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PROPERTY RIGHTS AND ARTISANAL DIAMOND DEVELOPMENT II (PRADD II)

WORK PLAN YEAR I: MAY 2014-APRIL 2015



APRIL 2014

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COVER PHOTO: Left, Tortiya, Côte d'Ivoire Diamond Mining area, Terah DeJong; Right, Forécariah, Guinea diamond mining area, courtesy of Bocar Thiam.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADPA	African Diamond Producers Association
AIDAR	USAID Acquisition Regulation
ANADER	Agency for Rural Development
ASDM	Artisanal and Small-scale Diamond Mining
ASM	Artisanal and Small-scale Mining
AWDC	Antwerp World Diamond Center
BNE	<i>Bureau National d'Expertise</i> (National Evaluation Bureau in Guinea)
CAR	Central African Republic
CECIDE	<i>Centre de Commerce International et de Développement</i> (Guinean NGO)
CFD	<i>Code foncier et domanial</i>
CIRGL	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CUA	<i>Club Union Africaine</i> (Ivoirian NGO)
DDI	Diamond Development Initiative
DMIA	Diamond Manufacturers and Importers Association of America
EDF	European Development Fund
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
ePORT	Electronic Program Observation Reporting and Tracking
ERC	Evaluation, Research, and Communication project
EU	European Union
FOCI	Friends of Côte d'Ivoire Group
GIA	Gemological Institute of America
GIS	Geographic Information System(s)
GRPIE	<i>Groupement de Recherche et Plaidoyer dans les Industries Extractives</i>
GoG	Government of Guinea

GoRCI	Government of the Republic of Côte d’Ivoire
GPS	Global Positioning System
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
IT	Information Technology
JRC	European Union Joint Research Center
KP	Kimberley Process
KPCS	Kimberley Process Certification Scheme
LSM	Large-Scale Mining
LTPR	Land Tenure and Property Rights
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIM	Ministry of Industry and Mines (in Côte d’Ivoire)
MMG	Ministry of Mines and Geology (in Guinea)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRU	Mano River Union
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
PAGSEM	<i>Projet d’Appui à la Gouvernance du Secteur Minier</i> (World Bank-funded Mining Sector Governance Support project in Guinea)
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
POMIGER	Post-Mining Income-Generating Environmental Rehabilitation
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRADD II	Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development II
PS-MSWG	Precious Stones-Multi-Stakeholders Working Group
RCI	Republic of Côte d’Ivoire
RJC	Responsible Jewelry Council
RRA	Rapid Rural Appraisal
SODEMI	<i>Société de Développement Minier</i> (parastatal mining company in Côte d’Ivoire)
SOW	Scope of Work
STAM	Senior Technical Advisor/Manager
STARR	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
ToR	Terms of Reference

USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WD	Washington Declaration
WDDF	Washington Declaration Diagnostic Framework
WGAAP	Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development Project II (PRADD II), under Contract No. AID-OAA-I-12-00032/AIDOAA-TO-13-00045, is implemented by Tetra Tech under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights (STARR) Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC) and under the auspices of the USAID Land Tenure and Property Rights Division. This Annual Work Plan, covering the period from May 1, 2014 – April 30, 2015, presents the project activities to be carried out in Côte d’Ivoire and Guinea following the period of implementation of the Inception Plan (September 2013–April 30, 2014).

PRADD II Central Objective

PRADD II is intended to increase the number of alluvial diamonds entering into the formal chain of custody, while improving benefits accruing to diamond mining communities.

This annual work plan is divided into four sections corresponding to the overall programmatic structure of the project—PRADD II programming in Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, the Regional Support to the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS), and Cross-Cutting activities of Partnerships, Monitoring Performance, and Impact Evaluation. At the end of each technical narrative describing Issues, Directions for the First Year Work Plan, and Challenges and Risks, a table is inserted summarizing the activities and sub-activities with corresponding dates of implementation in the respective quarter. The annexes present detailed Gantt Charts summarizing activities by country and the regional program. The Work Plan is accompanied under separate cover by the Performance Monitoring Plan describing the project indicators, targets, data collection methodologies, and linkages with the USAID Evaluation, Research, and Communication (ERC) project responsible for carrying out an impact evaluation on this pilot project.

1.1 CÔTE D’IVOIRE

The lifting of the UN embargo in Côte d’Ivoire sets the backdrop for a challenging and promising set of actions for the first work plan. With the support of EU co-funding, PRADD II will move towards implementing a rural land law for the first time in northern mining areas, thereby contributing to the national transition from a conflict driven by land tenure issues. In addition, PRADD II will support and facilitate a land-use planning process as part of its property rights clarification process, which will be especially important in order to identify a strategy with multiple state institutions to manage both surface and sub-surface rights. In terms of governance, PRADD II will continue to support the Government of Côte d’Ivoire as it completes its transition from nearly a decade of sanctions through supporting the KP Permanent Secretariat and funding some of the remaining actions needed to complete the legal chain of custody. In terms of economic development, PRADD II will focus on land rehabilitation through fish-farming and rice-farming as a way to demonstrate tangible results to communities and allow the project to complete assessments and pilot programs aimed at identifying the best ways to improve mining productivity and livelihoods diversification in the fluid post-embargo environment. Finally, PRADD II

USAID Theory of Change for PRADD II

If property rights to land containing high-value natural resources are clarified and strengthened, then conflict over the control and benefits from these resources will be reduced, management of the sector enhanced, and local level investment in related livelihood activities will be increased (USAID, Request for Proposal for PRADD II, p. 7)

will contribute to awareness-raising on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and the 1998 Mining Law, while strengthening the tripartite structure of the Kimberley Process at a national level through advancing the Washington Declaration and assessing progress made towards consolidating its legal chain of custody.

1.2 GUINEA

The PRADD II program in Guinea is launched at a particularly delicate period—the end of the political transition period following the coup d'état of 2008. The new government is carrying out significant policy reforms in the mining sector, a new Minister of Mines and Geology has been selected, and new initiatives have been commenced to review the status of the Land Code. However, in the midst of these new directions, the Kimberley Process warns the Government of Guinea that weak internal chains of custody around diamonds imperil diamond exports. Unless reforms are undertaken in the near future to strengthen the monitoring of diamond production at the point of extraction, Guinea could face severe consequences. Within this context, PRADD II seeks to work closely with the Kimberley Process triumvirate—government, civil society, and the diamond sector—to improve the monitoring of diamond production in part through clarifying and strengthening property rights to surface and sub-surface rights lands. During this first year, PRADD II will put in place the foundations for piloting new approaches to formalizing customary tenure to surface rights at six intervention sites in the Forécariah District while testing refinements to the existing system of allocation of sub-surface rights through parceling out mining claims. As in Côte d'Ivoire, PRADD II Guinea will strengthen the Kimberley Process focal point office to enable it to carry out further awareness building around the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme. Communication campaigns at the national and local level will be carried out to explain the roles and functions of the PRADD II project, but also those of the Kimberley Process.

1.3 GENERAL AND REGIONAL SUPPORT TO THE KIMBERLEY PROCESS

The PRADD II General and Regional Support to the Kimberley Process encompasses a range of flexible contributions defined largely by the priorities of the U.S. Delegation to the Plenary and Intercessional meetings. For the first annual work planning period, the Côte d'Ivoire Country Director will participate in preparatory consultations and attend at least the Shanghai, China Intercessional meeting in June 2014, and possibly the November 2014 Plenary. PRADD II will work closely with the U.S. Delegation to highlight our initiatives in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea, but also, contributions to the Mano River Union Action Plan. Throughout the year, the Côte d'Ivoire Country Director will serve as the Liaison to the Technical Team charged with advancing the implementation of the Mano River Union Action Plan.

1.4 CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

The Cross-Cutting activities summarize engagements contributing to the furtherance of PRADD II in all three key components. The first section spells out the agreements so far negotiated with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the second section details expectations for contributions from the Gemological Institute of America, and the third section discusses the nature of the relationship with diamond wholesalers and retailers interested in forging partnerships with PRADD II in Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire. The rest of the section spells out intentions for the Gender Strategy Design and Implementation, Monitoring PRADD II Performance, and the general orientations of agreements for the Impact Evaluation by the ERC project.

