of health centre; Recruit local labor in the company's account not subcontracting; Improvement of animal health through vaccination sessions; Provide the village with a livestock feed bank.
			The most effective ways to	Inform the Village Chief in order to mobilize the

			easily mobilize actors	community through his emissary
			Level of engagement	High
TAGAZA	10/12/21	Village chief and some inhabitants	Roles to be played in this project	Assist in achieving the stability and security of the area; Labour mobilization
			Approach to these roles	Raising public awareness of the security of the area; Collaboration with SDF; By orienting towards a reassuring choice in relation to the recruitment of the workforce
			Uneasiness	Occupation of pastoral spaces by project activities; Environmental destruction; Lack of access to basic health care; lack of access to electricity; Involvement of traditional leaders.
			Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	Build health and energy facilities in the village; Fully involve traditional leaders; Avoid the proliferation of passageways during the transport of products;
			The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	Create a climate of understanding between different ethnic groups; Create a framework for community consultation.
			Level of engagement	High
TEMILT DAABOUS	11/12/21	Village chief and some inhabitants	Roles to be played in this project	Mobilization of the workforce; Help in the stability of the area.

			Approach to these roles	Raising awareness on the importance of peace in the area; Awareness of good conduct.
			Uneasiness	Groundwater pollution; Insufficient access to drinking water; Insufficient grazing in the area.
			Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	Avoid using highly harmful chemical elements in the project; Build hydraulic structures for people and livestock; Livestock feed bank.
			The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	Use of ICT and community relay; Information from the village chief in order to mobilize the community through his relay
			Level of engagement	High
EGHATRAK	11/12/21	Village chief and some inhabitants	Roles to be played in this project	Labour mobilization
			Approach to these roles	Informing the community about the importance of joining the project as their main activities will be affected
			Uneasiness	The recruitment of the workforce as part of the project; Lack of health centre in the village; Insufficient classes of final materials in the village; Problem of accommodation of the Pupils.
			Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	Recruit the workforce at the local level; Build a health care centre in the village;

				Build classrooms made of final materials; Consider taking care of the students of the village.
			The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	Phone call, public criers, community relay
			Level of engagement	High
GALELO	12/12/21	Director of the village school and some inhabitants	Roles to be played in this project	Mobilization of the workforce; Contribution to the security of the area.
			Approach to these roles	Raising awareness about joining the project; Raising awareness on peace and social cohesion
			Uneasiness	Harm to the well-being of people and animals; Water pollution; Disruption of pastoral activities; Reduction of pastoral spaces; Lack of health care centre
			Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	Build a health care centre in the village; Realization of hydraulic works in the village; Provide the village with a livestock feed bank; Avoid using highly toxic chemical elements in the project.
			The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	Information of the village chief in order to mobilize the community through his emissaries
			Level of engagement	High

OUFOUD	12/12/21	Village chief and some inhabitants Village chief and some inhabitants	Roles to be played in this project	Mobilization of the workforce for the project; Contribution to the consolidation of peace and social tranquility.
			Approach to these roles	By seeking a grievance to the integration of young people into the project in order to reduce the unemployment rate as a factor of insecurity in the area.
			Uneasiness	Recruitment of the workforce; Impact of the project on the socio-economic activities of the area; Lack of health care center.
			Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	Recruit the workforce at the local level or give a quota for the local population; Build a health centre at the village level; Provide the village with a livestock feed bank; Train women in AGR.
			The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	Information of the village chief in order to mobilize the community through his emissaries
			Level of engagement	High
			GADOS	13/12/21
Approach to these roles	Awareness of project membership			
Uneasiness	Reduction of pastoral areas with the delimitation of permits; Contamination of the water table and			

				reduced access to water supply sources; Politicization of the recruitment of the local workforce.
			Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	Depoliticize the recruitment system at the local level by doing local recruitment; Build hydraulic structures; Periodically vaccinate animals in the area; Provide the village with a livestock feed bank.
			The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	Mobilization of proximity under the command of the village chief
			Level of engagement	High

4.5. Some illustrative images of these meetings

Figure 1 Meeting with the population of TAGAZA (10/12/ 2021)

Figure 2 Interview with the SG of the Governorate of Agadez (07/12/2021)

Figure 3 Interview with the 2nd Vice-President of the Regional Council of Agadez (08/12/2021)

Figure 4 Public meeting in Galelo (12/12/2021)

Figure 5 Public meeting in Temilt Daabous (11/12 2021)

Figure 6 Meeting with the Regional Director of Livestock of Agadez (07/12/2021)

4.6. Continued consultations and stakeholder engagement

The process of stakeholder consultation and participation will continue throughout the preparation and implementation of the Project through public meetings, group discussions, one-on-one interviews and information and awareness-raising workshops that will be organised on a regular basis.

Indeed, after the first part of the consultations that led to this first version of the stakeholder mobilization plan, the process will continue with the parties who have not been available for this stage or those whose interest or link will be revealed later with the project. Where appropriate, these activities will be under the responsibility of the Specialist in charge of environmental and social risk management including gender/GBV aspects of GLOBAL ATOMIC, with the support of technical services officers, NGOs/Local Associations, etc. Customary and religious authorities will be involved as necessary to inform and sensitize the local populations of their territory.

At the stages of evaluation and implementation of the Project, consultations will be strengthened to ensure knowledge in terms of potential negative issues and risks of

the Project by stakeholders, involvement and participation in the preparation including the assessment of impacts and the determination of mitigation measures through the development of appropriate mitigation documents. During the implementation of the project, consultations will accompany environmental and social monitoring activities. During the evaluations (mid-term and final), they will support the collection of information necessary for the implementation of the various activities.

As illustrated during the consultations with the populations, they want to be informed in a punctual way of the activities and timetable of the project. The aim of the implementation of the PMPP is to ensure that the project shares information with stakeholders in a comprehensible, accessible and timely manner. The continuous commitment will be a space to monitor the environment and the social impact of the project on the ground through the annual stakeholder surveys. The comments received will be collected in a database, which will be set up to aggregate the results by household/company, woman/man, rural/urban area.

5. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

5.1. Objectives and timing of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The main objective is to define the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders at different stages of life after their identification, including the exchanges that have raised their concerns.

