| From boundary | To boundary | UTM Zone 29 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | X_Coordinate <br> Y_Coordinate |  |
| Beacon_37 | Beacon_38 | 258888.806219551 | 1010621.90632494 |
| Beacon_38 | Beacon_39 | 258774.97877477 | 1017114.13594335 |
| Beacon_39 | Beacon_40 | 258629.5502 | 1019199.2128 |
| Beacon_40 | Beacon_41 | 259308.544922181 | 1019752.49350274 |
| Beacon_41 | Beacon_42 | 262090.723406132 | 1020906.99292236 |
| Beacon_42 | Beacon_43 | 261119.068530375 | 1021953.39048087 |
| Beacon_43 | Beacon_44 | 259905.600024432 | 1021203.19330388 |
| Beacon_44 | Beacon_45 | 259491.981141782 | 1021942.10951449 |
| Beacon_45 | Beacon_46 | 260007.989249842 | 1023732.62542613 |
| Beacon_46 | Beacon_47 | 260098.104337515 | 1025345.50458135 |
| Beacon_47 | Beacon_48 | 259671.34060454 | 1026546.22209321 |
| Beacon_48 | Beacon_49 | 260023.977638422 | 1027589.29630235 |
| Beacon_49 | Beacon_50 | 261141.556194169 | 1027173.59242905 |
| Beacon_50 | Beacon_51 | 263001.372528421 | 1025116.52280574 |
| Beacon_51 | Beacon_52 | 266510.769622105 | 1024169.43756228 |
| Beacon_52 | Beacon_53 | 270422.537810041 | 1025707.57849249 |
| Beacon_53 | Beacon_54 | 274325.898845153 | 1026756.59058222 |
| Beacon_54 | Beacon_1 | 277055.1602 | 1027388.8475 |

As the same is illustrated on attached Plan of the Forestry Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security.

NOTE: - (1) All bearings given are true and are derived from GIS mapping of ground points using ArcGIS software.
(2) All distances given are approximate and are measured by means of GIS mapping of ground points using ArcGIS software.

Made this 29th day of August, 2012.
DR. JOSEPH SAM SESAY,
Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security.

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## STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

Supplement to the Sierra Leone Gazette Vol. CXLIV, No. 22 dated 16th May, 2013

Statutory Instrument No. 7 of 2013
Published 16th May, 2013

## PROCLAMATION

THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION ACT, 1972 (ACT NO. 27 OF 1972)

Proclamation for the Constitution of the
Loma Mountains National Park

Whereas by Notice published in the Extraordinary Gazette Vol. CXLIII, No. 8 of Tuesday 21st February 2012 the Minister responsible for Forestry declared the Government's intention to constitute the Loma Mountains Non-Hunting Forest Reserve as a National Park within the meaning of the Wildlife Conservation Act, 1972;

And Whereas the Minister responsible for Forestry appointed a Reserve Settlement Officer to inquire into any claims to the exercise of rights within the area specified in the Notice;

And Whereas the Reserve Settlement Officer has delivered in his findings that no such rights exists;

And Whereas the local communities (residents) of the two Chiefdoms adjacent to the Loma Mountains National Park shall enjoy the rights-
(a) to enter and pass through the National Park from place to place by foot on recognized paths, and
(b) to collect the following Non-Timber Forest Products from the National Park, for personal use only and so long as this does not involve damaging or cutting down any tree, and so long as this is not prohibited under any other enactment, rattan, honey, medicinal plants, herbs, fibres, thatch, fruits, nuts and mushrooms.

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 5 of the Wildlife Conservation Act, 1972, the Minister responsible for Forestry, hereby proclaims that the areas described in the Schedule are hereby constituted the Loma Mountains National Park.

## SCHEDULE

All that piece or parcel of land comprising of 33,201 hectares ( 128.19 sq. miles) or thereabouts situated in the Nieni and Neya Chiefdoms in the Koinadugu District of the Northern Province of Sierra Leone and bounded as follows:-

## LOMA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

The boundary has been divided into a number of sections, each one being located along inter-village foot paths or water courses or generally following a contour level. Each section is described below starting at the same point used in the 1952 order establishing the reserve.

