



British Columbia Securities Commission

QUARTERLY AND YEAR END REPORT

BC FORM 51-901F
(previously Form 61)

INCORPORATED AS PART OF: SCHEDULE B & C

Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act: The personal information requested on this form is collected under the authority of and used for the purpose of administering the *Securities Act*. Questions about the collection or use of this information can be directed to the Supervisor, Financial Reporting (604-899-6729), PO Box 10142, Pacific Centre, 701 West Georgia Street, Vancouver BC V7Y 1L2. Toll Free in British Columbia 1-800-373-6393

ISSUER DETAILS		FOR QUARTER ENDED			DATE OF REPORT		
NAME OF ISSUER					Y	M	D
MANO RIVER RESOURCES INC.		02	04	30	02	06	28
ISSUER ADDRESS							
600 – 890 WEST PENDER STREET							
CITY/	PROVINCE	POSTAL CODE	ISSUER FAX NO.	ISSUER TELEPHONE NO.			
VANCOUVER	BC	V6C 1J9	604-687-1327	604-689-1700			
CONTACT PERSON		CONTACT'S POSITION			CONTACT TELEPHONE NO.		
SHIRAZ (RAZ) HUSSEIN		CONTROLLER			604-689-1700		
CONTACT EMAIL ADDRESS		WEB SITE ADDRESS					
N/A		www.manoriver.com					

CERTIFICATE

The three schedules required to complete this Report are attached and the disclosure contained therein has been approved by the Board of Directors. A copy of this Report will be provided to any shareholder who requests it.

DIRECTOR'S SIGNATURE	PRINT FULL NAME	DATE SIGNED		
"TOM G. ELDER"	TOM G. ELDER	Y	M	D
		02	06	28
DIRECTOR'S SIGNATURE	PRINT FULL NAME	DATE SIGNED		
"PETER R. DWERRYHOUSE"	PETER R. DWERRYHOUSE	Y	M	D
		02	06	28

MANO RIVER RESOURCES INC.

Schedule "B"

Supplementary Information

As at April 30, 2002

(Stated in U.S. Dollars)

1 Analysis of expenses and breakdown of resource properties:

See financial Statements

2. Related party transactions:

See financial Statements

3. Summary of securities issued and options granted during the period:

(a) Securities issued during the period

See financial statements

(b) Options granted during the period

See financial statements

4. Summary of securities as at the end of the reporting period:

a) Authorized

See financial statements

b) Issued and outstanding

See financial statements

c) Stock options and Warrants outstanding

See financial statements

d) Share in escrow or subject to pooling:

See financial statements

5. Directors and Officers of the Company

Tom G. Elder, President and Director

Guy E. Pas, Co-Chairman and Director

P. Anthony Rhatigan, Co-Chairman and Director

Peter R. Dwerryhouse, Director

Rod C. McKeen, Secretary and Director

Malcolm Burne, Director

Mano River Resources Inc.

Schedule 'C'

Management Discussion

for the Quarter Ending April 30th, 2002

The Consolidated Financial Statements for Mano River Resources Inc. ("Mano" or the "Company") covering the quarter ending April 30th, 2002 are provided herein for your review.

Description of Business

Mano River Resources Inc is engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of gold and diamond properties. The Company, through its subsidiaries, holds interests in properties located in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Canada.

Operations and Financial Condition

For the quarter ended April 30, 2002, the Company incurred a net loss of \$87,216 as compared to a net loss of \$97,806 for the corresponding quarter in 2001. This is a \$10,590 decrease in net loss compared to 2001. The operating expenses were \$91,268 for 1Q 2002, compared with \$105,241 for 1Q 2001. The decrease of \$13,973 over 2001 was due to decrease in foreign exchange loss and other administrative cost savings. Income for the quarter was \$4,052 as compared to \$7,435 in 2001, a decrease of \$3,383 due to lower cash balances and interest rates. Total assets on April 30, 2002 were \$11,513,944 as compared to \$12,238,274 in April 2001. As at April 30, 2002, the Company had total current liabilities of \$1,265,113 as compared to \$823,728 for the same period in 2001. This includes \$766,151 due to related parties for management fees, bridging loans and reimbursable expenses.