Figure 1: Map of Diamond Occurrences in Côte d'Ivoire

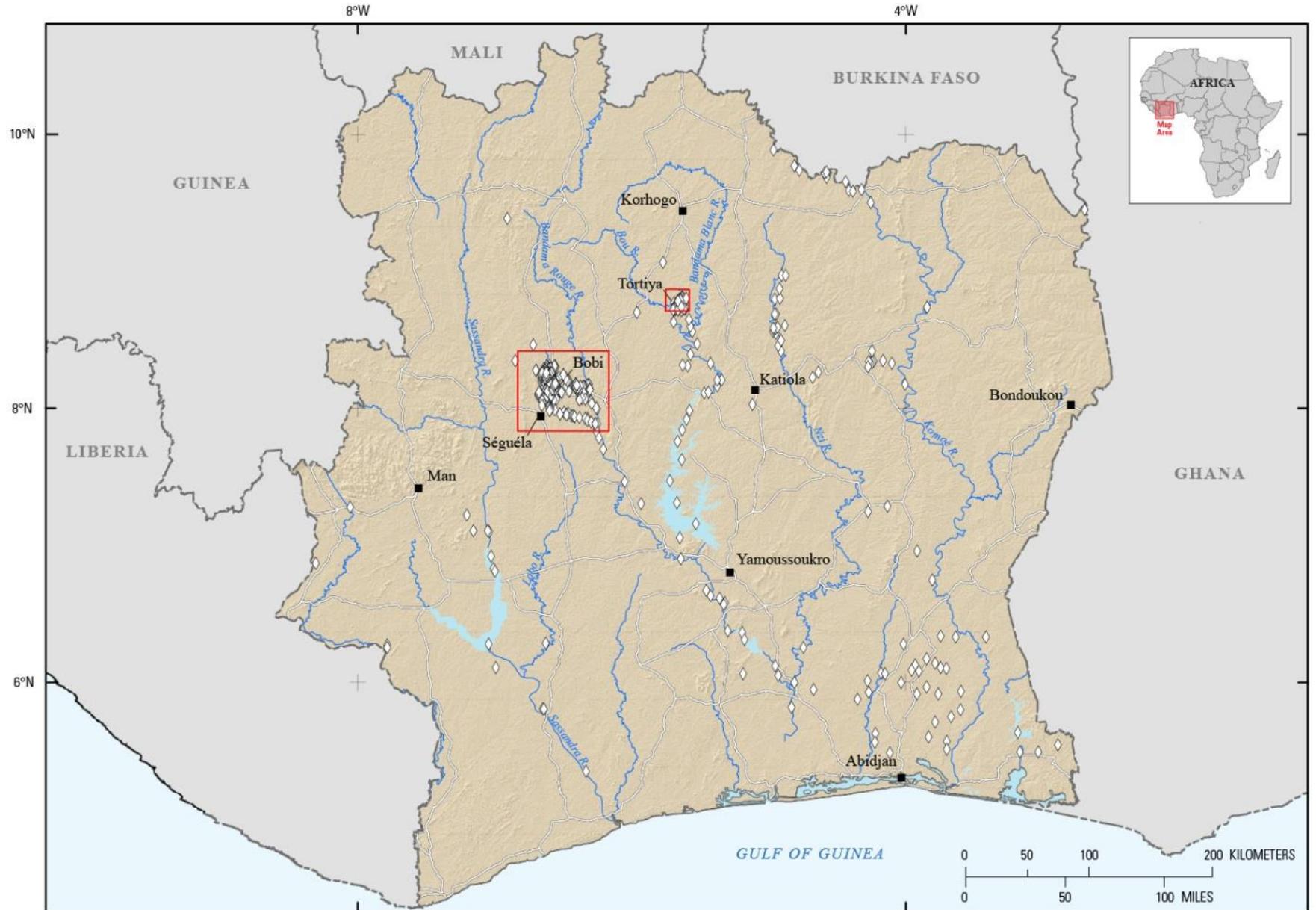


Figure 2: Map of Location of PRADD II Sites in Séguéla

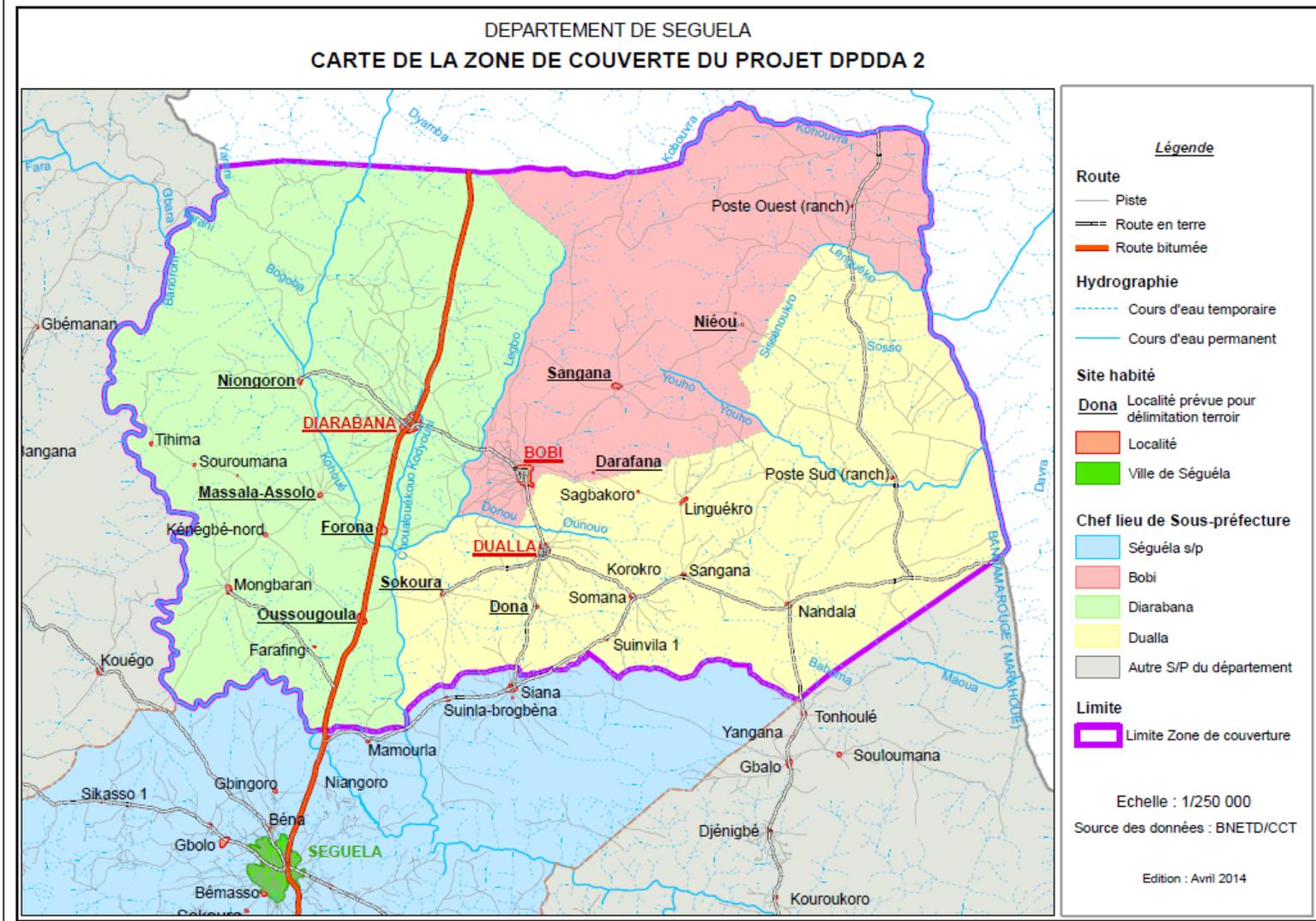
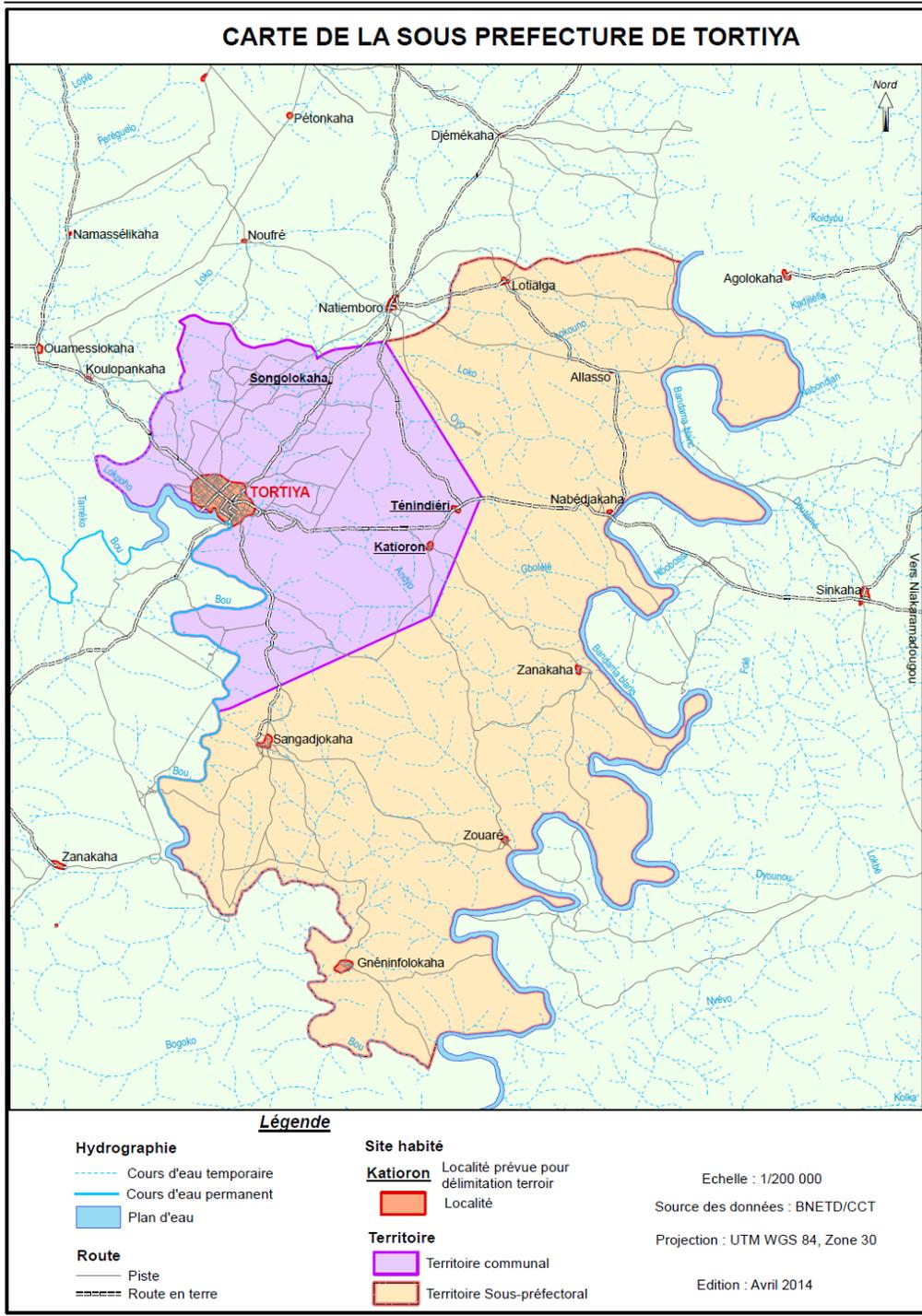


Figure 3: Map of PRADD II Sites in Tortiya



2.0 CÔTE D'IVOIRE

2.1 CONTEXT

Côte d'Ivoire is a post-conflict country emerging from over a decade of instability, beginning with a coup d'état in 1999, followed by a rebellion and partition of the country in 2002, and then years of negotiation ending in a violent post-electoral crisis in 2010/2011. Access to natural resources and insecure land tenure were both underlying factors of the crisis. Côte d'Ivoire's "economic miracle" of the 1980s—far surpassing countries such as South Korea and Brazil in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita¹—was made possible through internal and regional migrations into productive agricultural regions. As the economy collapsed with world cocoa prices in the 1990s, nationality and ethnic origin were instrumentalized by politicians to justify taking back agricultural land from "foreigners." Despite the adoption in 1998 of a rural land tenure law² aimed at definitively clarifying claims, this dynamic did not abate and helped fuel conflict, both locally and nationally.

In the north, the *Forces nouvelles* rebels controlled both of Côte d'Ivoire's diamond mining areas around Séguéla and Tortiya. As evidence emerged that diamonds were helping purchase arms—which constituted a classic case of conflict diamonds as defined by the Kimberley Process—the United Nations, under recommendation from the KP, imposed an embargo in 2005.³ The embargo did little to prevent smuggling, however, and Ivoirian diamonds infiltrated legal chains in Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, and Mali. With the reunification of the country, the situation improved, though the embargo remained in effect. In 2013, USAID and the European Union funded a technical adviser to help Côte d'Ivoire become compliant with the Kimberley Process, which it achieved in November 2013.⁴ This has paved the way for the lifting of the U.N. embargo, though much work remains to strengthen internal controls. PRADD II's unusual blend of land and mineral rights in the context of the KPCS makes it an appropriate program to help consolidate Côte d'Ivoire's transition.

Opportunities: In Côte d'Ivoire, PRADD II will take advantage of a number of opportunities. First, not only does the 1998 land law offer a clear legal framework for property rights clarification, but the government has made implementing the law in the next decade a top priority.⁵ PRADD II will therefore benefit from political will for its land programming. Similarly, PRADD II will benefit from political—and community—goodwill as it begins its field activities. This is due to the lifting of the U.N. embargo, the project's role in making that a reality, and eagerness for assistance in mining communities after a decade of hardship. Finally, PRADD II will have the opportunity to shape the KPCS compliance system, the diamond value chain, and ASM policy in ways that would be difficult in other contexts. This is due to the goodwill and close relationships with the government, but also the fact that PRADD II will intervene

¹ According to World Bank data as reported on <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/ivory-coast/gdp-per-capita-ppp>. Côte d'Ivoire was ahead of both Brazil and South Korea on a number of indicators until around 1992.

² Loi n° 98-750 du 23 décembre 1998 relative au domaine foncier rural modifiée par la loi du 28 juillet 2004.

³ U.N. Security Council Resolution 1643 (2005), paragraph 6.

⁴ Paragraph 19 of the KP Plenary communique of 22 November 2013 states: "The Plenary recognized that Côte d'Ivoire has fulfilled KPCS minimum requirements as possibly could be achieved under the UN embargo."

⁵ See « *Foncier Rural : Le Gouvernement Accorde Dix Ans Supplémentaires Aux Populations Pour Régulariser Leurs Droits Coutumiers.* » http://www.gouv.ci/actualite_1.php?recordID=3580.

at a crucial moment as buying houses are set up, possible industrial activity initiated, and the KPCS system truly implemented for the first time. This timing, and the fact that the new mining code's application texts are yet to be written, offers an unusual opportunity to influence policy and practice for years to come. While the code itself was adopted in April, 2014, two levels of texts need to be written: a presidential decree and a number of ministerial decrees. PRADD II will contribute suggestions during the drafting of these texts.

Challenges and Risks: Despite the opportunities, challenges and risks abound in Côte d'Ivoire. First, it remains to be seen if the political will and momentum stemming from the push to lift the U.N. embargo will dissipate. While Côte d'Ivoire is ready to start legal diamond exports, its system is still new and fragile. Without sustained resources and attention by the government—especially the Ministry of Mines—the system could weaken. The fact that the international community has set conditions on Côte d'Ivoire's joining the world of diamond exporters again may help offset this risk by maintaining a healthy dose of pressure, but sustaining systems has proved to be challenging in other countries following KPCS compliance, such as the case of Liberia.

Second, the nature of Côte d'Ivoire's transition period presents particular risks to the project, especially in its first Work Plan period. While the government is committed to an orderly transition to a legal chain of custody, the fact of the matter remains that shifting from over a decade of illicit mining and cross-border smuggling is not an easy task and will likely be messy. PRADD II must take care to proceed with caution in its own activities and in its association with the government, especially if and when there are repressive measures against recalcitrant actors. This will also be particularly important if there are any new rush situations or activities by PRADD II that may threaten vested interests.

In a similar vein, land tenure clarification is also delicate, and PRADD II's inception period diagnostics have revealed latent conflicts in Séguéla and overt conflicts in Tortiya. In Séguéla village, demarcation will likely be resisted in some areas and could lead to an increase in conflicts initially. In Tortiya, conflict dynamics are immensely complex and passions already run high on certain land-related issues. As PRADD II seeks to play a role in resolving these issues, it must be careful not to associate itself too closely with controversial actions that could put staff or programming at risk. The partnership with Club Union Africaine on land activities as well as close relationships with government authorities should help mitigate the risk of backlash against the project, but this must be carefully monitored.