All sets of co-ordinates in the following paragraphs are in UTM zone 29.

## Section 1-BPO1 to Sukralla

Section 1 extends from the point at which the foot path between Keimadu in Nieni Chiefdom and Bumbukoro in Neya Chiefdom crosses the Sonkon River (278373; 1027130 ) to a point 3.3 km west of the village of Sukralla (271152; 1018631). The section mainly follows water courses with some short sections crossing between headwaters of different water courses.

From the footpath crossing of the Sonkon river (BP-01) the boundary follows the Sonkon River southward via BP-02 (278727; 1025436) then west to BP-03 (273,775; 1023238) where it turns south to the headwaters of an unnamed stream at BP-04 (273069; 1020707). The line then continues south overland to the head of a stream at BP-05 (273128; 1019674). The line follows the stream down hill to a confluence at BP-06 (273158; 108737) where it follows the stream up hill to BP-07 (272194; 1019099. At the head of the stream the line continues NW overland for approximately 300 m to the head of a stream at BP-08 (271943; 1019194) which it follows downstream to a confluence at BP- $09(272054 ; 1018383)$. The line follows the joining stream to the west BP- $10(271142 ; 1018662)$ again at a confluence of two streams.

Villages in the vicinity of this section of the boundary are Seidu and Sukralla which are 3.2 km and 1.3 km from the boundary respectively.

## Section 2-Sukralla to Brukuma

Section 2 of the boundary extends from Sukralla to Brukuma and follows the $2,800 \mathrm{ft}$ (850m) contour line south from BP- 10 (271142; 1018662), crossing streams at

BP- 11 (271447; 10162400) and BP- 12 (271222); 1014332). The line continues south passing to the east of Kurakpaye to BP-13 $(271727$; 1013201) where it turns west to intersect with a stream running south at $\mathrm{BP}-14(264521 ; 1012517)$.

Villages in the vicinity of this section of the boundary are Gbluma Kundor and Brukuma which are 2 . km and 1.2 from the boundary respectively.

## Section 3-Brukuma to Mansonia

Section 3 is a short section following a south flowing stream from BP-14 (264521; 1012517) to BP- 15 (270420; 1011157), a distance of 1.8 km .

## Section 4-Mansonia to Siria-2

In section 4 the line continues from BP-15 to BP- $16(269167$; 1010680) where it crosses a major stream originating on the east side of the central saddle of the Loma Ridge at Dawule. The line continues to crossing the Tuko stream at BP- 17 (268758; 1009829) from where it follows the 2,000ft ( 610 m ) contour to BP- 18 (268549; 1009279) adjacent to a rocky outcrop named Johanana.

The line continues along the contour to BP- $19(267089 ; 1007118)$ where it turns SE to cross the Berigbe stream and re-join the contour on the south side of the river valley at BP- 20 (267406; 1006676). The line continues along the same contour to pass a rocky outcrop at BP-21 $(267598 ; 1005274)$ towards BP-22 $(266805 ; 1003489)$ on the SE face of a hill named Sassane which is above the village of Siria-2

This section of the proposed boundary follows more closely the general line of the line described by the 1952 Schedule rather than the more easterly line indicated by the Traced Boundary. The area between the two boundary lines contains a large flat area of land, approx 1,680 ha. containing a large number of water courses with potential for improvement for agricultural purposes.

Villages within this area are Mansonia ( 1.7 km ), Nendu ( 1.1 km ), Buria ( 2.0 km ), Gbonkokoro ( 2.5 km ), Siria-1 ( 1 km ) and Siria $-2(1 \mathrm{~km})$. Values in brackets are the distances between the village and the nearest point on the proposed boundary.