As at April 30, 2002, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of US\$45,042 as compared to US\$38,065 for the same period in 2001. The Company had as at April 30, 2002 a working capital deficiency of \$1,220,071 as compared to a working deficiency of \$785,663 in April 2001.

The Company's ability to continue its operations as typically in the exploration industry remains dependent on its ability to secure additional financing and, while it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance it will be able to do so in the future. However in order to continue developing its mineral properties, management has actively been pursuing such additional sources of financing and successfully concluded various financing arrangements as mentioned under "Subsequent events –Corporate" below.

Exploration and Project Development

During the quarter under review, the principal focus of the Company's exploration effort was a diamond indicator mineral reconnaissance programme over the Company's three licences in the Kono district of Sierra Leone.

SIERRA LEONE

In February of this year, Mano announced that it was recommencing its diamond exploration programme in the highly prospective diamondiferous Kono District of Sierra Leone, across its three Exclusive Prospecting Licences ("EPLs") which were originally acquired between 1996 and 1998.

The Company's scheduled work programme followed the official declaration, in January 2002, of the cessation of the civil war which has been preventing exploration and mining development. The ceremonial burning of a stockpile of arms in Freetown in mid January was a symbolic event to mark the country's return to stability and peace. The world's largest UN contingent is expected to remain in Sierra Leone for the foreseeable future.

The three Mano diamond Licences (Yengema, Njaiama and Nimini) lie immediately adjacent to the well-known diamondiferous Koidu kimberlite pipes (see the Company's website www.manoriver.com for location map). These pipes, on which mining commenced in the 1960s, have reported grades and diamond values of 35cph and \$200/ct, respectively. In addition, the area has been extensively mined for alluvial diamonds. In 1969, total historical diamond production from alluvial sources in the immediate Koidu area was estimated to be 9 million carats (Hall P.K. (1969); The Diamond Fields of Sierra Leone.). The dyke swarm associated with the Koidu pipes is reported to extend into Mano's Yengema and Njaiama licences.

Mano considers that the Koidu pipes and dykes are unlikely to be the sole sources for the diamonds produced from the Kono area and believes that undiscovered kimberlites occur within its licences. Evidence includes the many artisanal workings that produce diamonds of distinctly different colour and morphology to those of Koidu. Furthermore, many of the alluvial diamonds are exploited in areas where the topography suggests sources unrelated to the known kimberlites.

Mano carried out a detailed indicator mineral stream sediment-sampling programme during March and April 2002, in order to define and localise areas of new kimberlitic occurrences that are the sources of the alluvial diamonds. Structural interpretation has already been conducted and intense structural features, which host the kimberlites at Koidu, are interpreted to continue across the three Mano Licences.

A similar diamond indicator mineral programme was conducted by Mano in 2000 and 2001 on its licences in neighbouring Liberia, leading to the identification of a new diamondiferous kimberlite cluster. Some of these Liberian pipes are in the region of 4ha in size, in a region where previously only kimberlite dykes had been known.

Mano's immediate aim is to repeat, in Sierra Leone, the success it has already amply demonstrated in Liberia.

LIBERIA

In March 2002, Mano announced that it had signed two Mineral Development Agreements (MDAs) in Liberia covering its mineral projects. The MDA is a key element of the new Liberian Mining Law and Regulations, granting the holder *inter alia*, the following rights:

- A three year exploration period, renewable for a further two years for a reduced area
- Automatic and exclusive right to mine mineral discoveries, by declaring production areas
- Mining rights valid for 25 years, renewable for a further 25 years

Since the Liberian MDA constitutes a combined exploration and mining licence, it serves to eliminate the often lengthy process of negotiation of a mining licence following the completion of the exploration phase.

The two MDAs award Mano exclusive rights to all minerals over 1,000 square kilometres in the Bea Mountains and a further 200 square kilometres in the Kpo Range, targeting respectively all the significant gold and diamond prospects identified by Mano to date.