Finally, Côte d'Ivoire's overall political situation, while currently stable, is still at risk of degenerating as the country moves towards the 2015 presidential elections. These elections will be a key test, and will be an important contextual factor for the project's actions, though more so in the next Work Plan than in the current one.

2.2 ACTIVITY 1: CLARIFICATION OF LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

PRADD II's land and property rights clarification activities in the current Work Plan will revolve around support to implementing the 1998 land law, initiating a land-use planning process and helping resolve and mitigate land and resource conflicts. These tenure activities are the foundation of the project's approach. Clarification of surface and sub-surface rights is deeply linked to strengthening the legal chain of custody, since ending ambiguous or open-access tenure arrangements is needed for issuing licenses and formalizing mining claims. In addition, clarifying property and access rights can help reduce conflicts, increase investment, and improve environmental management, which are all essential to

Box 1 : Intervention Sites in Séguéla and Tortiya

Séguéla Villages: Bobi, Sangana, Diarafana, Nieou, Duala, Soukoura, Dona, Diarabana, Oussougoula, Forona, Niongonon, Masala-Asolo

Tortiya Villages: Katoron, Tienendiri, Songolokaha

building sustainable livelihoods in mining communities. Sustainable livelihoods—including more productive and profitable mining—in turn feed into strengthening the legal chain of custody, since poverty and dependency often drive miners into exploitative hand-to-mouth arrangements with illicit actors.

2.2.1 SUB-ACTIVITY 1: SUPPORT TO IMPLEMENTING 1998 LAND LAW THROUGH VILLAGE BOUNDARY DEMARCATION IN 15 COMMUNITIES

Issues: While demarcation of village boundaries is not a requirement under the 1998 land law in order to issue land certificates and land titles, this activity is important for several reasons. First, since land certificates are only issued after confirmation of claims by customary authorities, village demarcation can clarify who these authorities are for a given claim and avoid disputes with other villages. Second, the creation and capacity-building of village land management committees (CVGFRs), necessary for the demarcation process, can help ensure a smooth process for certificates, which also require CVGFR involvement. Third, this activity will help build the capacity of local authorities, especially the sous-prefects and Ministry of Agriculture investigatory commissioners, which could also improve broader application of the law. Fourth, the activity will offer an opportunity for PRADD II to field-test new technology, such as using remote-sensing data as part of demarcation, which will help identify ways to reduce costs and operationalize the law, which is desperately needed to demarcate before 2023 the estimated 10,829 villages that remain.⁶ Finally, PRADD II will support the government to implement the 1998 land law in mining zones for the first time. As both artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) and large-scale mining (LSM) become more prevalent in Côte d’Ivoire, this exercise should provide valuable insights applicable elsewhere. In addition, demarcation can help avoid disputes between villages when major deposits are found near boundaries, which have already occurred in the Séguéla region for gold, and will likely occur for diamonds in the next five years. Demarcation should therefore help prevent conflict and thereby also help increase stability for investors in the case of industrial-grade deposits.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: In the first year, PRADD II aims to advance significantly in the demarcation process for 12 villages in the Séguéla region and 3 villages in the sub-prefecture of Tortiya, for a total of 15, in accordance with its European Union (EU) contractual requirements. The 12 villages in Séguéla were chosen based on their level of mining activity, likelihood of conflict with SODEMI, and their geographic contiguity (see Figure 2). In Tortiya, PRADD II will start with the three villages in the commune of Tortiya since the status of the land in the sub-prefecture is unclear (see Figure 3) and the conflict situation uncertain. Most field work will be carried out through a subcontract with the national nongovernmental organization (NGO), Club Union Africaine (CUA). This subcontract runs through December 2015 and includes trainings for local authorities on implementing the law, support for the creation and strengthening of village land committees, awareness-raising on the 1998 law and the delimitation process, and technical support to technicians during the process. For its support, PRADD II will sponsor a visit by the 12 new CVFGR leaders to a village near Daloa with a well-functioning land committee, work to introduce new technology into the process, and contract with a land surveying firm to complete the delimitation. It is important to note, however, that insofar as the current Work Plan is concerned, PRADD II and CUA plan to conduct all of the above activities except for the final land surveying process. This work will commence as part of the Year II work plan and will be bid out competitively to a land surveying firm accredited by the BNETD. In addition, by the end of the Work Plan period, the process of strengthening CVFGRs and supporting the field work of the investigating commissioners will be ongoing.

⁶ 171 out of an estimated 11,000 villages have had their territories demarcated since the law was enacted in 1998.

Challenges and Risks: The first challenge will be administrative: delimitation requires a decision by the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of the Interior, which in itself could take some time to arrange, but is complicated by the fact that the Séguéla sub-prefecture was just sub-divided. The 12 villages are located in the new Bobi and Diarabana sub-prefectures, as well as the already existing Duala sub-prefecture, and there has not yet been a ministerial decree confirming which villages are in the new conscriptions. In Tortiya, it is still unclear if the 1998 land law is applicable, and depending on the outcome of PRADD II support to clarify the situation (see Sub-Activity 2), the decision could be delayed or cancelled. The validation of the Work Plan by the government should help mitigate the risk of significant delay, but will not eliminate it.

The second challenge/risk will be on the ground. This law has not been applied at all in the intervention areas, and for the most part, all previous pilot efforts have focused almost exclusively on the western and southern regions. It is possible, for example, that communities in Séguéla and Tortiya will reject the whole process, mainly due to the hierarchy of villages. Under the customary system, the older villages allow for the establishment of newer villages, and depending on the configuration, the old villages often consider the new ones to remain under their customary control, which has politico-symbolic, socio-cultural, and financial implications. Demarcation will effectively end this arrangement and grant “independence” to certain villages. Besides community resistance, actors like SODEMI may not support the process, as it views its exploration zones as part of its sphere of influence. In the past, SODEMI played an ad hoc role in resolving boundary conflicts, and has already expressed concern that a delimitation process could rouse conflict and threaten the stability it has maintained since 1986. In addition, definitive village boundaries may encourage villages to make stronger claims to a share of profits should SODEMI begin mining industrially. PRADD II will closely involve SODEMI, but it is important to emphasize that these field uncertainties could delay or change the course of the Work Plan’s execution.

2.2.2 SUB-ACTIVITY 2: TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO LAND-USE PLANNING IN SÉGUÉLA AND TORTIYA

Issues: The importance of land-use planning as a strategy to clarify rights, reduce conflict, and promote sustainable development is evident in both Séguéla and Tortiya. In Séguéla, pastoralist-agriculturalist conflicts are prevalent, and should mining grow as an activity again, miners could come into conflict with both of these groups. While building an evidence-based and consensual plan for land management is important for Séguéla, when it comes to Tortiya, such a process is essential. As noted in the PRADD II technical proposals, Tortiya is a town (with its own commune extending 10 kilometers from the urban perimeter) founded by ex-workers of the SAREMCI diamond mine, which closed in 1975. The SAREMCI concession, in place since colonial times, was ceded by a Senoufo village called Natemboro, though the zone did not have any settlements prior to the mine. With the mine’s closure, the area became public land zoned for mining, and a map was drawn up with around 500 lots for artisanal and semi-industrial activity, which occurred both legally and illegally. As the crisis unfolded, however, all activity became informal and much was directly or indirectly controlled by the sector commander of the *Forces nouvelles*. Meanwhile, as a result of diminishing deposits and the rebel occupation, Tortiya residents and new migrants moved in with agriculture, mainly cashew-farming, as their main economic activity. Now that the crisis has ended, a number of miners are seeking to reclaim land from these “incursions.” To add to the complexity, the old SAREMCI zone extends into four sub-prefectures that are themselves part of two separate prefectures. The Tortiya commune and sub-prefecture are particularly problematic, since they are attached to a prefecture associated with the Tagbana group, while most of the land is historically under the customary ambit of the Senoufo, leading to divisive local politics. Finally, it would seem that the document zoning the SAREMCI area as state land was lost in the war, which is important since, if found, the zoning would preclude the application of the 1998 land law and make leasing from the state the only way to legally occupy land. Land-use planning, therefore, is a tool that could play a role in building

state and community consensus on the land's status, help create a mechanism of dialogue and conflict resolution to clarify surface and sub-surface rights, and help determine the best way to allocate land to different uses based on development potential and current/historical use patterns.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: Land-use planning is an involved and long-term process, and PRADD II's first-year activities reflect this fact while also remaining ambitious in scope. In Tortiya, PRADD II will support two essential studies: an analysis and investigation on the legal status of the former SAREMCI zone and a cartographic study of current land-use patterns, supported by both remote-sensing and field data. These studies will be key advocacy tools to move towards a decision on what path to take. For example, the cartographic study will likely reveal the extent to which agriculture has become the dominant activity in Tortiya, which could encourage the government to declassify the land and make the 1998 land law applicable. On the other hand, the project may use the results of the studies to encourage a re-zoning that would keep some areas for mining and other areas for agriculture, but all under the control of the state rather than the customary-driven rural land tenure process under the 1998 land law. This could help avoid a situation where the village of Natemboro regains control of vast areas, which could lead to conflict with the Tagbana and others. The key support that PRADD II will provide will be the development and use of evidence and informed analysis, combined with technical support for the facilitation process, which should result in sound decisions on the path forward. As part of the overall land-use planning process, PRADD II will also play a role in catalyzing collaboration across state actors, from the Ministry of Planning and Development, which has developed land-use planning guides for multiple levels, to the regional councils, which are new decentralized bodies with planning and development as part of their responsibilities.

In Tortiya, PRADD II will focus its support to land-use planning on the commune of Tortiya rather than the whole sub-prefecture. This is to provide a practical starting point and a smaller area to pilot the process before extending to broader areas with higher-level administrative structures. In Séguéla a similar approach will be used in terms of evidence-gathering and supporting the creation of land-use planning platforms, although the aim will be eight land-use plans at a village level. This level was chosen as it coheres with the village demarcation level of analysis and because villages are more deeply established and better organized than in the Tortiya area. This will also allow PRADD II to explore the legal and practical possibilities of using the CVGFRs as the land-use planning platforms.

Finally, in both Tortiya and Séguéla, PRADD II will seek to develop a cost-effective way to assess the geological potential, which is essential for zoning decisions. In developing and testing this strategy during the first year, the project plans to subcontract with an association of young geological graduates, which will provide inexpensive labor while helping to develop the careers of these under-utilized technicians. PRADD II will continue a dialogue with the United States Geological Survey (USGS) on this methodology and its implementation, including on whether such information can help improve the USGS deposit model, on the possibility of USGS involvement in training and in integrating the electronic Program Observation Reporting and Tracking (ePORT) data management system. PRADD II aims to pilot the methodology in Tortiya. In Séguéla, SODEMI is hesitant about PRADD II involvement in what it would consider as prospection, but has not ruled on the possibility. SODEMI is interested in the diamond deposit modeling, and PRADD II will continue to negotiate with SODEMI as its own commercial intentions become clearer. Indeed, SODEMI has not ruled out the possibility of exploiting secondary deposits on its own, and should PRADD II support research without appropriate safeguards, this could end up hurting rather than helping ASM communities.

Challenges and Risks: As with the first sub-activity, there is significant uncertainty about how this process will unfold, and managing this uncertainty will be a challenge and a risk to achieving the stated goals of the Work Plan. This is especially the case with respect to the status of the former SAREMCI zone. PRADD II will need to proceed sequentially, re-evaluating its actions in light of new information, while continuously maintaining sight of its goals. Also of note are the conflict dynamics in Tortiya—

notably between Senoufo and Tagbana, and between agriculturalists and miners—as they risk degenerating. PRADD II will have to pay attention to not stoke conflict as part of the land-use planning process there. Finally, as noted above, PRADD II will have to navigate its relationship with SODEMI carefully, as they are understandably protective of their commercial interests and have a long history as an authority in the zone. Any land-use planning process must have their approval, and the negotiations underway with foreign commercial partners leave considerable uncertainty about their intentions and the best way to proceed in light of them.

