

Omanos Analytics

Space for Communities



BAUXITE MINING IN WESTERN GUINEA

IDI in support of communities in the Sangaredi region V: Rehabilitated land

SUMMARY

- Earth Observation imagery-pack showing areas of the Sangaredi mining region that may have been rehabilitated following completion of mining works.
- Signifiers of rehabilitation efforts are identified in high resolution imagery from Google Earth Pro and the areas that appear to have had some form of rehabilitation shown.
- The resettlement site for the community of Hamdallaye village is shown, based on outlines found in CBG documentation.
- Site preparation and housing construction at the New Hamdallaye site is investigated from before the end of the mining works to the end of 2019.



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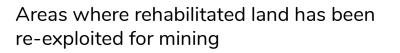
IDI in support of communities in the Sangaredi region V: Rehabilitated land

- Areas of the Sangaredi mining region that were first mined between 1973 and 2003, based on inspection of Landsat imagery, appear to have undergone some form of rehabilitation.
- This is consistent with CBG documents related to Environmental and Social Impact Assessment work performed in preparation for start of the Expansion Project supported by the IFC. Rehabilitation efforts are investigated further using high resolution imagery.
- Developments for the Expansion Project have necessitated the imminent relocation of the community of Hamdallaye village.
- "New Hamdallaye", the site marked for resettlement, is undergoing development works in preparation of the relocation including housing construction and rehabilitation. This is shown using Sentinel 2 imagery from 2015 to 2019.

Sentinel 2 -December 2016



Land that appears rehabilitated in high resolution imagery



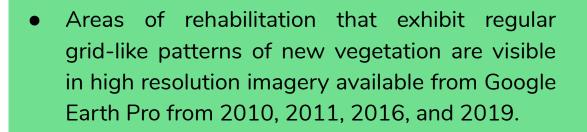
- CBG documents related to ESIA indicate plans for rehabilitation of disused mines.
- This is consistent with reports made by local communities, in the participatory mapping performed by IDI consultants and in interviews with HRW, regarding rehabilitation of mines no longer in use.
- Based on Landsat imagery showing the mine developments, out-of-use mines were rehabilitated some time between 2006 and 2016.





Land that appears rehabilitated in high resolution imagery

Areas where rehabilitated land has been re-exploited for mining



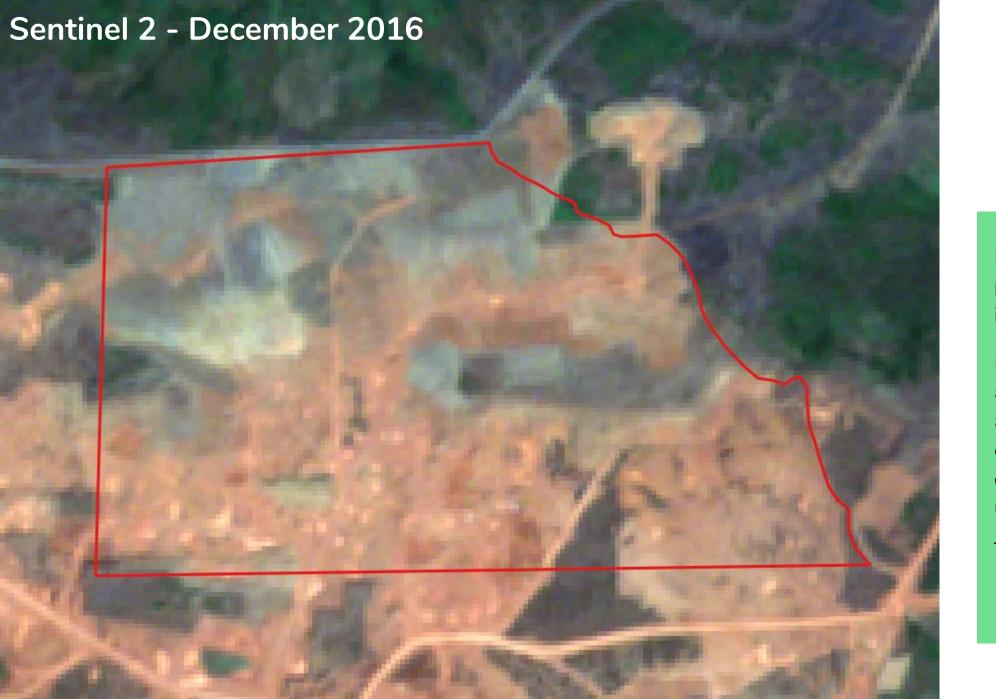
- The area of suspected rehabilitated land is estimated to be approximately 10-12% of the total mining activity footprint area.
- Satellite imagery shows that some rehabilitated areas have been re-exploited for mining after 2016, in agreement with community testimony.

Sentinel 2 - November 2015



New Hamdallaye perimeter marked in red.

Mining reportedly ended in May 2016.





New Hamdallaye perimeter marked in red.

Northern area, set aside for housing, appears leveled, consistent with a development update dated January 2018.

Sentinel 2 - November 2017



New Hamdallaye perimeter marked in red.

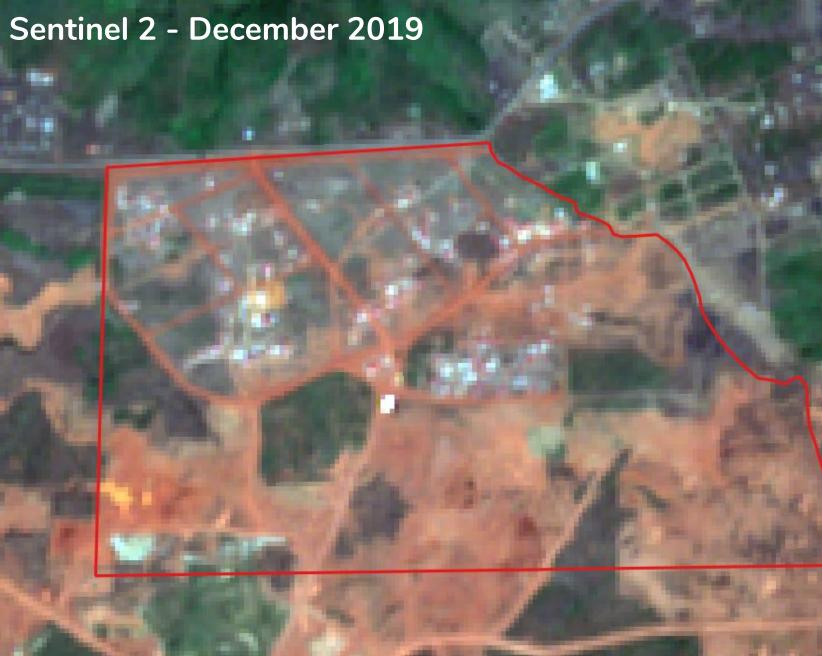
Replacement of top-soil and rehabilitation in the northern area unclear and not reported in CBG update.

Sentinel 2 - December 2018



New Hamdallaye perimeter marked in red.

Construction underway in the northern area set aside for housing. No rehabilitation visible in southern area set aside for agriculture.





New Hamdallaye perimeter marked in red.

Construction continues in the northern area set aside for housing. No rehabilitation visible in southern area set aside for agriculture.

High resolution - November 2019 and 2016 composite



New Hamdallaye perimeter marked in red.

High resolution imagery shows no clear rehabilitation efforts throughout the site.

Top left corner shows 2016 data, the rest of the image shows 2019.



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