The basic fiscal terms of Mano's MDAs are as follows:

- Corporation Tax of 30%
- Production Royalty of 3%, tax deductible
- Free carried interest to the government of 10%, (but with dividends payable only after recovery of all exploration and construction expenditure and loans)
- Exemption from import tax and duties on capital equipment
- No withholding tax on dividends paid offshore
- Freedom to operate offshore accounts

Gold exploration

In April 2002, Mano appointed ACA Howe International Limited of the UK (Howe) and Metallurgical Design and Management Pty Limited of South Africa (MDM) to prepare an independent bankable feasibility study (BFS), for both the King George Larjor (KGL) and Weaju gold properties in the Bea Mountains Licence, with the aim of commencing gold production in 2004 as soon as funding is put in place.

The study will examine the economics of an operation with an initial production from open pits of 25,000 ounces per year. Studies carried out on metallurgical recoveries from KGL mineralization,

suggest that the gold is readily recoverable, with up to 96% recovery achieved in test work. Very preliminary estimates using a \$275 per ounce gold price, suggest that both projects should have very robust economics. A gold price of \$300+ would clearly further enhance the anticipated return. Both technical and economic estimates are subject to modification based on the final results from the study.

Howe (www.akahowe.co.uk), a geological and mining consultancy, have provided expertise on several hundred minerals industry projects at all levels of development. MDM of South Africa (www.mdm-eng.co.za) are a minerals process engineering and project management company with over ten years experience in plant design, construction and commissioning across a broad range of commodities, processes and countries.

Conclusion

The overall conclusion drawn by the Company from the results of its gold work to date is that western Liberia has the potential to develop into a major new Archaean gold province, conceivably on a scale to match that of Tanzania. Furthermore, because of its large land holding which was granted as a consequence of its early pioneering entry into Liberia in 1997, Mano has the option of developing several deposits simultaneously using a centrally placed treatment facility. This has the potential to further enhance the economics of the projects, the aim being the creation of new, large-scale mining enterprises such as operated in Liberia during the 1950s to 1980s.

GUINEA

There was no exploration activity during the period under review.

Corporate Developments and Liquidity

On March 21st, 2002, the Company granted incentive stock options ("Options") to the following directors: P A Rhatigan, two million; G E Pas, two million; T G Elder, one million; to purchase common shares in the capital stock of the Company. The Options, which were approved by the Canadian Venture Exchange subject to a four month hold period, are exercisable at a price of Cdn\$0.11 per share for a period of five years ending on March 21st 2007. The Company also announced that the second part of the transaction with Resources Investment Trust PLC ("Trust"), whereby Trust agreed to purchase 2,100,000 common shares of the Company at a price of GBP0.0325 per share for total proceeds of GBP68,250 (approximately US\$100,000), closed on March 7, 2002. This transaction received TSX-V approval on February 5, 2002. The proceeds from this transaction were to be used for general working capital.

Investor Relations

A total of thirteen **News Releases** were issued during the quarter under review and the subsequent period, recording material developments affecting the Company. Meanwhile, maintenance of Mano's very comprehensive website, www.manoriver.com, is given high priority.

Investor relations remain of prime importance to the Company and the working relationship with recently appointed public relations firm, St Brides Media and Finance is proving beneficial in that respect.

Mano was again represented at this year's major African Mining Conference, 'INDABA', in Capetown in February. The following month saw a very large number of visitors to the Company's booth at the PDAC conference in Toronto.

Subsequent events – Corporate

In a release on May 13th 2002, Mano announced that it had arranged, subject to regulatory approval by the TSX-V, a non-brokered Private Placement under which AIM-listed Golden Prospect plc will invest GBP244,000 in new Mano shares. At the same time, the two companies concluded a Heads of Agreement under which they will combine and jointly explore their contiguous exploration licences in the Sonfon region of central Sierra Leone.

The placing was at a price of GBP0.04 per share and the 6,100,000 new shares were subsequently issued on closing. Following the placing, Golden Prospect held a total of 6.6 million Mano shares representing approximately 6% of the issued share capital of the Company.