2.2.3 SUB-ACTIVITY 3: DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Issues: To summarize the complex conflict dynamics that have been described in some detail above, in Tortiya, conflicts stem from an open-access situation with limited customary control, inter-community rivalries, and conflicts between users due to obsolete zoning. In Séguéla, conflicts stem from unclear boundaries, the hierarchy of villages in the customary system, and between user-types, especially pastoralists versus farmers. Sub-Activity 1 and Sub-Activity 2, if successful, will contribute to resolving these conflicts and preventing the risk of resurgence in the future. However, PRADD II intends to also pay direct attention to these conflict dynamics through the development of a conflict management strategy.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: The first step in this sub-activity will be the finalization of the land and conflict diagnostic, the field work of which was completed in the inception period. PRADD II will reflect internally on the results of this diagnostic as part of its next quarterly work-planning session, planned immediately following the launch. The project will not conduct this reflection in a vacuum but will reach out to other organizations that have been active in this area to better understand the traditional and ad hoc mechanisms. Key questions to be answered are whether the CVFGRs can play a role in resolving internal land conflicts and whether training mediators is culturally appropriate or politically palatable by authorities. PRADD II will also consult with the Tetra Tech Home Office land conflict specialists to use the latest literature and resources. The project must also include, in its conflict management strategy, a detailed strategy for dealing with diamond-related conflict in the context of the UN embargo lifting. This might include helping the sub-prefects develop an early warning system for the arrival of new actors and encouraging mining officials to work with security forces to better share information and coordinate actions. The result will be a conflict management strategy that can then be implemented through training of key actors, whether community mediators or members of land-use planning platforms. It is crucial that the process is iterative and that the strategy remains a living document to adapt to realities of the dynamic process. Finally, PRADD II intends as part of its conflict management strategy to develop tools and trainings, as part of its outreach on the new mining code, to inform communities of their rights and responsibilities in negotiating with industrial mining actors. This will be conducted in light of the possible opening of industrial or semi-industrial diamond or gold mines in either Séguéla or Tortiya. PRADD II's Conflict Management Coordinator managed community relations for an industrial gold mining company for two years, and will share responsibility with the Communications Coordinator for this important conflict mitigation task.

Challenges and Risks: The key challenge in implementing this sub-activity stems from uncertainty with respect to how the land-use planning, village demarcation, and post-embargo transition period will unfold. As noted, flexibility and adaptability will be key. The second overall challenge for PRADD II will be to strike the right balance between an active involvement in conflict management and a respect for state and customary authorities' primary role in these processes. This is important both to avoid backlash against the project, but also to respect the project's role as an outside actor and not as a replacement for elected, appointed, or traditional authorities. At the same time, PRADD II should not make conflict-avoidance its modus operandi, as outside actors can play a legitimate role in advocating for a certain direction or in

catalyzing cooperation between key actors. As such, the PRADD II Governance Adviser will also be involved in this dynamic process.

Task I Summary: Clarification of Land and Property Rights by Work Plan Quarter

Sub-Activities	Sub-Activity Leader	Partner Organization	Timeline			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Sub-Activity 1: Support the implementation of the 1998 land law – Boundary demarcation in 15 villages	Deputy Country Director	Club Union Africaine	x	x	x	X
Sub-Activity 2: Technical support to land-use planning process in the commune of Tortiya and 8 villages in Séguéla	Deputy Country Director		x	x	x	X
Sub-Activity 3: Develop and begin implementing an adaptable and effective conflict management strategy	Conflict Management Coordinator		x	x	x	x
Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of persons that have obtained documented property rights as result of USG assistance. • Number of previously existing land and natural resource-based conflicts resolved in areas receiving USG assistance for land conflict mitigation. • Number of villages that have formalized collective land rights in the mining sites. • Number of Village Land Management Committees with capacity in conflict mediation and management of land rights formalization requests. 						

2.3 ACTIVITY 2: STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

In light of PRADD II’s strategic objective, and its previous involvement under PRADD I to help Côte d’Ivoire become KPCS-compliant, strengthening governance and internal controls is fundamental. The project’s governance interventions can be divided into policy support and institutional capacity-building. PRADD II’s strategic approach for both under this Work Plan consists of continuing its technical assistance to the Government of Côte d’Ivoire as it fully implements its KPCS compliance system, responds to UN and KP conditions, and generally moves towards consolidating good governance in the sector. PRADD II will also continue to play a role in sharing information to the Friends of Côte d’Ivoire group and stakeholders in this process. Concurrently, PRADD II will pay attention to the overall ASM policy context to advance its goals and strengthen the comprehension and application of the Washington Declaration’s integration of development into effective internal controls in ASM-dominated diamond economies. Finally, PRADD II will play a role in the national policy dialogue on the 1998 land law and assist in improving mining and land cadasters.

2.3.1 SUB-ACTIVITY 1: POLICY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT FOR ASM

Issues: The ASM policy environment in Côte d’Ivoire has a positive starting point thanks to some progressive practices stemming back to the 1980s and the involvement of PRADD in designing the KPCS-compliant chain of custody. The so-called “SODEMI model” began in 1986 and involved organizing miners into two dozen village-based pre-cooperatives which functioned as customary land-management and village-development committees. The groups—called GVCs, or “pre-cooperatives”—would control the production and sales in their areas and have an incentive to do so since the cooperatives were entitled to a percentage of all diamond revenue, along with SODEMI. The model provided a “win-win” LSM-ASM arrangement, as SODEMI was able to legitimately convince miners to stay away from primary deposits. While the system broke down in the crisis, it has been revitalized and updated as part of the KPCS compliance system, with nine of the original pre-cooperatives now registered as cooperative enterprises. However, the new mining code leaves the model with an ambiguous legal basis, as an article that would have authorized industrial permit holders to allow organized ASM in their concessions was removed at the last minute under industry pressure. This means that the miners in SODEMI’s areas, which cover 90 percent of known diamond production, technically have no mining permits and their activity, while tolerated by SODEMI via a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), it is not recognized by the state beyond a ministerial decree. Beyond giving the model a legal basis to strengthen the KPCS system, the model could be a best practice relevant to the ASM sector more generally. Côte d’Ivoire is currently in the midst of a destructive ASM gold boom, which is bringing for the first time widespread mercury and cyanide use, death of child miners in pits, and destruction of agricultural land.⁷ The country is paying attention to this issue, though there is an opportunity to learn more from best practices in the ASDM sector.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: PRADD II has three priority areas as part of its first Work Plan. First, PRADD will support the implementation of the Washington Declaration Diagnostic Framework (WDDF) through a subcontract with Ivorian nongovernmental organization (NGO) *Groupement de Recherche et Plaidoyer dans les Industries Extractives* (GRPIE). GRPIE will co-lead tripartite consultations along with the KP Permanent Secretariat Washington Declaration focal point, including field visits, which will culminate in a national workshop to adopt the score-card results. The sub-contract will help advance several strategic objectives. First, it aims at strengthening the tripartite structure in Côte d’Ivoire through a collaborative process, especially since the GRPIE, which is part of the KP civil society coalition, and the Secretariat have room to improve in terms of their relationship. Second, the subcontract aims to involve a broad array of stakeholders, including Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and those regulating ASM gold, which could help transfer best practices from the Declaration into other areas. This effort should help create a demonstration effect at the KP that could lead to a broader use of the diagnostic in other countries, perhaps starting with the Mano River Union. Finally, PRADD II will provide technical assistance and urge the Ministry of Mines to develop a policy declaration for the ASM sector.

Challenges and Risks: Achieving the goal of a more inclusive tripartite structure is challenging due to an adversarial relationship between GRPIE and the KP Secretariat stemming from what is perceived by the KP Permanent Secretary as a lack of support by GRPIE to lift the embargo, and by GRPIE as a lack of inclusiveness by the KP Permanent Secretariat. PRADD II’s Governance Adviser will likely play a role of mediation during the process. An additional challenge will stem from the Mining Ministry’s willingness to develop an ASM policy declaration due to institutional inertia. Finally, with respect to the goal of revitalizing the legal basis of the SODEMI model, there are real risks and concerns by industry about this

⁷ See <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2014/04/11/uk-cocoa-gold-westafrica-insight-idUKBREA3A0DA20140411>.

provision. For example, such a provision might provide a justification for encroachment, which is a legitimate problem for many actors. Attention must be paid to these issues and PRADD II's role will be to at least get the right actors to discuss the pros and cons, while providing information on why the practice is important from a KPCS point of view.

2.3.2 SUB-ACTIVITY 2: POLICY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT FOR KPCS COMPLIANCE

Issues: The major contextual issue in strengthening KPCS compliance is the aftermath of the lifting of the UN embargo. As noted in the introduction, the KP Plenary declared Côte d'Ivoire compliant only insofar as possible under the embargo. In other words, with the embargo's end, the rest of the KPCS compliance system—especially the buying houses—needs to be put in place. For the most part, the policy framework is in place to make that happen, and the challenge will be in the implementation (see Sub-Activity 4). However, as noted in the KPCS review mission report and the post-KPCS transition strategy, there is still work to be done to fine-tune and give a strong regulatory basis to the KPCS system. For one, the mining code's application texts have yet to be written and key KPCS provisions must be included. In addition, the recent law enforcement workshop revealed additional need for regulatory reform, especially when it comes to harmonizing Customs and Mining Ministry procedures for diamond seizures. These issues must be addressed for the long-term viability of the KPCS system.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: PRADD II's Governance Adviser will pay attention to these issues along with the Country Director. The first task will be a technical analysis of all the remaining regulatory issues that need to be addressed, based on the KP procedural guide and the outcomes of recent workshops. This technical analysis will be conducted by PRADD II in collaboration with the Mining Ministry's legal service, which is essential should these changes be incorporated into the mining code's application texts and other documents. PRADD II may co-organize a technical session or workshop with these experts in order to draw attention to these outstanding issues. An additional action planned for PRADD II support to policy development for the KPCS will be a national tripartite meeting to take stock of the KPCS system between the period of the embargo's lifting and the anticipated KP review visit to assess how Côte d'Ivoire is implementing its transition strategy. This will provide a forum to address issues while strengthening the tripartite nature of the KPCS, which is lacking in Côte d'Ivoire.

Challenges and Risks: The key challenge with the above is that the mining code's application texts are generally written in a process upon which PRADD II has little influence. The team that writes the text in the general mining directorate is generally hesitant to share any drafts or deliberations, and the Mining Ministry cabinet centralizes the process and gives the primary voice to the mining industry, represented by the lobby group GPMCI. In addition, the Mining Minister is eager to quickly pass the texts, which means that time is of the essence to influence the process.

2.3.3 SUB-ACTIVITY 3: POLICY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT FOR 1998 LAND LAW IMPLEMENTATION

Issues: One of the critiques of the 1998 land law is that it is too cumbersome and costly to implement. The paltry figures of implementation—306 land certificates out of an estimated 500,000—would confirm this point. As such, much attention has been paid of late to the regulatory framework, which besides the law, consists of 4 presidential decrees and 15 ministerial decrees, of which about one-third were adopted in 2013. In addition, the World Bank recently sent a consultant to analyze this framework, and in the fourth EU-funded support program to the Ministry of Agriculture, announced on April 7, 2014, an analysis and monitoring cell will be established under the prime minister to look at these questions. Most experts agree that additional reforms are needed. PRADD II partner Club Union Africaine completed an analysis under its first subcontract in late 2013, and in its recommendations urged that the government consider abrogating a 1971 law that gives 26 land surveyors the monopoly on physical delimitation,

meaning 26 people to delimit an estimated 499,694 certificates in 10 years. In addition, reflection is warranted on whether the two-step process is necessary, i.e., obtaining an intermediary land certificate before converting it into a permanent land title.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: PRADD II anticipates playing a role in the national dialogue on these reforms. First, PRADD II anticipates participating in the national platform mentioned above (the monitoring and analysis cell). Second, PRADD II will seek to build relationships with all donors and technical partners supporting the 1998 law so as to share experiences and identify shared advocacy priorities. Third, PRADD II will ensure that it collects sufficient information so that it can prepare a high-quality report in late 2015, at the end of the CUA and EU contracts, on lessons learned and recommendations on implementing the land law in mining zones. This report could play a positive role in improving the national policy framework.

Challenges and Risks: A key challenge is that PRADD II is a relatively small actor among those involved in implementing the 1998 land law, and has limited time and resources given its other action areas. That said, PRADD has in the past been effective in influencing land policy despite its relatively small size, and the EU co-funding will strengthen its position given that the EU is the primary donor in the land sector in Côte d’Ivoire. PRADD II should also take care in how it approaches its advocacy priorities. The land surveyor order, for example, is very powerful, and PRADD II should tread delicately in advocating that they not be granted a monopoly. Collaboration with other donors and actors will therefore be key to advancing joint priorities and mitigating risk.