Thus, under the responsibility of the Global Atomic Country Director, the stakeholder participation plan will be translated into a clear programme of activities with related costs at each stage of the project (start and end of activities).

As this is an inclusive process, stakeholder engagement will take into account social and gender norms that may limit the participation of certain groups (women, girls, minorities, people living with disabilities, HIV, etc.). In this sense, there will be restricted meetings specific by gender/age and facilitated by a person of the same sex.

During implementation, it is expected that continuous monitoring and flexible adjustment of social and environmental risk management will allow this PMPP to be adapted to the implementation situation of the Project.

5.2. Proposed strategy for the dissemination of information

The notification and dissemination of information on the uranium mining project in the ADRAR EMOLES 3 permit will be done through the national media including public and private radio stations with national coverage (Voix du Sahel, Bonferey, Ténéré FM, Challenge FM,...), public and private television with national coverage (ORTN, Bonferey TV, Ténéré TV, ...) and mainstream newspapers such as the "Sahel" in its version of the daily and its weekly version (Sahel Dimanche). This information will also be put online through the sites of the implementation structures of the Global Atomic Company and the sites of the various media and specific sites for public procurement for example.

In regional headquarters or representations of stakeholders in the field of mines such as the Ministry of Mines, the Regional Directorate of Mines of Agadez, SOPAMIN posters, leaflets, brochures will be affixed or deposited and accessible to all.

To reach the maximum number of people likely to be impacted, the information will be disseminated at least three times a week before the meetings are held.

In addition to these identified means, brochures, leaflets, posters, documents and non-technical synthesis reports in French and local languages will be distributed to facilitate the dissemination of information on the Project.

Also, this information will be disseminated via two most used social networks namely **WhatsApp** and **Facebook**.

Meetings with administrative and technical authorities will be announced through official letters sent to stakeholders at least 72 hours in advance, to allow their integration into the agendas. These different mechanisms will make it possible to provide up-to-date information to stakeholders. The accessibility of this information dissemination strategy will be verified by stakeholders, in particular vulnerable groups, during the initial consultations.

Table 9 summarizes the information dissemination strategy.

Table 9 Summary of information dissemination strategy

Project Phase	List of information to be communicated	Proposed methods ¹	Calendar Places/dates	Targeted stakeholders	Responsibilities
Preparation	Content of the Project; Participation in the formulation of safeguarding instruments (PEES, PMPP, ESIA, and PGMO) Facilitation of consultations	Email Telephone; Individual interview Dissemination of project documents	72 hours before in the Meeting Rooms of institutional actors such as the Ministry of Mines, SOPAMIN, the meeting room of the Regional Directorate of Mines, Regional Council, the room of municipal councils	Technical Ministries (Mines-- Environment – Advancement of Women – Work – Health – Interior) (Head of environment component of the Company) Companies operating in the mining sector, Civil society	Ministry of Mines Bank GLOBAL ATOMIC
	Objectives of each instrument, Impacts and mitigation measures of the project, opportunities, means of participation	Email Telephone On-site meeting Stakeholder consultation Dissemination of the project summary Video conference	One week at 24 hours before in the meeting room of the targeted actors	Responsible for the environmental component of the Company GLOBAL ATOMIC - Contacts - Consultants – BNEE – CSOs in the mining sector – Opinion leaders of the project integration area including vulnerable groups	Global atomic Company Team Ministry of Mines Ministry of the Environment and the Fight against Desertification
Before the start of work	Nature and scope of the work; Management of accident risks and work-related impacts; Awareness raising on the MGP; the risks of GBV and child labour	On-site meeting Stakeholder consultation by the most appropriate means	One week at 24 hours before in the meeting room of the targeted actors	Head of the environmental component of the company GLOBAL ATOMIC - Resource persons - Consultants - BNEE - CSO of the mining sector - Opinion leaders of the project integration zone - energy sector including vulnerable groups	Global atomic team Subcontracting companies that will work on behalf of the company GLOBAL
Execution	Contents of environmental and social safeguard documents	Email	One week before at the respective headquarters of	The project team within the company	The project team within the company GLOBAL

¹ Consultations with women and girls should be organized in separate groups led by a woman in a safe place that ensures confidentiality.

Project Phase	List of information to be communicated	Proposed methods ¹	Calendar Places/dates	Targeted stakeholders	Responsibilities
	<p>Mechanism for implementing environmental and social safeguard measures</p> <p>Deadline for implementation of environmental and social safeguarding activities</p> <p>Role of the different actors responsible for implementation</p> <p>EAS/HS risks, worker codes of conduct, access to the MGP and available GBV services</p>	<p>Telephone</p> <p>On-site meetings</p> <p>Dissemination of documents</p> <p>Training</p> <p>Brochures</p> <p>Pamphlets</p> <p>Posters posters</p>	<p>the institutions in the field or at the headquarters of the subcontracting companies</p>	<p>Project workers including vulnerable groups</p> <p>NCEA</p>	<p>ATOMIC</p> <p>Responsible for the environmental aspect of the company;</p> <p>Subcontracting companies</p> <p>Monitoring mission</p>
Monitoring and evaluation	<p>Monitoring indicators</p> <p>Indicator intelligence methods/techniques</p> <p>Roles of actors in data collection</p> <p>Data collection period</p>	<p>Email</p> <p>Telephone</p> <p>On-site meeting</p> <p>Dissemination of documents</p> <p>Formation</p>	<p>Headquarters of the company GLOBAL ATOMIC</p>	<p>Project Team</p> <p>Project workers including vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <p>Specialists of the company</p> <p>GLOBAL ATOMIC</p> <p>Project Team</p>

5.3. Proposed consultation strategy

Stakeholder consultation methods will be tailored to the targets:

- the interviews will be organized with the various state actors, including the National Bureau of Environmental Assessment (BNEE) of the Ministry of the Environment, the Directorate of Studies and Programming of the Ministry of Mines;
- The surveys, polls and questionnaires will be used to take the opinions of the people likely to be affected by the project (residents of the works, people affected by the project, potential workforces ...);
- Public or community meetings or focus groups will be regularly organized for the various actors in the mining industry. Stakeholders will be well identified and involved according to the themes to be discussed.