Under the Heads of Agreement signed between Mano and Golden Prospect, Mano as operator will undertake and fund the initial US\$75,000 of an exploration programme for the 50:50 Joint Venture. Gold targets within their adjoining exploration licences, which total 256 square kilometres, will be investigated by geochemical soil grids and trench sampling and assaying. The licences are located in the Sonfon region of central Sierra Leone, within the Sula Mountains, an area underlain by the pre-eminent greenstone belt in Sierra Leone. Previous work by the partners on their respective licences included regional geochemistry, which has identified gold occurrences related to major shear structures in areas with extensive artisanal gold workings.

The proceeds of the Placing will be used by Mano to fund the first phase of the joint venture programme in Sonfon, to continue the Company's exploration programme over its range of promising hard rock gold and diamond targets elsewhere in the *Mano River Union* countries, and for general working capital purposes.

Mano was pleased to welcome Golden Prospect plc, one of the emerging diversified junior mining funds listed on AIM (ticker symbol: GOL; website: www.goldenprospectmining.com), as a significant shareholder and joint venture partner of the Company.

The Company also announced on May 21st that it had arranged a brokered Private Placement in the UK and Europe by Loeb Aron & Company Limited of 3,000,000 common shares at GB£0.04 per share to raise gross GBP120,000. Application was made to the TSX-V for approval of the Placing and the new shares were subsequently issued and admitted for trading on AIM.

On the same day, Mano announced that it had approved arrangements reached with a number of parties to satisfy US\$294,395 of amounts accrued and due for payment as of 31 January 2002 with Mano shares at a price of GB£0.04. The debt settlement, in combination with the current private placements, strengthened Mano's financial position as it aggressively pursues exploration of its promising mineral properties. The settlement subsequently received regulatory approval by the TSX-V Exchange and the 5,219,759 new shares were issued and admitted to trading on AIM. The Company also entered into a convertible debenture agreement with respect to advances from a company controlled by a director. (financial statements "Subsequent event" note 9(d).

The debt settlement represents amounts mainly incurred up to the end of the 2001-02 financial year and owing directly or indirectly to directors, or companies with which they are associated, and senior officers of Mano for directors' fees, management services, reimbursable expenses and advances supporting exploration.

In June, the Board of Directors of Mano River Resources Inc. ("Mano") announced that Malcolm Burne had been elected to the Board of Directors at Mano's annual and special general meeting held on June 19, 2002. Mr. Burne is Executive Chairman and director of Golden Prospect Mining Plc., a public company listed on AIM, and has many years of experience in the mineral exploration and development industry. Mano is pleased to add that experience to its Board of Directors.

Roger Haiat, who has served as a director since Mano's listing on AIM in 1998, did not go forward for re-election and his term of office ended at the AGM on 19th June 2002. The Company wishes to express its gratitude for Roger's valuable contribution to Mano's development over the last four years.

Subsequent Events – Exploration

Canada

In an important new move, Mano announced in late May the signature of a Heads of Agreement for the creation of a Diamond Exploration Joint Venture in Quebec, Canada, with International Taurus Resources Inc. of Vancouver ("Taurus").

The venture focuses on a 7,500-square-kilometre area of the James Bay Lowlands, southwest of the Otish Mountains, bringing together the comprehensive Taurus geological, geochemical and geophysical database and Mano's extensive West African diamond experience and expertise. Basic terms of the venture call for Mano to manage the work program, with Taurus as the operator of the venture's field exploration activities. Mano may earn 26 percent of the venture by completing Phases 1 & 2, which require C\$1.25 million in expenditures, and may earn a further 25% percent with the expenditure of an

additional C\$2.5 million. Mano may earn a further ten percent in a particular property by completing a pre-feasibility study on that property.

With the rush to the Otish Mountains, Quebec's Superior Province has now quite properly joined other Canadian shield Archaean provinces as a major diamond exploration destination. The James Bay Lowlands area already contains numerous kimberlite and diamond discoveries. Glacial till cover will necessitate maximum use of geochemical and geophysical techniques. The Taurus data includes 77,000 line-kilometres of helicopter-borne high-intensity geophysical survey, flown with 100-metre line spacings and at approximately 60 metres above ground surface. The details provided by this survey are now considered mandatory for diamond exploration (although regional coverage of this quality is rarely available).