## Section 5-Siria 2 to Gbenekoro

From BP-22 (266805; 1003489) the line continues along the 2,000ft (610m) contour in a south west direction to BP-23 $(264084 ; 1002116)$ below the north summit of the Pirankoro hills. From here it crosses a stream valley to return to the contour and passes through BP-24 (264883; 1000988) above the village of Kamaya. The line continues along the contour to BP-25 (262753; 999990) at a rocky outcrop above the village of Pirankoro.
From BP-25 (262753; 999990) the line heads west to pass north of the village of Meria to a rocky outcrop at BP-26 (260852; 999978) on the west side of the Pirankoro rock outcrop. The line passes round the southern side of the outcrop to BP-27 (260377; (999491) before turning north and dropping to intersect with a small stream at BP-28 (259557; 1001546).
Villages along this section are Kamaya ( 0.5 km ), Pirankoro ( 0.7 km ), Meria ( 0.8 km ). These villages are located close to the steep slopes of hills.

## Section 6 - Gbenekoro

This section follows streams which drain into the Seyi River and passes to the east side of the village of Gbenekoro which is shown on the 1973 1:50,000 scale maps as Pirankoro.

From BP-28 (259557; 1001546) the line follows the stream downhill to BP- 29 (258606; 1003333) from where it follows a joining tributary upstream to BP-30 (259854; 1004307).

The only village in the vicinity of this section is Gbenekoro which at it closest point is 1.3 km from the proposed boundary.

## Section 7 - Gbenekoro to Tiuyi River

This is a short section linking two water courses and forms the eastern boundary for an area of flat ground well supplied by streams and suitable for agriculture and is accessible from the villages of Gbenekoro and Kruto.

From BP-30 (259854; 1004307) the line heads north to BP-31 (259201; 1006612) located on a hilltop from where it drops to the Tiuyi River at BP-32 (258500; 1006826)

## Section 8 - Kruto

This section is defined by three connected water courses and starts at BP-32 (258500; 1006826) located on the Tiuyi River and heads west to meet the Seyi River at BP-33 (256848; 1006600) where it turns to head north (up stream) to BP-34 (257086;
1009226). At this point the line turns east to follow an un-named tributary of the Seyi to BP-35 (258702; 1008870).

The closest village to this section is the village of Kruto which is 1.5 km from BP. 33.

## Section 9

Section 9 is a short 'bridging' section connecting two water courses.
The section starts at BP-35 (258702; 1008870) and head north on the east side of a small hill to intersect with a small stream at BP-36 (259022; 1009737).

## Section 10-Seyi River

Section 10 is a long section which follows the course of the Seyi River northwards. The section starts at BP-36 (259022; 1009737) heading down stream to join the Seyi River at BP-37 (258880; 1010628). From this point the line follows the course of the river northwards passing Konombaia (Kondembaia on the 1973 1:50,000 scale map) to BP-38 (258749; 1017115) which is 2.7 km to the east of the village of Kania and the point at which the Seyi River turns south.

From BP-38 (258749; 1017115) the line continues north along a tributary of the Seyi to BP-39 $(258618 ; 1019206)$ a point approximately 2 km south of the village of Sinikoro.

There are two villages located along this section Konombaia and Kania which are 2.9 km and 2.7 km from the proposed boundary.

## Section 11 - Sinikoro to Bandakarfaia

This section loops around the village of Sinikoro to exclude part of a valley to the south of the village of Sinikoro. The valley is flat bottomed and contains a stream which would be suitable for agriculture.

The loop leaves the tributary of the Seyi at BP-39 $(258618 ; 1019206)$ and to head NE into the valley to BP-40 (259293; 1019764 from where it continues NE to BP-41 (262080; 1020928) where the Komgbundu stream crosses the $1,600 \mathrm{ft}(490 \mathrm{~m})$ contour.