5.4. Proposed strategy for taking into account the views of vulnerable groups

Consultations with communities will be based on the principle of inclusion, i.e. the participation of all segments of communities, including people with reduced mobility and other vulnerable people, in order to understand their perspective on the project and in particular on accessibility, barriers and social risks, including the risks of SEA/HS. If necessary, logistical assistance would be provided to representatives of remote sites, persons with reduced physical capacity and insufficient financial means to attend public meetings organized by the Project.

In cases where vulnerable status may result in people being reluctant or physically unable to participate in large-scale community meetings, the project will organize separate discussions in small groups in an easily accessible location, allowing the project to contact groups that wish to do so under normal circumstances. To facilitate contacts, some of the options for reaching vulnerable groups are suggested below:

- Involve leaders of vulnerable and marginalized groups at the level of the project area of intervention. These are religious observatories in the region, Nigerien Association of Women Against War, G5 Sahel Women's Platform,
- Involve community leaders (heads of villages legally installed by prefectural decree, heads of religious congregations with a legal mandate from the territorial administration), civil societies and NGOs oriented towards awareness and gender-based violence (COOPY, APBE), environmental protection organizations (CDR, KARKARA), pastoral organizations (AREN, COPPAN, TABITAL) installed the project intervention area;
- Organize individual interviews and focus groups with vulnerable people;
- Raise awareness and facilitate access for these people to the complaints management mechanism set up by the Project.
- Women and girls will be specifically targeted for women-only meetings led by a woman and in a safe place, to encourage free and open exchanges about the project's activities and risks. This should be done both for women community members as well as for direct and indirect workers involved in the project.

In all communication strategies described in this PMPP, issues related to the impact

of project activities on girls and women will be addressed and in particular on the risks of sexual exploitation and abuse or sexual harassment (SEA/HS). Girls and women will also be informed about the content of the code of conduct and consulted by female sociologists on safe and accessible ways in which survivors of EAS/HS could report misconduct by project staff.

They will also be informed of the services available to survivors of GBV issues in their communities and consultations will try to identify survivors of violence without dwelling on general trends and challenges.

If a person, during or after the consultation meeting, discloses the violence they are experiencing, the facilitator should refer them to the nearest GBV service provider (information on locally available services should be collected prior to consultations).

This approach will be used throughout the implementation of the project according to the strategy described in Table 10.

Table 10 Strategy for Consultations on the ADRAR EMOLES 3 Uranium Deposit Project by GLOBAL

Activities	Consultation Topic	Method used	Dates and locations	Targeted stakeholders	Responsibility
PROJECT PREPARATION PHASE					
Preparation of prerequisites for project evaluation	Elaboration of the Environmental and Social Safeguards documents of the Project (Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (PEES), Stakeholder Mobilization Plan (PMPP); ESIA; PGMO)	Meetings of exchange and work the project team at the national level and the company GLOBAL ATOMIC at the international level	Throughout the preparation phase in Niamey and in the	TTL Project Contact Person Ministry of Planning GLOBAL Office	GLOBAL project team; Ministry of Planning
	Elaboration of safeguarding documents: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA); Stakeholder Mobilization Plan (PMPP); Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (PEES) Workforce Management Procedure (PGMO)	Environmental and social risk assessments and determination of mitigation measures (public meetings, interviews, focus groups, etc.)	Public consultation meetings took place from 7 to 13 December 2021 in the city of Agadez in part and in the localities concerned in the municipality of Tchirozérine	The populations bordering the site, Local authorities, Technical services; Vulnerable groups Local authorities Communities & CSOs, BNEE	Consultants; Specialists in Environmental and Social Safeguarding and Gender/GBV
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PHASE					
Implementation of the measures recommended in the PEES, ESIA, PMPP and PGMO	Information and consultation on the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the project and determination of management measures as well as the consideration of	Approval and strict application of the Environmental and Social Management Plan	At the start of the project and throughout its cycle	Vulnerable groups Local authorities Project Workers Local Communities & NGOs, NCEA	Project team through the environmental and social component manager; GBV Specialist, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist

Activities	Consultation Topic	Method used	Dates and locations	Targeted stakeholders	Responsibility
	gender and vulnerable people.				
Implementation of the GGP	Operational measures	Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the GGP based on The Fact Sheets, Formal meetings and individual or group interviews with stakeholders	Throughout the implementation of the Project	Service providers and subcontractors Vulnerable groups Local authorities Local Communities & NGOs, NCEA	Responsible for the environmental and social aspects including GBV NCEA
MONITORING PHASE - EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PMPP					
Follow-up to the implementation of the PMPP	Preparation of reports on how stakeholders experienced the project, the concerns raised during implementation and how these were managed by the project and their assessment of them.	Field visit Interview with workers and the local population	Throughout the Project cycle	Service providers and subcontractors Vulnerable groups Local authorities Communities & CSOs, BNEE	Responsible for the environmental and social aspects including GBV NCEA
Evaluation of the implementation of the PMPP	Preparation of evaluation reports	Field visit Interview beneficiaries with	Mid-term or at the end of the Project	Consultants Vulnerable groups Local authorities Local Communities & NGOs, NCEA	Project Team

5.5. Review of comments

For a better treatment and a good consideration of the comments, the project team which has the responsibility of the environmental and social component will take care of the regular review and the consideration of the comments from the stakeholders of the Project.

Comments (written and oral) will be collected, reviewed and kept in a register that will be opened for this purpose. Suggestions, complaints and other contributions from stakeholders will be compiled into a feedback form that will be completed during the consultation meetings. In addition, stakeholders have the possibility to send their feedback by email and physical mail or by phone, via social networks or the email address of the company GLOBAL ATOMIC.

The compiled feedback will be shared with the project manager and other team staff for support, if needed or for information. If necessary, the decision will be formally notified to the interested party by mail. For people who cannot read or write, the project must provide them with the oral translation of the documents. The terms of the letter will have to be adapted to the recipient intellectually and culturally. This response may include:

- A summary of the understanding of the submitted comment;
- Explanations of the proposed solution(s);
- The chosen solution;
- The procedure for implementing the chosen solution, including deadlines.