The Taurus database includes extensive geological and geochemical data from all available public sources together with exclusive private sources. In endeavouring to expand exploration opportunities, the venture has retained an experienced geophysicist who has worked in concert with Mano's South Africa-based diamond consulting geologist to review the Taurus database. This work has identified more than 100 new targets consistent with possible kimberlite intrusions. Kimberlites are known at Kirkland Lake, on the western side of the project area, and near Desmaraisville, on the eastern side. The area is transected by several significant major structural zones, which appear to control the emplacement of kimberlite in the region. These targets have been prioritized and property acquisition is currently underway, with claims totaling 9,000 hectares having been acquired to date.

Mano holds a large portfolio of diamond and gold properties in West Africa, where it has demonstrated that it has the technical ability to successfully explore Archaean terrain similar to that of Quebec. In Liberia, Mano has identified a new gold province in the Archaean and also discovered a cluster of diamondiferous kimberlite pipes only 6 months after initial inception of the program, the first known in Liberia.

Since the completion of its Reverse Take-Over (RTO) in September 1998, Mano, which is dual-listed on both the London AIM and Canadian TSX-V exchanges, has raised its exploration financing exclusively on the London AIM market, where a stronger investment climate has existed for African exploration during the mining exploration cycle's challenging years of 1998-2001.

The renewed interest in the mining and exploration sector has encouraged Mano to look into the similarities between Archaean geology and diamond-hosting cratons in Canada's Superior Province and the Mano River Union countries, the conclusion being that the Company's accumulated experience and discovery track-record could significantly contribute to repeat success in Canada. To this end, Mano conducted an extensive search and evaluation of a number of Canadian diamond exploration opportunities and determined that the opportunity presented by the extensive database held by Taurus provided an advanced means of determining priority target selection within a geologically favourable area.

The move to Canada by Mano also offers geographical balance, and greater portfolio opportunities, when the market is suggesting this approach. The venture with Taurus represents as much an

opportunity for Mano's European investors to directly benefit from discoveries in the world's presently most popular diamond exploration territory, as it presents an opportunity for Canadian investors to renew interest in the African emerging markets.

Mano's Canadian diversification is synergistic and complementary to its African exploration portfolio and is not intended in any way to diminish the company's commitment to pioneering hard rock gold and diamond production in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea.

Sierra Leone

Since 1998, Mano has held three contiguous Exclusive Prospecting Licences ('EPLs') covering some 260km² in the diamond rich Kono area of Sierra Leone, through its affiliate Golden Leo Resources. The EPLs (Yengema, Njaiama and Nimini) lie immediately to the west of the well known Koidu kimberlite pipes (see Mano's website for map: www.manoriver.com/diamonds/index.html#yengema), where commercial mining commenced in the 1960s, with reported grade and diamond value of 35cph and \$200/ct, respectively. The pipes occur within a kimberlite dyke swarm reported to extend into Mano's Yengema and Njaiama EPLs.

On May 27th, Mano's President and CEO, Dr Tom Elder, announced that the company had received most encouraging results from its recent Phase 1 diamond exploration programme in the Kono District. Many stream sediment samples contained abundant kimberlite indicator minerals, one sample yielding two +0.3mm diamonds. A kimberlite rock sample was collected which displays petrographic characteristics suggestive of a pipe origin and, in addition, two previously un-mapped kimberlite dykes were discovered, one of which yielded two macrodiamonds from a sample weighing only 30kg. Full results are being evaluated.