2.3.4 SUB-ACTIVITY 4: CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR STRENGTHENING KPCS COMPLIANCE SYSTEM

Issues: As with Sub-Activity 2 above, the capacity-building component of PRADD II’s strengthening of the KPCS will be shaped by the aftermath of the UN embargo lifting. Completing the KPCS chain of custody is a formidable and delicate exercise since it is technically complex to set up buying houses and politically sensitive to work towards integrating diamond collectors. Indeed, this will be the first time the interests of illicit networks will truly be threatened. The UN Group of Experts is legitimately concerned that mafia-type groups will use a buying house structure but maintain the status quo, so vigilance and due diligence by the government is key, as is a transparent selection process. A related issue is that the embargo’s lifting will lead to a certain amount of disorder in the field as all sorts of actors descend on Séguéla and Tortiya hoping to get their “foot in the door” before the others. There are signs that this is already happening, and this will put the government’s seriousness and capacity to the test.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: The Country Director, as the former KP Technical Adviser, will continue to be available to the KP Permanent Secretary though he will continue to transition the Governance Coordinator into this role. PRADD II will hire a consultant to be available to help conduct due diligence and provide technical advice during an open house in Abidjan for interested actors. This same consultant will help refine the operating procedures for the government diamond valuation office and offer continued training to the government diamond valuers. In addition, the consultant will be available, if the timing works out, to help during the first diamond exports to ensure that the systems are functioning. Finally, the consultant will help coordinate the Gemological Institute of America (GIA) gemological training, held ideally between July and September 2014, which will offer a gemological foundation to the government valuers and other key actors in customs, as well as some mining cooperative members and perhaps a diamond collector. Negotiations are currently under way with the GIA, but confirmation on dates may not happen until June. Besides valuation support, PRADD II will assist to develop training and information material for law enforcement, such as laminated cards and posters on seizure procedures and/or a schedule for random checks of collector inventories, per KP procedures. This will help operationalize law enforcement, building on the workshop PRADD II co-organized in March 2014, while also fitting into the Mano River Union Action Plan. Finally, PRADD II

will continue to support the Secretariat and the Mining Ministry to develop and monitor an action plan that will undoubtedly be necessary to combine actions to address recommendations from the KP, UN, and Mano River Union regional harmonization initiative.

Challenges and Risks: As noted elsewhere, this transition period will be risky in that vested interests will be challenged for the first time. It is important that PRADD II maintain a low profile if the government receives resistance for cracking down on illicit actors, supposing this occurs. This is in the interest both of staff safety and in respect of state sovereignty. An additional challenge is the fact that the embargo's lifting will lead to a sense of accomplishment for the Ivoirians which, though warranted, could become complacency. The prospects for a KP follow-up review visit and additional assessments by the UN Group of Experts will keep some pressure on, but it will not be at the same level as during the past year.

2.3.5 SUB-ACTIVITY 5: CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR MINING CADASTER AND GEOLOGICAL DATA MANAGEMENT

Issues: A functional and transparent cadaster and digitized geological data is an essential governance tool. If the old Tortiya zoning decision had been digitized, for example, it would likely not have been lost in the war. The services in the mining ministry related to the cadaster and geological prospection are inadequate. Mining permits are delimited on paper maps, and most are not put into a digital cadaster system. The World Bank trained the Ministry in FlexiCadastre and offered a limited trial version of the software, but the use of this software has not advanced despite ministerial receptivity to modernizing cadastre services. None of the current cadaster data is backed up at a time when government support to pay for proprietary software seems low. As for the land cadaster, the EU has invested considerable resources in previous years in modernizing it, and the government has indicated that it does not require technical assistance, though whether this is true will become clear in the coming year as PRADD II and an EU-funded delimitation program for 136 villages moves forward. As for geological data, SODEMI maintains most archived geological data, though it is not public and much data was lost when the *Forces nouvelles* took Bouake where an important archive was kept. SODEMI's headquarters in Abidjan were also looted. The new Ministry of Industry and Mines will likely reorganize and attempt to revitalize the cadaster and geological research services in the coming year, though it has not revealed when or how it will do so. In addition, there is a pending World Bank request for additional cadaster support but the Bank's reorganization has put this on standby.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: It is premature for PRADD II to take ambitious action in this area while the government reorganizes its services, but the program will nevertheless work with the government and other donors to develop a strategy to modernize the cadaster and ensure that ASM claims are included. For the land cadaster, PRADD II will gather information and consult with the EU. PRADD II will also use the ideas from the recent World Bank and PRADD II assessments in Guinea. It is beyond PRADD II's resources or mandate to fund the overall implementation of either cadaster, but the project will look for low-cost ways to contribute and leverage additional support. One tangible action following the development of the strategy will be to provide some basic information technology (IT) equipment to the Ministry of Mines cadaster service. Strategically, this will build goodwill and allow PRADD II to influence the direction of this key service, while also responding to a demonstrated need. Influencing the direction will be important in light of the Mano River Union regional harmonization effort, for example, since the mining cadaster system should ideally be compatible with a regional cadaster and data-sharing mechanism. Finally, PRADD II will work with the USGS and the European Union Joint Research Center (JRC) to develop a remote-sensing monitoring system of ASM activity. This relatively simple exercise will superimpose permits over active ASM mining sites to measure the level of illegal activity and identify zones that require ground verification and action by authorities. The goal would be for this system to be run by the cadaster and prospection division. Collaboration with the BNTED will be essential during analysis of remote sensing data as they are a repository of much spatial information.

Challenges and Risks: The actions described above depend on certain institutional developments such as the reorganization of the Ministry and donor coordination, especially with the World Bank, which carry risks of taking longer than planned. In addition, PRADD II could face questions from other Ministry divisions on why equipment was not provided to them.

Task II Summary: Strengthening Governance and Internal Controls

Sub-Activities	Sub-Activity Leader	Partner Organization	Timeline			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Sub-Activity 1: Policy development support for ASM	Governance Coordinator	GRPIE	x	x	x	x
Sub-Activity 2: Policy development support for KPCS compliance	Governance Coordinator	GRPIE	x	x	x	x
Sub-Activity 3: Policy development support for 1998 land law implementation	Governance Coordinator	Club Union Africaine		x	x	x
Sub-Activity 4: Capacity-building for strengthening KPCS compliance system	Governance Coordinator		x	x	x	
Sub-Activity 5: Capacity-building for mining cadaster and geological data management	GIS Coordinator				x	x
<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of carats entered legally into the chain of custody from the PRADD production areas against national legal exports. • Percentage of mine workers possessing valid license in areas of PRADD implementation. • Percentage of mine financiers or masters possessing valid license in areas of PRADD implementation. • Percentage of artisanal mining sites mapped, publicly validated, and recognized by local customary and administrative authorities. • Percentage of active artisanal mining sites mapped and registered in the mine cadaster. • Number of infractions by administrative authorities. • Number of National and Regional ASM databases improved and updated. • Number of improvements in laws and regulations affecting property rights of the urban and rural poor enacted with USG assistance. 						

2.4 ACTIVITY 3: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN ASM COMMUNITIES

PRADD II's approach to economic development in ASM communities focuses both on increasing mining productivity and profitability while taking into account the whole livelihoods context, including income diversification and environmental rehabilitation. As noted above, these activities aim not only to achieve the strategic objective of improving the livelihoods in ASM communities, but also to achieve the strategic

objective of increasing the volume of diamonds that enter into the legal chain of custody. The linkages between formalization and livelihoods are nuanced, but PRADD's foundational theory of change, in line with the KP Washington Declaration, posits that effective internal controls in alluvial diamond production are only possible when attention is paid to development of ASM as a legitimate livelihoods activity embedded in a complex rural livelihoods context.

2.4.1 SUB-ACTIVITY 1: IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTION AND MARKETING TECHNIQUES

Issues: PRADD's key activities in this area—equipment rental pools, diamond valuation workrooms, and improved mining techniques—are all promising for Séguéla and Tortiya, but PRADD II must take a cautious approach in the post-embargo context. For one, diamond mining activity has declined sharply in the last two years. In its last study, the USGS estimated that the nationwide production was less than 50,000 carats, and PRADD II's experience on the ground so far suggests even lower figures for 2014. In Séguéla, only three cooperatives are truly active, and in Tortiya, diamond mining has all but stopped except by migrants rewashing gravel and occasionally finding diamonds worth not more than \$5. In other words, it remains to be seen whether the lifting of the embargo will result in an immediate increase in production. It is possible that short of a chance discovery of another rich deposit, diamond mining may be permanently declining and on the way to being replaced by cashew-farming and gold mining. Much will depend on SODEMI's actions around Séguéla, and any new actors that come to Tortiya. As noted above, it is possible that SODEMI will find no partners and let its permit expire, or it will begin industrial production and/or semi-industrial production. PRADD II's land programming will help bring some order to any future developments, but in terms of field-level mining work, much remains to be seen.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: In this context, it does not make sense for PRADD II to make a big push for improved techniques during this transition period. In addition, given the sensitive transition for existing diamond collectors, taking too much action perceived as threatening to their interests is not prudent. As such, PRADD II will begin diamond valuation training through inclusion of some cooperative members—and collectors—in the GIA foundational training. PRADD II will not distribute or train cooperatives in valuation techniques at a grassroots level, but will distribute diamond weighing scales to improve production statistics. In terms of improved mining techniques, PRADD II will develop a pilot site for training, in collaboration with SODEMI, and will more generally offer some technical assistance to the ASM directorate as they develop miner extension services for both diamonds and gold. Negotiation with SODEMI on this collaborative effort is currently on-going with no firm decisions yet reached. This assistance will consist of developing training materials for field agents on ASM in collaboration with SODEMI. Finally, PRADD II will conduct a feasibility study for equipment rental pools, including semi-mechanization. However, until SODEMI reveals some clarity on its intentions, semi-mechanization is a non-starter in the Séguéla region and does not make sense in Tortiya until if and when new deposits are located. The equipment rental pool will initially focus on equipment that can be used for both mining and agriculture, and PRADD II will consider tasking at least one women's association to manage the pool.

Challenges and Risks: As noted above, the largest risk for this Work Plan and PRADD II as a whole is that diamond mining activity will not rebound as an important economic driver. This is impossible if economically viable deposits become rarer, or mining communities opt to shift to other activities. In addition, the lack of clarity with respect to SODEMI's activities also makes planning for semi-mechanization and other support difficult. Finally, the post-embargo context and the lack of clarity on the new configurations in the diamond economy should also be cause for caution.

2.4.2 SUB-ACTIVITY 2: LIVELIHOODS DIVERSIFICATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION

Issues: Due to the crisis and Côte d’Ivoire’s historically strong agricultural economy, livelihoods in ASM communities are already diversified. Indeed, the mining zones have undergone a “re-agrarianization” as deposits become more difficult to access and the crisis/embargo dried up financing normally injected by buying houses. However, this should not be confused with a more sustainable economic situation. Both Séguéla and Tortiya communities have severely depressed economies, and livelihood options are limited. In addition, environmental degradation as a result of years of uncontrolled mining has led to devastating effects. In Tortiya, the main river severely floods due to millions of cubic meters of gravel put into the river by artisanal miners (SAREMCI did not dump its gravel but instead created large mounds). Vertical shafts are traps for both cattle and humans in both Séguéla and Tortiya, and former rice-farming areas in Séguéla have been destroyed by mining in the last decade. In this context, livelihoods diversification and environmental rehabilitation take on particular importance whether or not diamond mining itself experiences resurgence.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: PRADD II will begin with a feasibility study on aquaculture and rice-farming in degraded areas. From a strategic point of view, moving relatively rapidly in developing this activity will help sustain trust and goodwill with communities, especially as the land programming could stir tensions and cause some to question whether the project is truly there to help, since the village demarcation will be a relatively abstract activity. By the end of the Work Plan period, PRADD II will develop two to three demonstration sites for aquaculture or rice-farming and develop a training and outreach strategy with a local consultant. PRADD II will also look into other activities, such as cashew-farming, though the project will pay attention not to overstretch its resources and mandate, since cash crops are complex value chains in Côte d’Ivoire. Besides the above, PRADD II will undertake a participatory process to identify income-generating activities for village-based youth or women’s associations, after helping formalize these structures and improve their management structures. PRADD II’s staff have much collective experience in this area. PRADD II aims at going beyond such traditional village-based income-generating activity, however, by also organizing a business plan competition for young entrepreneurs from Séguéla or Tortiya to develop social businesses in the mining communities. The grants will be hopefully be funded by Brilliant Earth, and PRADD II will provide technical support, defray some costs, and help during implementation. Business plans could cover everything from drying Séguéla’s famous mangoes for sale in Abidjan to commercializing gravel post-mining. The aim will be to capitalize on the fact that many youth have education and connections in Abidjan that could help build entrepreneurial activities in their communities of origin. Ideally, the activities will tie in with the community-level income-generating activities, but PRADD II will leave it open in case new innovative ideas come to light. Finally, PRADD II will continue to explore ways to promote environmental rehabilitation, but will focus in this Work Plan on activities with known potential while gathering geographical information on degraded areas as part of the cartographic and land-use planning exercises.