5.6. Project Implementation Phases

As the Project is implemented, the activities carried out and those programmed will be brought to the attention of stakeholders. Thus, they will be kept informed of the progress of the implementation of the Project through the accountability strategy. These points will be made through summary documents of the quarterly activity reports or two (2) reports.

5.7. Resources

The resources that will be devoted to the management and implementation of the Stakeholder Mobilization Plan will focus on:

- Stakeholders

In this case, the main persons responsible for the implementation of the Stakeholder Mobilization Plan (PMPP) will be the Environment Component Manager and the one who takes care of GBV issues who will be recruited by the company GLOBAL ATOMIC.

- Dedicated budget

Stakeholder engagement activities require a full-fledged budget that must be clearly reflected in the cost of the Project components.

- Designated Responsible Person

Contact information for the person responsible for responding to comments or questions about the Project or the consultation process, namely that person's telephone number, address, email and job title, within the project team must be

published and accessible for professional purposes.

5.8. Management functions and responsibilities

Stakeholder mobilization activities are an integral part of the environmental and social safeguards measures that fall within the scope of this project. To this end, all these activities must be in this component and will be carried out under the responsibility of the Environmental Component Manager and that of the social component of the project team. These activities will be carried out in depth in conjunction with the technical support of the project manager, the monitoring and evaluation officer and the internal Financial Management Specialist, as well as the NCEA and the external intermediation agencies.

A functional process established in common agreement with the other main actors serves as a basis for the transmission of information to the person in charge of the environment component of the team. This transmission will be in written form on the basis of registers, or other forms established and accepted by all. The transmission frequency will be retained by mutual agreement. It can be monthly, bi-monthly or quarterly

6. COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT MECHANISM

To deal with any disputes between the actors likely to be involved in this ADRAR EMOLES 3 permit uranium deposit exploitation project, a Complaints Management Mechanism (MGP) will be set up, which is a procedure based on a system for handling complaints and other issues of misunderstanding which, when they are abused, can lead to conflict and reduced project benefits.

This Complaints Management Mechanism (PMM) is based on other similar project documents and reports on key information related to the complaints system, namely milestones including deadlines and actors.

6.1. Complaints procedure

The complaint management procedure for the ADRAR EMOLES 3 uranium deposit project consists of nine (9) steps ranging from the registration of the complaint to the archiving of the resolution file. Where complaints are sensitive in nature such as SEA/HS, the handling will have different aspects and will be finalised with external support with a view to having the best options to manage and validate such complaints in a safe and confidential manner and on the basis of an approach based on the needs of survivors.

Complaints Body

This Complaints Management Mechanism covers the entire scope of this project where committees created at local, communal and project level will be formed and equipped through the provision of a complaint register, telephone devices and numbers made public in the localities of intervention of the project.

These committees can be contacted by phone, sms, WhatsApp, orally or through the register of complaints.

The MGP will be organized into three levels, which also makes it possible to define the management bodies at each level.

- Local level → Local Committee
- Communal Complaints → Management Committee;
- Project level → The project team.

The project team oversees the implementation of the MGP. It works closely with local and communal authorities. Complaints addressed to projects are referred to the person in charge of the environmental component for treatment.

6.1.1. Step 1: Registration of the complaint

The first step in the process is to set up complaint reception channels that will be adapted to the socio-cultural context of project implementation. Complaints will be made verbally (where the complainant is not literate) or in writing. Verbal complaints will first be transcribed, before the rest of the process to ensure their traceability. Any complaint, whether oral or written, is recorded in a register available at the level of the deposit and management body called the Complaints Management Committee.

The addresses and contacts of the members of the bodies will be notified to potential complainants during dissemination activities. The complainant receives an acknowledgement of receipt within 48 hours of filing his complaint. The channels for

transmitting complaints will be the telephone, the referral directly or through an intermediary (relative, relative, local authorities, workers' unions, the CSST, the filing by the complainant himself.

6.1.2. Step 2: Review of complaints

Once the complaint has been registered, a triage is carried out by the complaints bodies to distinguish the ordinary or sensitive nature of the complaints, taking into account the precise criteria used.

Non-sensitive complaints include:

- Requests for information about the project or any other concerns raised by stakeholders;
- The quality of services;
- Questions about project procedures;
- Feedback from the community;
- Circulation of machines;
- Management of nuisances related to works
- Suggestions or proposals from the community;

Sensitive complaints include:

- Ethnic and/or religious discrimination;
- Exclusion of workers who meet the eligibility criteria;
- Exclusion of workers by pressure for their participation
- Lack of respect for confidentiality rules and the survivor-centered approach of EAS/HS;
- Financial misconduct (fraud, corruption, extortion, embezzlement, etc.);
- Cases of sexual exploitation or abuse, sexual harassment;
- Violation of children's rights;
- Non-respect of local customs and customs; desecration of sacred sites or cemeteries
- Destruction of private property or damage to community property;
- Non-compensation for PAPs;
- Serious pollution of the living environment;
- Disruption of livelihoods;
- Serious accidents or deaths of a person related to project activities.

On the basis of these criteria, a study procedure adapted to each type of grievance will be chosen.

Non-sensitive complaints will be dealt with by all bodies. For sensitive complaints, after registration at local level of the MGP, only the regional and national bodies will proceed with the treatment while maintaining the confidential nature of the file limited to one or two persons at most. They shall immediately carry out the necessary investigations

and shall ensure the processing, resolution and closure of the proceedings. The outcome of the processing of a grievance is addressed directly to the complainant.

For the consideration of GBV complaints, GBV focal points will be set up among the members of the MGP Committee and will serve as confidential contact points to receive information on possible incidents related to SEA/HS to trigger the referral system to provide survivors with information and access to services. It would be desirable for these focal points to act as valuable community human resources to refer survivors to services and survivors continue to turn to them for help after the project is completed. These GBV focal points set up will be trained on all response procedures with the appropriate reporting and referral mechanisms that will be defined in case of GBV (including especially EAS/HS) within the framework of the project as well as its coordination with stakeholders and the ethical standards that will be followed.