From BP-41 the line heads NW across the valley to BP-42 $(261097$; 1021974) where an un-named tributary of the Kombundu stream crosses the same contour. The line follows the contour to the SW to BP-45 $(259880 ; 1021216)$ on the south side of Rainkonko hill. From this point the line turns northwards to BP-44 (259485; 1021953)

The line continues northwards along the $1,600 \mathrm{ft}(490 \mathrm{~m})$ contour to BP-45 (259998 1023757) where the contour crosses an un-named stream and onwards to BP-46 (260094; 1025370), approximately 0.9 km to the east of Bandakarfaia.

The true location of Sinikoro village is approximately 800 m north of the position indicated on the $19731 ; 50,000$ scale map and is approximately 1 km from the proposed boundary.

## Section 12 - Bandakarfaia to Yalba

From BP-46 (260094; 1025370), the line follows the break-point in the slope from the flat area surrounding the northern part of the Loma Mountain range. The line continues northwards along the $1,800 \mathrm{ft}(550 \mathrm{~m})$ contour to a small westward projecting spur at BP-47 ( 259656 ; 1026566) and onwards to round Bp-48 (259997; 1027601) at the most northerly part of the Yongoloba ridge where it turns SE to BP49 (261129; 1027185).

The line then swings south and east along the contour to BP-50 (262998; 1025113) continuing on eastwards to pass to the south of the village of Yalba and on the BP$51(266511 ; 1024174)$ at $1,800 \mathrm{ft}(550 \mathrm{~m})$

Villages in the vicinity of this part of the proposed boundary are Bandakarfaia and Yalba which are 0.6 km and 0.7 km from the boundary respectively. Although these villages are close to the boundary the flat land available for agriculture is restricted to less than 1 km by the close proximity of the villages to the slope break.

## Section 13 - Yalba to BP-01

The final section of the proposed boundary continues along the northern side of the Loma Mountain range following for the most part the $1,800 \mathrm{ft}(550 \mathrm{~m})$ contour.

From BP-51 $(266511 ; 1024174)$ the line follows the contour in an ENE direction to BP-52 (270413; 1025720) beneath a rocky outcrop to the NW of Fikon rocks. The contour is followed to BP-53 $(274325$; 1026756) which is located on a small coll to the SE of the village of Keimadu.

The line continues along the contour to the end of the northern part of the Loma range where it drops down to the path between Keimadu and Bumbukoro at BP-54 ( 277054 ; 1027397) to head east to the starting point, BP-01, at the river crossing.

## From boundary To boundary

| Beacon_1 | Beacon_2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Beacon_2 | Beacon_3 |
| Beacon_3 | Beacon_4 |
| Beacon_4 | Beacon_5 |
| Beacon_5 | Beacon_6 |
| Beacon_6 | Beacon_7 |
| Beacon_7 | Beacon_8 |
| Beacon_8 | Beacon_9 |
| Beacon_9 | Beacon_10 |
| Beacon_10 | Beacon_11 |
| Beacon_11 | Beacon_12 |
| Beacon_12 | Beacon_13 |
| Beacon_13 | Beacon_14 |
| Beacon_14 | Beacon_15 |
| Beacon_15 | Beacon_16 |
| Beacon_16 | Beacon_17 |
| Beacon_17 | Beacon_18 |
| Beacon_18 | Beacon_19 |
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| Beacon_31 | Beacon_32 |
| Beacon_32 | Beacon_33 |
| Beacon_33 | Beacon_34 |
| Beacon_34 | Beacon_35 |
| Beacon_35 | Beacon_36 |
| Beacon_36 | Beacon_37 |

## UTM Zone 29

Y_Coordinate 1027413.14178269 1025437.76784296 1023239.98347386 1020686.99649806 1019665.59844444 1018732.61992383 1019088.33068877 1019179.79917118 1018376.90915889
1018656.3922 1016227.39982217 1014324.85538798 1013193.18699723 1012949.27104413
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1001539.5828 1003321.64633126 1004289.9216 1006603.89915582 1006803.3814 1006593.73599111 1009216.34064519 1008842.5801 1009938.2492


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