Overview of the Kono Diamond area

- Extensively worked primarily by alluvial miners since 1930s
- Reported to have produced 65-70% of Sierra Leone's historical diamond output
- By 1969, historical production from alluvial sources in the immediate Koidu area was estimated at 9 million carats (Hall P.K. (1969); The Diamond Fields of Sierra Leone)
- Total strike length of the Kono dyke system is estimated to be around 200 km
- Measured and indicated resource for the adjacent Koidu pipes is reportedly 5.35 million carats
- Source of largest diamond found to date in Sierra Leone; namely the 969 carat 'Star of Sierra Leone'
- In April 2002, Reuters reported news issued by the Government Gold and Diamond Office that a 110 carat stone had been discovered and officially exported. It sold for US\$958,000 and was said to have been discovered on the Tankoro Chiefdom, i.e. within Mano's EPLs

Programme results

During the months of February and March 2002, Mano's geological teams collected a total of 118 stream sample concentrates and shipped them to South Africa for laboratory analysis. To date, results have been received for 84 of these samples.

1) Stream Sediment - Sample results

One extremely encouraging sample yielded two microdiamonds in the +0.3mm size fraction. Many of the samples yielded abundant kimberlitic garnet, ilmenite and chrome spinel, with two samples even yielding chrome diopsides. Many of the garnets show fresh surface textures indicating a lack of transport and thus very proximal sources. Although one indicator anomaly is consistent with the location of the known kimberlite dyke zone to the south west of the Koidu pipes, other strong anomalies suggest the presence of further undiscovered kimberlites. The initial mineral chemistry of selected indicators from these areas reveals the presence of G10 garnets and diamond inclusion chromites, indicating potentially diamondiferous kimberlite sources.

2) Kimberlite float - Sample results

During the field programme, Mano geologists discovered two previously unmapped kimberlite dykes in the west of the EPLs. A sample of one of these dykes weighing only 30kg returned two macrodiamonds in the +0.5mm and +1.0mm size fractions as well as abundant garnet and chrome spinel. The fact that both of these dyke zones are being actively worked by artisanal miners is considered a strong indication of the presence of commercial sized diamonds within them.

Two areas of kimberlite float were discovered in the same EPLs and petrographic analysis of these samples classifies them as phlogopite kimberlites of hypabyssal facies, possibly representing new kimberlite dyke zones.

A further kimberlite sample collected some 3km to the south west of the Koidu pipes, has been classified by petrography as diatreme facies tuffisitic kimberlite breccia. This classification indicates that it probably does not come from a dyke but rather a kimberlite pipe or blow. Further follow-up testing is required to establish if Mano may already have discovered the first new kimberlite pipe within its Sierra Leone EPLs.

Liberia

In June, the Company announced the signature of a Heads of Agreement for the creation of a Diamond Exploration & Development Joint Venture (JV) in Liberia with **TRANS HEX GROUP LIMITED** (THG) of South Africa.

The JV will focus on advancing the diamondiferous cluster of kimberlite pipes discovered by Mano within its 25-year Mineral Development Agreement (MDA), which covers a 200 square kilometre area of the Kpo Range. THG can earn a 50 percent interest in the MDA, by completing over a period of three years Phases 1 & 2 of an exploration programme involving a total expenditure of approximately US\$2 million. During Phase 1, THG will fund a detailed airborne geophysical survey with the objective of locating any remaining kimberlites in the cluster. Phase 2 is to involve bulk sampling over one or more kimberlites, using a purpose-built processing plant.

Assuming a positive outcome to the Phase 1 and Phase 2 work programmes, the parties will co-fund Phase 3, comprising a Feasibility Study and Mine Construction. Alternatively, at Mano's option, THG may be granted the right (but no obligation) to sole fund the Feasibility Study and Construction, to the start of Production from one or more kimberlites, in order to earn an additional 19% equity in the MDA.

Trans Hex www.transhex.co.za has established a global reputation as a niche producer of large, gem-quality diamonds, with annual production exceeding 200,000 carats. Their exploration, mining and marketing activities are principally focused in Southern Africa, through concessions on the Orange River in South Africa as well as offshore the coasts of South Africa and Namibia.

Management encourages shareholders and other interested parties to contact the following individuals at any time for information about the activities of Mano:

Tom Elder	President and CEO	UK +44 (0)1235 810 740
Hugo de Salis	St Brides Media and Finance	UK +44 20 7242 4477
Guy Pas	Co-Chairman	Switzerland +41 22 758 2151
Anthony Rhatigan	Co-Chairman	Mobile +44 (0)7785 297 348