The time taken to process complaints by category is shown in Table 11 below:

Table 11 Complaint Categories and Processing Time

No	Categories of Complaints	Processing time	Comments
1	Non-sensitive complaints	5 days	Acknowledgement of receipt and feedback to the complainant before investigation.
2	Sensitive complaints	10 days	Acknowledgment of receipt to the Complainant and transmission of the complaint to the project for information via the municipal committee before investigation.

6.1.3. Step 3: Investigation to verify the merits of the complaint

This very important step would allow for the gathering of information and evidence to affirm or refute the grievance and to find solutions in response to the complainant's concerns. Specific skills may be requested if they are not available within the bodies of the MGP.

A maximum of five (05) business days after classification and preliminary analysis is used for this stage for all complaints whose resolution requires further investigation. The complainants concerned must be informed of the additional time limits in writing from the chairperson of the body.

6.1.4. Step 4: Proposed responses

On the basis of the documented results of the investigations, a written reply shall be sent to the complainant. This reply highlights whether or not the complaint is valid. In case of validity, the complaints management body (depending on the level), notifies the complainant in writing, the conclusions of their investigations, the solutions chosen, the means of implementation of the corrective measures, the implementation schedule and the budget. The proposed response shall be made within two (2) working days after the investigations. Similarly, where the complaint is unfounded, a reasoned written notification will be sent to the complainant.

6.1.5. Step 5: Review responses in case of non-resolution

In the event of dissatisfaction, the complainant may contest the measures adopted. It then has the possibility to request a review of the resolutions of the complaints management body seized. The duration of the period allowed to do so is a maximum

of ten (10) working days from the date of receipt of the notification of resolutions by the complainant. In such circumstances, the Management Authority has five (5) working days to review its decision and propose additional measures if necessary. The revised measures must be notified to the complainant in writing.

The possibility is offered to the complainant in case of dissatisfaction to make a judicial appeal with the assumption of legal costs if necessary at his expense.

6.1.6. Step 6: Implement corrective actions

The implementation of the measures adopted by the Complaints Management Committee cannot take place without the prior agreement of both parties, especially the complainant, to avoid any form of dissatisfaction and abuse. The procedure for the implementation of the corrective action(s) will be initiated five (05) working days after the acknowledgement of receipt by the complainant, of the letter notifying him of the solutions chosen and in return following the agreement of the complainant recorded in a Minutes (MINUTES) of consent.

The complaints management body will put in place all the necessary means to implement the resolutions agreed and will play its part in order to respect the schedule chosen. A report signed by the Chairman of the Complaints Management Committee and the complainant will sanction the end of the implementation of the solutions.

6.1.7. Step 7: Close or extinguish the complaint

The procedure will be closed by the bodies of the complaints management body if the mediation is satisfactory for the various parties, in this case the complainant, and the agreement proved by a Minutes signed by both parties. The closure of the file occurs after three (03) working days from the date of implementation of the response attested for local or intermediate authorities and five (5) working days by the national authority. The extinction will then be documented by these different instances according to the level(s) of treatment involved.

6.1.8. Step 8: Reporting

All complaints received under the Project's MGP will be recorded in a processing register, within a period not exceeding five (05) working days from the date of implementation of the resolution, for local or intermediate authorities and seven (07) working days for the national authority. This operation will make it possible to document the entire complaint management process and draw the necessary lessons through a simple and adapted database designed for this purpose.

6.1.9. Step 9: Archiving

The project will set up a physical and electronic archiving system for the filing of complaints. Archiving will take place within six (06) working days from the end of the report. All supporting documents for the meetings that were necessary to reach the resolution will be recorded in the complaint file. The archiving system will provide access to information on: (i) complaints received (ii) solutions found and (iii) unresolved complaints requiring further action.

However, the complainant may lodge his complaint with the judicial authorities at any stage of the complaint management mechanism. This referral may in some cases delay the implementation of the project. Also, it is necessary to sensitize the community to favor the amicable settlement for which the MGP is established.

It should also be noted that EAS/HS complaints will be dealt with specifically within the MGP. The project will work closely with entities dedicated to addressing these issues.

Thus, all complaints and denunciations of EAS/HS cases registered under the project will be directly transferred and processed by the specialized entities.

6.2. Device

The complaint resolution mechanism will be based on a system comprising complaint management committees at three different levels, namely national, regional and communal or local. At the level of each scale, the Complaints Management Committee is composed of five (5) members including two (2) women to fill the positions of:

- President,
- Secretary (Male or Female),
- Communication Officer (Male or Female) and
- Two (2) members (One man and one woman).

At the communal level and in order to limit external influence, opinion leaders will be excluded and at least one member of the committee must be literate.

This Local Complaints Management Committee, which will be led by local actors from local communities who are the potential workers of the project, will comply with local customs and customs, in the image of traditional local mechanisms that work in social mediation.

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PMPP

For the proper implementation of this Stakeholder Mobilization Plan (PMPP), an implementation plan of activities in this direction has been developed by the company GLOBAL ATOMIC where it provides for a monthly, quarterly and annual review of the implementation.

This plan will specify, among other things, for each planned action or activity, the person in charge, the actors involved, the necessary resources (budget) and the deadlines for implementation.

The balance sheets will be developed through tools specifically dedicated to this to be capitalized in the global document of monitoring the current activities of the Project.

The follow-up reports will provide strengths and weaknesses, difficulties encountered and recommendations for improving the implementation of planned activities.

All these activities will be carried out jointly by the environmental and social component manager of the project, the one who takes care of GBV/EAS/HS issues and the Project Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist.

If necessary, the MGP will be opened to provide for the participation of third parties in the local monitoring of areas at risk of the project on aspects of fragility, conflict and violence (FCV) will expand the indicators. Similarly, third parties could assist in the establishment and monitoring of PGMs in areas inaccessible due to insecurity or the nature of the terrain.

Based on the activities programmed in this PMPP, an estimated budget will be developed.

CONCLUSION

The Stakeholder Mobilization Plan (PMPP) is a social performance tool for a consistent implementation of the project.

Stakeholder engagement or Stakeholder Participations according to the Equator Principles in the true sense of the terms, is referred to as the publication of environmental and social information, informed participation and consultation as well as the grievance mechanism in the context of the implementation of the project.