Challenges and Risks: There is the risk that fish-farming and rice-farming will not be successful, although previous needs assessments and diagnostics during the inception period point to them as promising and very popular. PRADD II must also manage the risk of becoming over-extended and must seek to leverage other projects and initiatives so as not to fall into mission creep, especially with respect to cash crops such as cocoa and cashew farming. Finally, PRADD II must develop a methodology for mitigating the risk that rehabilitated areas will not be reopened for mining. Property rights clarification and land-use planning may play a role in this, but since PRADD II seeks to fast-track pilot fish farming activities to build trust, this is a risk that should be taken into account in the choice of pilot sites.

2.4.3 SUB-ACTIVITY 3: MINER ORGANIZATION STRENGTHENING AND ALTERNATIVE FINANCING

Issues: In the Central African Republic (CAR), it became clear by the end of the first phase of PRADD that effective miner organization and alternative financing were essential if the project was to make a large impact. The patronage system of financing by collectors is prevalent in all countries with ASM production, due in part to the poverty of miners but also due to the high risk involved in diamond mining. In CAR, PRADD, based on discussions with buying houses, estimated that 9 out of 10 pits financed by collectors resulted in a loss, and the low prices given to the one miner in 10 who found a diamond was not necessarily the result of exploitation but the collector rationally taking into account his losses from the others. The low prices in turn encourage theft by those who wash the gravel, which turns into a vicious cycle of increasing risk and decreasing prices, and of course promotes the illegal value chain since stolen diamonds are rarely sold in the open. In addition, PRADD's efforts to empower miners through increased valuation knowledge brought limited results because of the patronage financing system, since a miner's ability to distinguish a fancy from a regular diamond makes no difference if they are obliged to accept the price of their financier. Equipment rental pools are promising because tools are used as part of financing, and access to low-cost equipment can help reduce dependency, especially with water pumps. Finally, semi-mechanization is particularly promising, as mechanical washing reduces the risk of theft, and hence the risk profile of the activity. However, none of the above will have much impact without alternative financing arrangements, including better organizing miners to pool risk and share rewards. In CAR, dialogue on "direct marketing" between miners and buyers in North America stalled in part because of these tough issues, mainly, miner organization and the financing structure of the value chain. Côte d'Ivoire's post-embargo context and its relatively well-developed cooperatives offer an opportunity to take these efforts to the next level.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: In its first year, PRADD II will complete its internal value chain analysis study, which began in the inception period with involvement from Catalyst Resources. This is an important first step to better understand the baseline situation in Côte d'Ivoire and to gather information that can be used for subsequent studies. In addition, PRADD II will design internally a capacity assessment of existing mining cooperatives and identify priority areas for action. This is a fundamental and complex exercise, since Côte d'Ivoire's village-based cooperatives have never functioned as cooperatives in the pure sense of the term. These groups have functioned more as village development and land management committees, rather than sharing in the risk or reward through financing or direct sales of diamonds. The transition to "real" cooperatives, if it is deemed feasible and desirable, will be a long-term effort. As a part of identifying the best way forward, PRADD II will encourage functional cooperatives with money in the bank to finance the pilot sites for the SMARTER mining techniques, while helping the cooperatives plan and keep track of costs to gather information on the potential risks and rewards of financing collective mining sites. Towards the end of the year, PRADD II will begin the process of more detailed feasibility studies. The first will be a study, possibly carried out by graduate students from Columbia University, to analyze different financing options for diamond mining based on information collected by PRADD II as well as an additional field study. The second will be a feasibility study on the possibility of developing "fair trade" diamonds in Côte d'Ivoire. This will be co-authored by PRADD II Côte d'Ivoire and Catalyst Resources, in collaboration with potential "direct marketing" partners, to critically examine if a new model of buying house could be set up in Côte d'Ivoire that combines social and environmental performance standards, technical assistance, and alternative financing.

Challenges and Risks: This sub-activity is without a doubt one of the most challenging aspects of PRADD II and one with the most transformative potential. Besides the inherent difficulties of the above activities, a particular risk is the perceived or real threat to actors who profit from the status quo. These actors include diamond collectors and possibly SODEMI. A key mitigation measure will be to include them in these discussions and opt for strategies that take advantage of existing organizational methods. For example, diamond collectors could be employed and re-trained by a "fair trade" buying house to

operate in the field, and SODEMI could become a shareholder in such a buying house. A second risk was mentioned above, mainly, that Côte d'Ivoire may not have enough viable artisanal production left to make such alternative financing arrangements economically viable.

Task III Summary: Economic Development in ASM Communities

Sub-Activities	Sub-Activity Leader	Partner Organization	Timeline			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Sub-Activity 1: Improvement of production and marketing techniques -- equipment rental pool, diamond valuation training and improved mining techniques	Livelihoods Coordinator	SODEMI, Association of Young Geologists	x	x	x	x
Sub-Activity 2: Livelihoods diversification and environmental rehabilitation – including support for aquaculture and rice-farming on rehabilitated sites, income-generating activities for community groups	Livelihoods Coordinator	Brilliant Earth	x	x	x	x
Sub-Activity 3: Miner organization strengthening – including capacity assessment of mining cooperatives, pilot alternative financing mechanisms, and feasibility study for “fair trade” diamonds in Côte d’Ivoire	Livelihoods Coordinator	Catalyst Resources		x	x	x
<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of households with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management as a result of USG assistance. • Percentage of household income derived from ASM. • Ratio of household income in high season to low season. • Number of hectares of mined-out sites rehabilitated and/or converted to other economic uses. • Percentage of households adopting complementary livelihoods with USG assistance. • Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income, or employment). • Percentage of trained artisanal miners practicing basic knowledge of diamond valuation techniques. • Percentage of artisanal miners adopting improved mining techniques. • Number of equipment rental pools that are operational and financially sustainable. 						

2.5 ACTIVITY 4: PUBLIC AWARENESS AND OUTREACH

Public awareness and outreach is a cross-cutting activity that aims to improve knowledge, shift attitudes, and change practices to achieve PRADD II’s strategic objective. In addition, public awareness and outreach is a goal in and of itself given the project’s mandate in terms of the KPCS, whose tripartite

nature requires support to foster cross-sectorial dialogue and collaboration. PRADD II's approach uses strategic communication tools that focus on grassroots behavioral change communication techniques.

2.5.1 SUB-ACTIVITY 1: NATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Issues: The attention paid nationally to the U.N. embargo has increased general awareness of the KPCS, though much work remains. As part of technical assistance for KPCS compliance, the Country Director participated in media interviews and workshops aimed at raising awareness. In addition, the KP Permanent Secretariat has organized a number of workshops since 2012 that have come a long way in increasing awareness of the KP among different government and civil society actors. However, there is still confusion as to what the difference is between the KPCS system and the UN embargo, and more generally, a lack of public awareness about mining and the diamond economy. As the role of mining in Côte d'Ivoire's economy increases, public debate and knowledge about its challenges and opportunities is needed, especially as it relates to ASM.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: In its first year, PRADD II will complete its launch workshop which will formally present the project to national stakeholders. The project will benefit from media attention stemming from the lifting of the UN embargo, but will have a challenge to explain the project's complex mix of land programming, miner support, and economic development activities. PRADD II will prepare and update periodically a press package to help increase awareness of the project among journalists, and will seek to cultivate relationships with serious reporters. In addition, PRADD II will host, as noted in the section on Activity 2, national tripartite workshops first on the Washington Declaration Diagnostic Framework and second on the state of progress towards completing the legal chain of custody. PRADD II will also launch a quarterly newsletter in early July like the one in CAR that effectively conveyed results to institutional stakeholders, but also sparked dialogue on key policy issues. PRADD II will continue in this vein to produce compelling and well-crafted newsletters that will combine elements from the quarterly report with articles on issues of the day, from the relevance on land tenure in mining areas to the importance of law enforcement in the KPCS system. Finally, PRADD II will offer editorial and technical support to the creation of a biannual bilingual newsletter on the Mano River Union harmonization initiative.

Challenges and Risks: PRADD II's existing visibility due to the embargo issues and previous technical assistance is an opportunity but also a risk. Media coverage quality can vary greatly, and PRADD II must pay particular attention to not being too closely associated with the political questions of the embargo and other issues. PRADD II must also be careful to not be associated too closely with the current government in power in case there is a change in government over the life of the project. Instead, PRADD II must constantly position itself as a technical project aimed at benefitting both the Ivorian state and contributing to the development of its communities, and pass along political questions to government or diplomatic partners.

2.5.2 SUB-ACTIVITY 2: LOCAL COMMUNICATION

Issues: As with national communication, the KP Permanent Secretariat has been quite successful in building awareness of the KPCS at a local level, especially in Séguéla. Most mining community leaders are aware of the basics of the KPCS, though this knowledge can be further solidified and deepened. This is especially important as the new mining code takes effect, since general knowledge of the code is quite low, and there are some important changes such as the division between artisanal and semi-industrial permits. In addition, mining worker and collector cards are no longer free as they were in 2013, and campaigns are needed to convince miners that it is in their interest to pay. Campaigns are also needed for the 1998 land law, about which PRADD II's target communities lack even the most rudimentary knowledge. Finally, PRADD II has noticed during the inception period that there is a widespread perception that the project aims to buy diamonds, and this needs to be corrected.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: In its first Work Plan, PRADD II will first spend some effort to communicate with communities and local stakeholders about the project. During the inception period, the Country Director met with communities and local authorities, but more work is needed. PRADD II will take advantage of likely field visits by the KP Permanent Secretary following the lifting of the UN embargo to communicate the project’s goals, and will also use local media to explain the project. Second, PRADD II partner Club Union Africaine will spearhead information campaigns on the 1998 land law and the village delimitation process. PRADD II’s Communications Coordinator will be closely involved in shaping messaging and tools. PRADD II will work with the KP Secretariat to develop tools to build awareness of the KPCS system and the new mining code, and will collaborate with the government and SODEMI to conduct information campaigns, especially related to registration of claims and actors.

Challenges and Risks: Changing the perception that PRADD II is interested in purchasing diamonds is not easy, but not doing so will create risks for the project. During the inception period, one diamond collector living near a PRADD II staff member was murdered in a dispute, and such occurrences are not rare. It will be crucial that PRADD II’s role is made very clear, and that rumors of ulterior motives are put to rest to the extent possible. An additional challenge will be the fact that, as mentioned, there are now fees associated with KPCS documents, which will make compliance with that system all the more difficult. Finally, PRADD II will have to take care in its work on the 1998 land law to explain clearly why land work is important. Because of the high expectation that PRADD II is there to provide tangible and immediate benefits to communities, it will be important to explain the land programming clearly, while also making sure that other tangible measures—like fish ponds—receive ample publicity. The fact that CUA is spearheading the land law awareness-raising will also help.

Task IV Summary: Public Outreach and Communication

Sub-Activities	Sub-Activity Leader	Partner Organization	Timeline			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Sub-Activity 1: National communication – including launch workshop for PRADD II, quarterly newsletters	Communications Coordinator		x	x	x	x
Sub-Activity 2: Local communication – including awareness-raising on 1998 land law, awareness-raising on PRADD II project, awareness-raising on KP and new mining code	Communications Coordinator	Club Union Africaine	x	x	x	x
Indicators:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of artisanal miners in project area demonstrating knowledge of the KP provisions and associated national mining law. • Person hours of training completed by government officials, traditional authority, or individuals related to land tenure and property rights supported by USG assistance. • Number of people attending USG-assisted, facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues. 						