This document, which enshrines the PMPP of this ADRAR EMOLES 3 permit uranium deposit exploitation project, meets the provisions of Principle 5 of the Equator and ifc Performance Standard No. 1 at the international level as well as Law 2018-28 of 14 May 2018 determining the fundamental principles of Environmental Assessment in Niger at the national level.

It is a flexible and iterative document consisting of a regulatory framework, a synthesis of the potential environmental and social impacts and risks of the project, the stakeholder engagement program, a complaints management mechanism and the implementation plan with the schedule and estimated budget for implementation.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Summary of Stakeholder Consultations

Appendix 2: Complaint Registry Canvas

Appendix 3: Sample Complaint Resolution Minutes

Appendix 1: Summary of the Results of the Public Consultations

STRUCTURES/LOCALITIES	POINTS DISCUSSED	ANSWERS PROVIDED BY THE PERSON(S) MET
REGIONAL AUTHORITIES		
Governorate	Roles to be played in this project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accompany and facilitate the project installation process - Ensure relay between the company and the populations bordering the site
	Other institutions to be involved in the implementation of the project (in order of importance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governorate, Regional Council, Communal Councils, Prefecture, Traditional Chefferie, Civil Society Actors
	Possible obstacles that may hinder the smooth running of the project in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insecurity, the absence of conditions for the viability of the project, the fall in the cost of products, the support of the populations
	The way forward to overcome these obstacles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create the conditions for in-depth consultation with the actors concerned by the project - Avoid the mistakes of previous companies
	The most effective means to be used to ensure the mobilization of actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create the conditions to facilitate communication - Improving the conditions of the population
Regional Council	Roles to be played in this project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness-raising and training (mobilization) of local elected officials and the population to join the project - Contribution to the preservation of the environment especially the pastoral areas in the area - Involve in the control/monitoring of project activities and also associate with the security of the area
	The other institutions to be involved in order of importance in the implementation of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governorate, Regional Council, Prefecture of Tchirozérine, Commune of Tchirozérine, Commune of Dannet, Civil Society, ANPE and Traditional Chiefs.
	Obstacles that may hinder the smooth running of the project in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Misunderstanding between the different parties and miscommunication on the part of society.
	The way forward to overcome these obstacles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize a regional workshop on the explanation of the project as a whole - Develop a good communication plan - Involve all stakeholders
	The most effective ways to mobilize actors easily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All communication must go through the competent authorities (Governorate and Regional Council) by correspondence. At the

STRUCTURES/LOCALITIES	POINTS DISCUSSED	ANSWERS PROVIDED BY THE PERSON(S) MET
		community level, the focus group or prospectus remains the most effective means.
	Concerns about project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positively, we mention the creation of jobs for the benefit of the local population, the reduction of unemployment, the mining royalty. - On the other hand, negatively we expect the destruction of the environment and the post-mine situation.
	Suggestions and Recommendations to be made with regard to the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopt a means of communication, make concrete achievements for the benefit of communities, regularly monitor the evolution of the different components and communicate on the results.
	Impact of the closure of the COMINAK mine on this project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It will facilitate the mobilization of the workforce for the project to the extent that this closure frees up expertise in mine. This will allow the company to draw on the experience of existing companies in order to avoid the various mistakes in this case avoiding the progression of the habitat areas to the exploitation area.
CENTRAL SERVICES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL		
Regional Directorate of Mines	Roles to be played in this project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring/control during all phases of the project (preparation, operation and closure)
	The other institutions to be involved in order of importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governorate, Regional Council, Local Authorities, technical services of the State (Regional Directorate of Mines, Regional Directorate of the Environment and the Fight against Desertification, Regional Directorate for the Promotion of Women and Child Protection), NGOs and Civil Society Organizations.
	Environmental, social and economic issues in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the environment: reduction of water resources and degradation of water and air quality; - On the social level: job creation, increased income of the population and reduction of insecurity with the reduction of unemployment. - On the economic level: boosting the Region's economy
	Recommendations to follow to take into account these issues (especially negative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create the conditions for the viability and sustainability of the project; - Involve all stakeholders from the start of the project.

STRUCTURES/LOCALITIES	POINTS DISCUSSED	ANSWERS PROVIDED BY THE PERSON(S) MET
	The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	- Create a framework for consultation that takes into account all stakeholders. Use Community Radio and ICT, traditional channels according to their organization and flyers.
	Level of engagement	- High
	Impact of the closure of the COMINAK mine on this project	- This closure will facilitate the mobilization of the qualified workforce and it will also reduce the cost allocated to staff training.
Regional Directorate for the Environment and the Fight against Desertification	Roles to be played in this project	- Ensure the implementation of environmental and social measures through periodic monitoring and follow-up/control during and after the implementation of the project.
	The other institutions to be involved in the implementation of the project in order of importance	- Administrative and customary authorities, Direction Régionale des Mines, Direction Régionale de l'Elevage, Direction Régionale de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement, Inspection Régionale de Travail, Organisation des Sociétés Civiles
	Environmental, social and economic issues in the area	- On the environment: effects of radiation on soil, water and air - On the social level: improvement of income, improvement of security through the creation of water points, reduction of pastoral spaces. - Economically: job creation
	Recommendations to follow to take into account these especially negative issues	- Adopt a participatory approach that involves involving the population, implementing the planned measures and taking into account the concerns of local populations.
	The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	- Create a framework for consultation between the various stakeholders, make it functional, make it also accessible to local populations through the media and training
	Level of engagement	- High
	Impact of the closure of the COMINAK mine on this project	- Facilitating labour mobilization
	Expectations	- The project must be concerned with the preservation of the environment; - Create synergies of action to ensure the correct and effective application of environmental and social measures;

STRUCTURES/LOCALITIES	POINTS DISCUSSED	ANSWERS PROVIDED BY THE PERSON(S) MET
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A complaints management mechanism needs to be put in place to manage complaints as part of project activities, including environmental and social activities.
Regional Directorate for the Advancement of Women and Child Protection	Roles to be played in this project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevention of all forms of violence within the framework of the project - Support/advice and referral of workers to the competent courts if necessary - Gender support within the framework of the project.
	The other institutions to be involved in order of importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Dismemberments of the Regional Directorate for the Advancement of Women and Child Protection - Religious Observatory of the Region - Women's Organizations - Nigerien Association of Women Against War - National Agency for Legal and Judicial Assistance - Office of the Juvenile Judge - ANPE and the Dismemberments of the Regional Directorate of Employment - Local Authorities - NGO (PRE, COOPY), Mother and Child Centre
	Uneasiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of a holistic GBV centre (mental health, food, health care, legal and AGR assistance) - Lack of training on promising sectors.
	The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Radio - Meeting, Advocacy session, local awareness-raising, participatory theatre
	Level of engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High
	Expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fully engaging with communities - Support local development through sustainable actions.
Regional Directorate of Hydraulics and Sanitation	Roles to be played in this project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control of the quality and quantity of water and monitoring/control of hygiene and sanitation rules on the site during all phases of the project.

STRUCTURES/LOCALITIES	POINTS DISCUSSED	ANSWERS PROVIDED BY THE PERSON(S) MET
	Environmental, social and economic issues in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating a water resources deficit - Reduction of water quality by groundwater contamination - Proliferation of fecal-peril diseases
	Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create a collaboration between the Regional Directorate of Hydraulics and Sanitation and the GLOBAL Company; - Build hydraulic structures for the benefit of the populations; - Periodically monitor the piezometric level of the area's groundwater; - Implement the measures referred to in the GGP of this project.
	The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The memorandum of understanding or agreement of how the company deems more appropriate - Official Email
	Level of engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High
	Expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fulfilment of commitments in relation to all sectors, including those relating to water and sanitation resources.
Regional Labour Inspectorate	Roles to be played in this project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribute to ensuring social peace within the framework of the project through a call for strict compliance with labour texts
	Environmental, social and economic issues in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Job creation - Reduction of unemployment rates in the area where the project is located and even at the national level - Contribution to economic and social development
	Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strict compliance with the texts on work within the framework of the project - Involving workers' representatives
	The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize all stakeholders each in their area of competence to be able to fully fulfill their roles - Strengthen their capacities within the framework of the project.
	Level of engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High
	Impact of the closure of the COMINAK mine on this project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This will facilitate the mobilization of the well-experienced workforce if the project does not take long to start.
	Expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compliance with labour texts throughout the project - Compliance with all commitments made.

STRUCTURES/LOCALITIES	POINTS DISCUSSED	ANSWERS PROVIDED BY THE PERSON(S) MET
Regional Directorate of Livestock	Roles to be played in this project	- Preservation of pastoralism in the area so that the project does not hinder the smooth running of this sector
	Other actors to be involved in order of importance	- Departmental Directorate of Livestock; - The town hall; - The Breeders.
	Environmental, social and economic issues in the area	- Destruction of pasture; - Disappearance of the most appetized species; - Hindering the movement of animals; - Contamination of pastures and water points.
	Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	- Development of spaces for the production of fodder as compensation - Drilling in areas that are not in operation due to lack of water - Support livestock farming with the implementation of livestock feed and animal health.
	The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	- Workshop - Official Email
	Level of engagement	- High
	Expectations	- The project must avoid as much as possible the disruption of pastoral activities in the area
DEPARTMENTAL AND COMMUNAL AUTHORITIES (SG OF THE PREFECTURE AND HEADS OF SERVICES, TOWN HALL) OF TCHIROZÉRINE		
Town hall	Roles to be played in this project	- Mobilization of the local population in the implementation of the project through the recruitment of local labour - Assist in the development of the local development plan - Help protect the environment through control/follow-up on the company's commitments.
	Approach to these roles	- Public awareness/information - Training of actors with the support of the project
	Concerns	- Non-compliance with commitments made at the start of the project - Environmental degradation in all its components - Lack of support for the project due to lack of awareness.

STRUCTURES/LOCALITIES	POINTS DISCUSSED	ANSWERS PROVIDED BY THE PERSON(S) MET
	Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect all commitments made at the start of the project - Adopt an adequate mechanism for the preservation of the environment by implementing all the measures provided for - Popularize awareness and involve the population.
	The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information/awareness through community radio - Training of all stakeholders including the town hall and other relevant stakeholders
	Level of engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High
	Expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Massive use of local labour by inserting young people from the community - Access of the population to basic social services - Support for the revitalization of the local economy (agriculture, livestock) through modern fattening techniques - Strengthening social cohesion
Prefecture	Roles to be played in this project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring the safety of property and people in this project - Demand compliance with impact resolutions - Monitor and verify the operation of the site - Managing conflicts between different parties - Monitor the state of water resources, grazing
	Other actors to be involved in order of importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Town hall - Departmental technical services (Livestock, Environment, Promotion of Women, Education, Agriculture and Health) - Traditional Chefferies - COFO, OSC, etc.
	Environmental, social and economic issues in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pollution of resources - Occupation of grazing areas and gardens - Risk of conflict - Risk of new diseases - Risks of depravation of morals and carrying of life
	Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply the measures provided for in the EMP - Development of pastoral areas - Supply of Livestock Feed Banks

STRUCTURES/LOCALITIES	POINTS DISCUSSED	ANSWERS PROVIDED BY THE PERSON(S) MET
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for the installation of water pumping stations - Development for fodder cultivation
	The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community radio, Poster, WhatsApp, NTIC, Public criers, awareness caravan.
	Level of engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High
LOCAL COMMUNITIES (VILLAGE LEVEL)		
ISSAKANANE	Roles to be played in this project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate access to area resources - Labour mobilization for the project
	Approach to these roles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educating the public on how to make it easier for GLOBAL agents to access resources - By raising awareness of the importance of joining the project.
	Uneasiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Problem of access to drinking water - Problem of access to basic health care - Lack of school in the village - Impairment of gardening activities - Lack of work for local youth - Lack of feed bank - Non-local recruitment - Animal diseases - Risks of depravation of morals - Insufficient remuneration
	Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build hydraulic structures to facilitate access to drinking water - Build health centre and classrooms made of final materials in the village - Recruit local youth as unskilled labour in the project account - Buy local products - Vaccination of animals - Installation of the Livestock Feed Bank - Raising awareness on the depravity of morals
	The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information of the village chief in order to inform the community in turn through his emissary
	Level of engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High