Table 1: Kimberley Process Institutional Roles and Responsibilities in Côte d'Ivoire

Organization	Roles and Responsibilities With Respect to PRADD II	PRADD II Focal Person
Government		
KP Permanent Secretariat (Ministry of Mines)	As per Dec. 2 communication, primary government interlocutor. Liaison responsibility with PRADD II.	Governance Coordinator
Sub-Direction of Artisanal and Semi-Industrial Mining (Ministry of Mines)	Participation in discussions on ASM policy, such as WDDF.	Governance Coordinator
Sub-Direction of the Cadaster and Geological Prospection (Ministry of Mines)	Key partner in integrating ASM into mining cadaster and improving diamond deposit modeling and diamond activity monitoring.	Governance Coordinator
Departmental Mining Directors (Séguéla and Tortiya – Ministry of Mines)	Points of contact in the field for all PRADD II mining-related activities.	Deputy Country Director
Diamond valuation service (SEEPMP – Ministry of Mines)	Collects statistics for PRADD II indicators.	M&E Coordinator
Directorate of Rural Land Tenure (Ministry of Agriculture)	Provides trainers for land law implementation activities. Provides oversight for land law implementation.	Governance Coordinator with Club Union Africaine
Regional Directors (Séguéla and Niakara – Ministry of Agriculture)	Supervises investigatory officers, leads process with village land management committees.	Deputy Country Director
Directorate of Territorial Administration (Ministry of Interior)	KP Washington Declaration focal point and supervisor of all prefects and sub-prefects.	Governance Coordinator
Prefects and sub-prefects (Séguéla and Niakara prefects; Séguéla, Bobi, Diarabana, Kani, Dualla, Tortiya sub-prefects)	Creates sub-prefecture and village land management committees. Represents government in intervention zones.	Deputy Country Director
Regional Councils	Monitors PRADD II activities and plays a role in land-use planning process.	Deputy Country Director
Mayor (Tortiya only)	Leads commune-level land-use process.	Deputy Country Director
Directorates of Sustainable Development and Environment (Ministry of Environment)	Participates in field diagnostics on environmental questions and integrates PRADD II data into its GIS on environmental indicators.	GIS Officer and Governance Coordinator
Directorate of Land-Use Planning (Ministry of Planning and Development)	Provides technical framework and technical support to land-use planning process.	Governance Coordinator

Organization	Roles and Responsibilities With Respect to PRADD II	PRADD II Focal Person
Rural Development Agency (ANADER)	No role envisaged in Year 1. The agency has good capacities but will only work with PRADD II if given a subcontract.	Governance Coordinator
Ministry of Fishing and Aquatic Resources	Participation in fish-farming training and extension activities	Deputy Country Director
Civil Society		
Club Union Africaine	PRADD II subcontractor for land programming and government interlocutor for lobbying.	Country Director and Deputy Country Director
GRPIE	Key representative of Ivoirian civil society as sole organization dedicated to extractive resources. Co-facilitator of WDDF implementation.	Country Director
Association of Young Geologists	Subcontractor candidate for geological potential studies and ASM extension services, in collaboration with Mining Ministry.	Country Director
Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative National Council (EITI-CN)	Forum for transferring best practices and knowledge from ASDM to ASM more generally. Key interlocutor with industry.	Governance Coordinator
Private Sector		
SODEMI	Key interlocutor in Séguéla region as government-mandated regulator of ASM in its zones. All activities with ASM miners in its concession area needs SODEMI buy-in.	Country Director
Mining and collector cooperatives	Formal cooperative enterprises and the informal collectors union represent miners in stakeholder discussions.	Deputy Country Director
GPMCI (Mining Producer Group of Côte d'Ivoire)	Provides interface to build awareness of PRADD II among industrial actors and transfer knowledge and best practices on ASM to LSM operators.	Country Director

Box 2: PRADD II Côte d'Ivoire Communication and Outreach Structure

In Côte d'Ivoire, PRADD II will benefit from field offices in both Séguéla and Tortiya, which will increase the proximity of staff to intervention communities and facilitate outreach work. The Deputy Country Director supervises field activities in both offices.

Field agents will be the primary instrument for communication and outreach at a community level. In Séguéla, PRADD II will have two agents, one focused on miner support and the other focused on livelihoods. In addition, the Tortiya Field Supervisor, based in Séguéla with frequent travel to Tortiya, will also hold the title of Senior Field Agent and will help coordinate work by field agents.

Club Union Africaine will have three field agents in the Séguéla office and two field agents in the Tortiya office. These agents will be on the front lines for awareness-raising on the 1998 land law and in the village boundary demarcation process. The agents will be supervised by the Séguéla field office coordinator and the Tortiya field office coordinators, respectively.

All field agents will have access to motorcycles to visit villages. In addition, the PRADD II Conflict Management Coordinator and Livelihoods Coordinator will be based in Séguéla, which will allow them to also play a role in transmitting communication messages and maintaining field presence.

PRADD II will informally identify community and opinion leaders in each village but will not formally designate paid village focal points, as this is not necessary at this time due to high levels of community goodwill and the geographic proximity of villages to Séguéla and Tortiya.

2.6 CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

2.6.1 ADD-ONS AND COLLABORATION

During the first Work Plan, PRADD II will refine a strategy with USGS on diamond deposit modeling, geological land-use potential assessments, and monitoring using remote-sensing data. PRADD II will request USGS to visit Côte d'Ivoire around missions to Guinea in order to build relationships and develop a strategy with different actors, especially the Director of the Cadaster and Geological Research at the Mining Ministry and SODEMI. Hopefully, USGS can visit Côte d'Ivoire in early August per on-going discussions.

As noted above, PRADD II will seek to invite its private sector partners to attend any government-hosted events on investing in the diamond sector in Côte d'Ivoire, and will seek to advance through strategy development and field studies the planning for potential direct marketing and/or other innovative arrangements. Catalyst Resources will play a role in this process.

2.6.2 GENDER

PRADD II benefits from a Deputy Country Director with strong gender programming experience, and along with the PRADD II Gender Specialist Hadji Diakité's first deployments and trainings, this should help ensure effective gender mainstreaming as well as gender-specific activities. The Gender Specialist will conduct field assessments and trainings in Côte d'Ivoire, which will assist the country as it develops its gender strategy. A three week mission to Côte d'Ivoire is planned for July or August as part of a joint travel itinerary coordinated with PRADD II Guinea. Development of the Gender Strategy is expected to be highly participatory by involving field staff and component leaders in assessing opportunities for stronger gender integration and then writing up jointly the strategy through a writer'

Ideas identified during the inception period include support to well-organized women’s associations for income-generating activities as well as piloting the equipment rental pools with at least one women’s association rather than a mining cooperative. This will allow the project to compare management capacity among men’s and women’s groups as well as ensure that women have access to tools for agricultural purposes. In addition, the rental pools could create a source of revenue for the women’s groups. In addition to this idea, PRADD II will seek to identify issues and opportunities in terms of women’s access to land through an analysis with recommendations. For example, as part of land-use planning, PRADD II may lobby to have certain areas reserved for women’s group agriculture, but these types of ideas need to first be analyzed strategically by the Gender Specialist and PRADD II team.

2.6.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In the period covering the first work plan, PRADD II will carry out a baseline KAP survey to measure the effectiveness of communications and outreach campaigns. In addition, PRADD II will carry out a household survey to provide baseline data for economic indicators. Attributing indicator data to the project will prove challenging since the lifting of the embargo and subsequent shifts are endogenous variables that are impossible to isolate. PRADD II will continue to look for creative ways, including the use of qualitative research methods, to assess its impact in light of this methodological challenge.

PRADD II Côte d’Ivoire will integrate the ePORT system through provision of smartphones to its field agents and to CUA field agents. This will allow real-time and accurate data collection, whether it is for the surveys or for the regular data collection systems. The project will also provide smartphones on a pilot basis to mining engineers, SODEMI field agents and the Association of Young Geologists to gather production and exploration data, as mentioned in Sub-Activity 1.2 above.

The ePORT system will also be configured to play a role in management oversight, mainly through the provision of geo-referenced and time-stamped photos of field activities to ensure that CUA and PRADD II field agents are actually spending time in the field. The Séguéla region has 3 G capabilities and costs are about \$20 for 2 GB of data transmission. This will be necessary to verify per diem payments and other contract deliverables for CUA.

The M&E Coordinator will also collaborate with the diamond valuation service (SEEPMP) to analyze and suggest improvements for its statistical management system both to ensure KPCS compliance when it comes to statistics, but also to provide required information for PRADD II M&E needs.

Finally, PRADD II will benefit from its GIS Coordinator and the ePORT system to develop a strong geographic information system (GIS) platform to aggregate all geo-referenced data generated by the project for subsequent analysis. This will allow possible analyses on spatial variations in PRADD II indicators. Any such analyses would first and foremost be shared with USAID and the EU, as part of quarterly reports or separate analyses. Subsequent uses would depend on the circumstances, needs and authorizations.

2.7 OPERATIONS

2.7.1 PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

PRADD II will conduct quarterly work planning and capacity-building retreats. These will be essential in assessing progress made in the previous quarter as well as to develop a week-by-week Gantt chart. These sessions will also allow PRADD II to analyze its activity budgeting. Tetra Tech has developed an activity budget planning and tracking tool which will empower technical coordinators to manage their budgets with support from the technical and administrative teams and under supervision of the Country Director

and Deputy Country Director. These work planning sessions will also allow the technical and administrative teams to harmonize their actions, which is essential for effective management.

PRADD II will dedicate at least one day in each session to capacity-building. This will generally consist of using internal knowledge and resources, such as having the Conflict Management Coordinator lead sessions and trainings on theory and practice in his area of expertise. This might also include inviting outside experts from partner organizations working in the same area as a way to foster collaboration. These capacity-building sessions are essential to provide a forum for critical reflection, build a spirit of cross-disciplinary thinking among the PRADD II team, and maintain staff morale through attention to professional development and learning.

PRADD II developed its internal procedures during the inception period and will update them as needed during the first year. In addition, PRADD II will continue to refine its management and accounting systems to ensure the smooth integration of USAID and EU contracts. Finally, PRADD II will have to coordinate with the other project in Côte d'Ivoire implemented by Tetra Tech. The ProJustice project, under a cooperative agreement with USAID, is implemented by the same legal structure in Côte d'Ivoire and hence, payroll issues, tax declarations, and labor relations must be closely coordinated between the two projects.

2.7.2 CENTRAL OFFICE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

The central office in Abidjan is responsible for the overall management of PRADD II Côte d'Ivoire under the leadership of the Country Director. The central office is also the legal headquarters of ARD, Inc. Côte d'Ivoire, which in addition to the two PRADD II contracts, is the headquarters of the ProJustice project.

The central office is the home of the Finance Director, Director of Administration, Operations Assistant, Governance Coordinator, Communications Coordinator, GIS Coordinator, and M&E Coordinator. In addition, the central office has one driver.

2.7.3 FIELD OFFICES STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

PRADD II has three field offices: two in Séguéla (one used by CUA and one by PRADD II) and one in Tortiya (used by both CUA and the PRADD II Tortiya Field Supervisor). The main PRADD II field office in Séguéla is managed by the Deputy Country Director. The field office is responsible for overseeing the technical and operational aspects of PRADD II field activities. The Conflict Management Coordinator, Livelihoods Coordinator, and field agents are all based in Séguéla.

PRADD II has also leased an additional office in Séguéla for Club Union Africaine staff. The office is managed by the Séguéla Field Coordinator for Club Union Africaine, but since all operational costs and liability for the office are borne by PRADD II, the Deputy Country Director ensures management oversight.

In Tortiya, Club Union Africaine will also have an office leased by PRADD II. The office is managed by the CUA Tortiya Field Coordinator, though oversight is the responsibility of the Deputy Country Director in Séguéla. In addition, the PRADD II Tortiya Field Supervisor will spend periods of time in Tortiya and will be based at this office. Depending on the volume and nature of activities in Tortiya, PRADD II may at some point decide to shift the home base of the Tortiya Field Supervisor to Tortiya, though this person will remain under the supervision of the Deputy Country Director based in Séguéla.