STRUCTURES/LOCALITIES	POINTS DISCUSSED	ANSWERS PROVIDED BY THE PERSON(S) MET
INOLAMANE	Roles to be played in the implementation of this project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate access to existing resources in the area - Facilitate the mobilization of actors including the workforce
	Approach to these roles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By prioritizing the consultation approach for a collective adherence to the project
	Uneasiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of access to drinking water - Lack of classes in definitive materials - Lack of basic health care - Destruction of pastures - Degradation of pastoral areas - Emergence of new animal diseases - Non-local recruitment of labour
	Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of hydraulic works in the area - Construction of classrooms made of final materials in the village - Construction of health centre - Recruit local labor in the company's account not subcontracting - Improving animal health through vaccination sessions - Provide the village with a livestock feed bank
	The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inform the Village Chief in order to mobilize the community through his emissary
	Level of engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High
TAGAZA	Roles to be played in this project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Helping to achieve the stability and security of the area - Labour mobilization
	Approach to these roles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising public awareness of the security of the area - Collaboration with SDF; - By orienting towards a reassuring choice in relation to the recruitment of the workforce
	Uneasiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Occupation of pastoral spaces by project activities - Environmental destruction - Lack of access to basic health care - Cancellation of access to electricity - Involvement of traditional chiefs

STRUCTURES/LOCALITIES	POINTS DISCUSSED	ANSWERS PROVIDED BY THE PERSON(S) MET
	Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build a health centre and an energy system in the village - Fully involve traditional leaders - Avoid the proliferation of passageways during the transport of products
	The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create a climate of understanding between different ethnic groups - Creating a framework for Community consultation
	Level of engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High
TEMILT DAABOUS	Roles to be played in this project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour mobilization - Help the stability of the area
	Approach to these roles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising awareness on the importance of peace in the zone - Raising awareness about good conduct
	Uneasiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Groundwater pollution - Lack of access to drinking water - Insufficient grazing in the area
	Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid using highly harmful chemical elements in the project - Building hydraulic structures for people and livestock - Feed Bank
	The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of ICT and Community relays - Information from the village chief in order to mobilize the community through his relay
	Level of engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High
EGHATRAK	Roles to be played in this project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour mobilization
	Approach to these roles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informing the community about the importance of joining the project as their core activities will be affected
	Uneasiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruitment of the workforce as part of the project - Lack of health centre in the village - Insufficient classes of final materials in the village - Problem of accommodation of pupils
	Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruiting the workforce at the local level - Build a health care centre in the village - Build classrooms out of final materials

STRUCTURES/LOCALITIES	POINTS DISCUSSED	ANSWERS PROVIDED BY THE PERSON(S) MET
		- Consider taking care of the village's students
	The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	- Phone call, public criers, community relay
	Level of engagement	- High
GALELO	Roles to be played in this project	- Labour mobilization - Contribution to the security of the area
	Approach to these roles	- Raising awareness about project membership - Raising awareness on peace and social cohesion
	Uneasiness	- Harm to the well-being of people and animals - Water pollution - Disruption of pastoral activities - Reduction of pastoral spaces - Lack of health care centre
	Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	- Build a health care centre in the village - Realization of hydraulic works in the village - Provide the village with a livestock feed bank - Avoid using highly toxic chemical elements in the project
	The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	- Information of the village chief in order to mobilize the community through his emissaries
	Level of engagement	- High
OUFFOUD	Roles to be played in this project	- Mobilization of the workforce for the project - Contribution to peacebuilding and social tranquility
	Approach to these roles	- By seeking a grievance to the integration of young people into the project in order to reduce the unemployment rate as a factor of insecurity in the area.
	Uneasiness	- Workforce Recruitment - Impact of the project on the socio-economic activities of the area - Lack of health care centre
	Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	- Recruit the workforce at the local level or give a quota for the local population - Build a health centre at the village level - Provide the village with a livestock feed bank

STRUCTURES/LOCALITIES	POINTS DISCUSSED	ANSWERS PROVIDED BY THE PERSON(S) MET
		- Training women in AGRs
	The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	- Information of the village chief in order to mobilize the community through his emissaries
	Level of engagement	- High
GADOS	Roles to be played in this project	- Labour mobilization - Contribution to strengthening social cohesion
	Approach to these roles	- Awareness of project membership
	Uneasiness	- Reduction of pastoral areas with the delimitation of the permit area - Risks of groundwater contamination and reduced access to water supply sources
	Recommendations to follow to take these issues into account	- Recruitment of local/local workers - Building hydraulic structures - Periodically vaccinate animals in the area - Provide the village with a livestock feed bank
	The most effective ways to easily mobilize actors	- Mobilization of proximity under the leadership of the village chief
	Level of engagement	- High

Appendix 2: Complaint Registry Canvas

File No.	Date of receipt of the complaint	Name of the person receiving the complaint	Where/how the complaint was received	Name and contact of complainant (if known)	Content of the complaint (include all complaints, suggestions, inquiries)	Has the complaint been confirmed to the complainant? (Y/N - if yes, indicate the date, method of communication and by whom)	Expected decision date	Outcome of the decision (include the names of the participants and the date of the decision)	Was the decision communicated to the complainant? Y/N If yes, indicate when, by whom and by what means of communication	Was the complainant satisfied with the decision? Y/N State the decision. If not, explain why and if you know, will he continue the appeal process.	A follow-up action (by whom, on what date)?

Appendix 3: Sample Complaint Resolution Minutes

BASIC INFORMATION	IDENTIFIER NUMBER
Region of:	
Department	
Commune	
Date:	
Supporting documents (Report, Contract, agreement,)	
Complainant's signature	
Signature of the Backup Manager	

The Year two thousand and twenty-one __ and the __

A complaint resolution meeting was held in connection with the ADRAR EMOLES 3 licence uranium deposit project by GLOBAL ATOMIC.

Information on the reason for the complaint is given in the table above. Subsequently, the work of the Complaints Management Committee led to a successful outcome.

It is in this context that these Minutes are drawn up to serve and assert what is rightful.

At the end of this resolution, the following members signed:

President (e) Mr. /Mme _____

Secretary General (e): Mr. /Mrs_ ____

Complainant: __

Done at _____