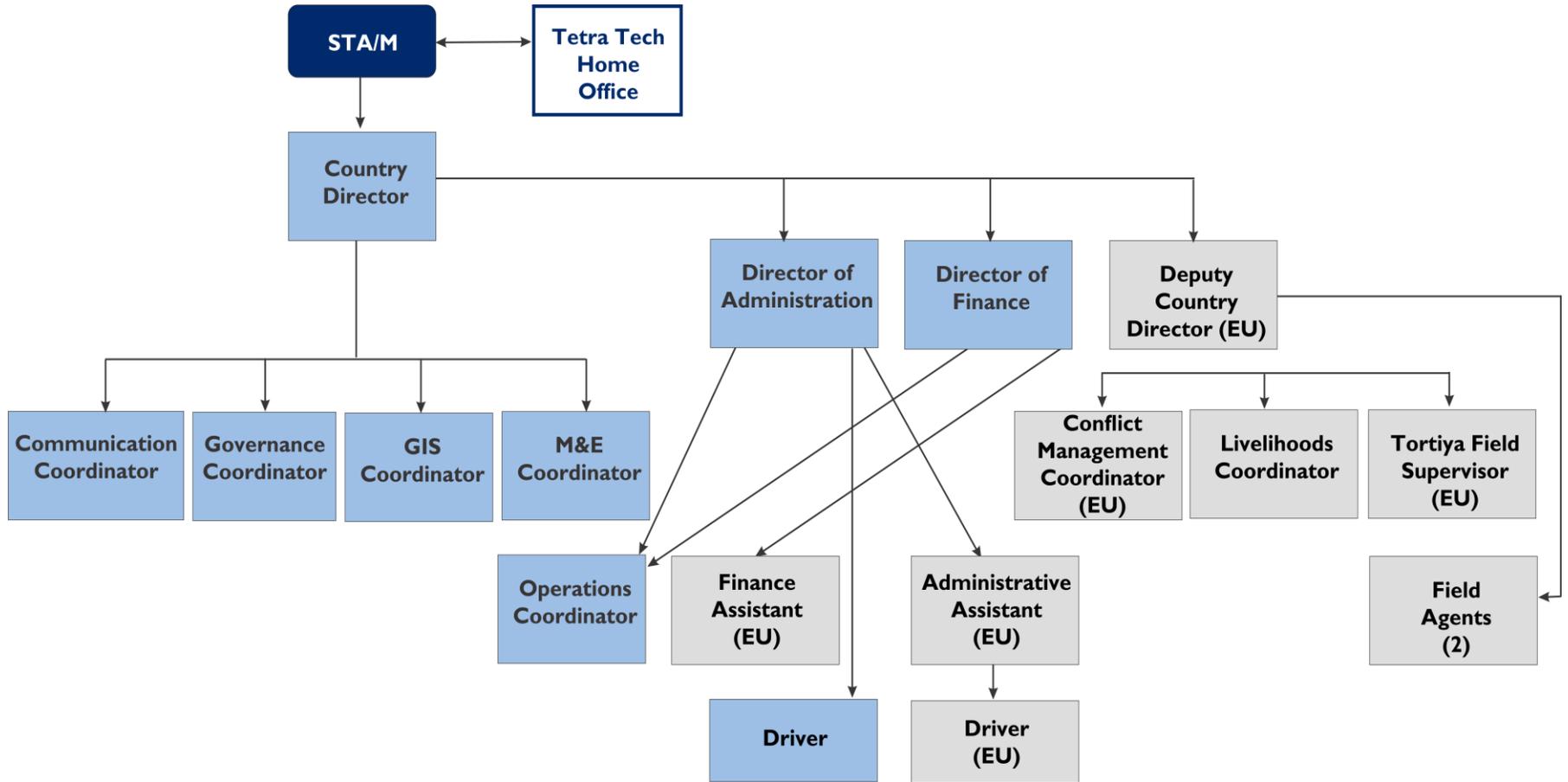
PRADD II has instituted a system of weekly meetings at the central and field offices, and minutes are shared to help harmonize actions. The Deputy Country Director and Country Director maintain close contact. CUA staff in Séguéla will participate in the weekly meetings with the PRADD II team so as to ensure full harmonization of activities from a logistical and technical perspective.

2.8 STAFFING

PRADD II staffing consists of 17 operational and technical staff based in Abidjan and Séguéla, including the Deputy Country Director (a TCN) and Country Director (a USN). In addition, under the terms of the EU-funded subcontract with CUA, partner staff are considered non-key personnel of PRADD II. This means that while CUA staff will not have employment contracts with ARD, Inc., PRADD II will approve staffing choices and approve time sheets. This means that PRADD II will have a full staff of 28 people, including the direct PRADD II staff and the indirect CUA staff. The organizational charts below summarize hierarchical relationships.

Figure 4: Organizational Chart for PRADD II Côte d'Ivoire

Home Office – Abidjan – Séguéla Structure

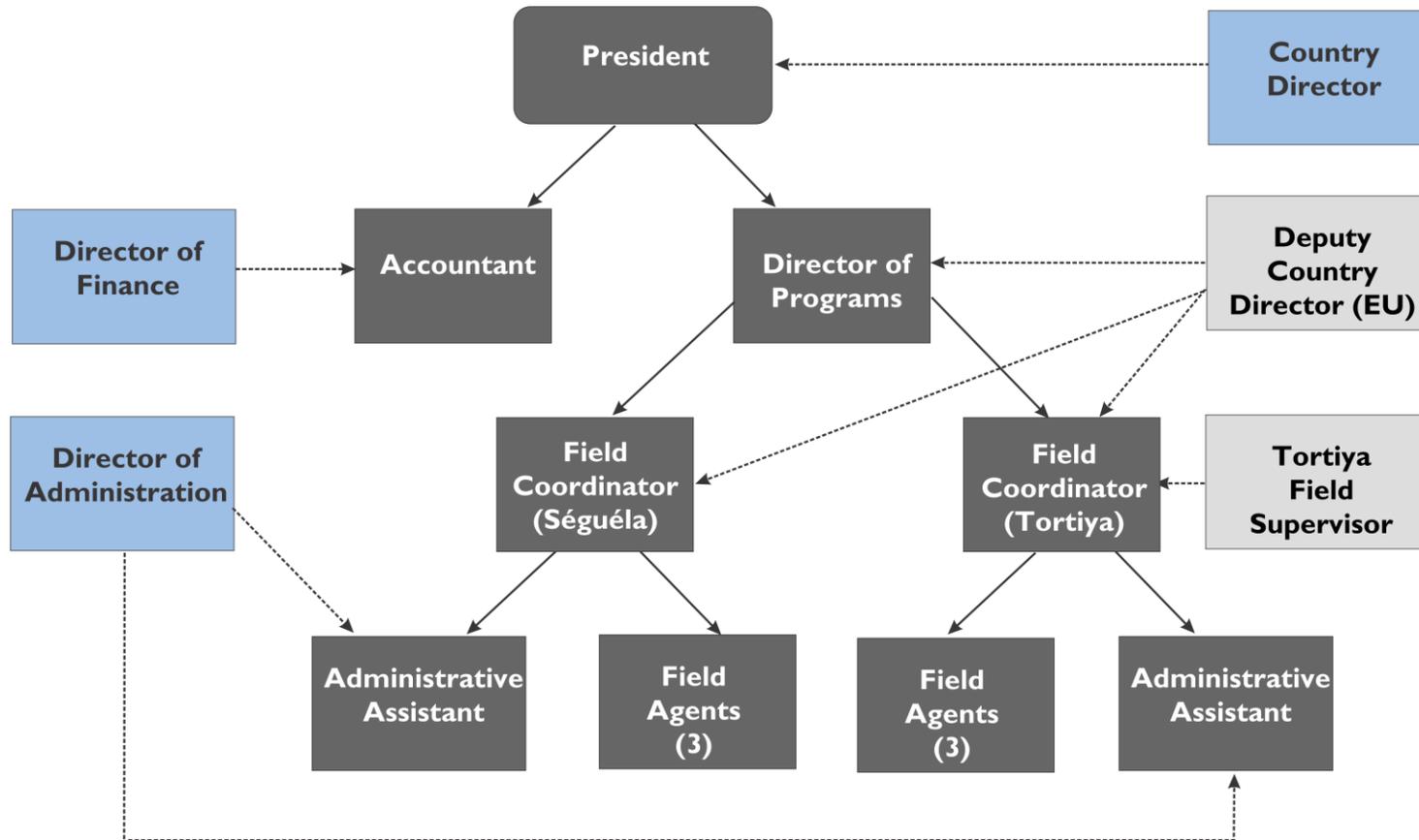


Key:

- = PRADD II Séguéla
- = PRADD II Abidjan
- = Home Office

Figure 5: Club Union Africaine Organizational Chart for PRADD II Côte d'Ivoire

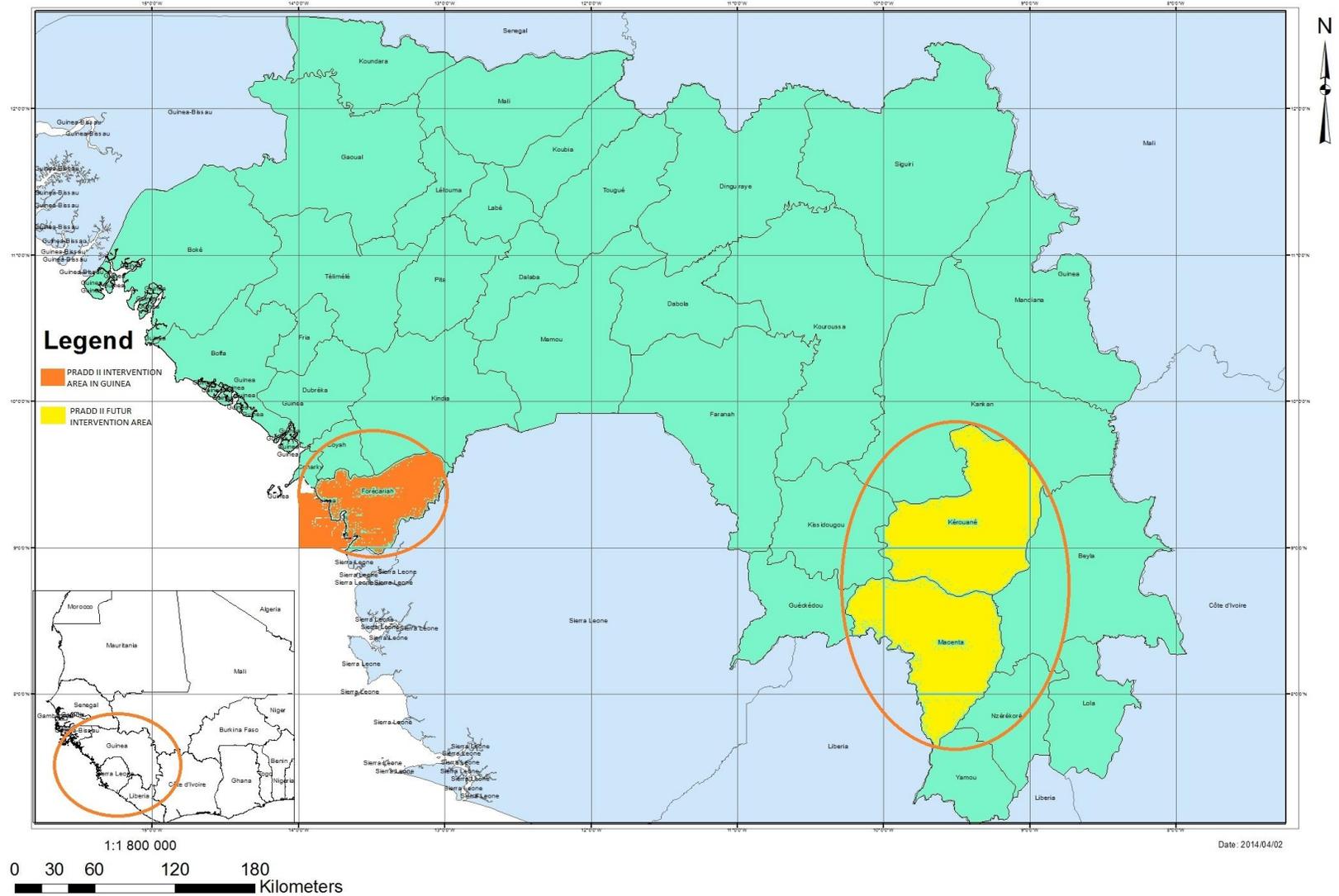
Relationships between CUA, PRADD II Abidjan, and PRADD II Séguéla Office



Key:

- = CUA
- = PRADD II Séguéla
- = PRADD II Abidjan

Figure 6: Map of Diamond Mining Areas in Guinea



3.0 GUINEA

3.1 CONTEXT

The PRADD II program in Guinea unfolds in the context of a new era of governance in the mining sector. The legislative elections held on September 28, 2013 marked the end of the transitional period following the 2009 coup that led to the closeout of the PRADD I project. Presidential elections are expected to be held no later than the last quarter of 2015. Since the premature closure of the PRADD I project in late 2009, new alluvial diamonds deposits have been discovered around the country (in addition to those identified in Kérouané and Kissidougou). Diamond mining now occurs in the prefectures of Kindia, Coyah, Forécariah, Telimele (in Maritime Guinea), and in Beyla and Macenta (in Upper and Forest Guinea). In spite of Kimberley Process requirements for monitoring the internal chain of custody, the Ministry of Mines and Geology does not have enough staff or the budget and tools to oversee production in all of these new and old diamond mining areas. The only area where full staff of the Ministry is present is Banankoro (in Kérouané).

In 2011, the Government of Guinea (GoG) ratified a new mining law, which was then reviewed and amended in 2013 to make it more investment friendly. The Transitional National Council acting as the legislative branch of the government ratified the amended Code in April 2013. Following the adoption of the Code, the GoG started drafting the supporting regulations of the law with support from the World Bank and Revenue Watch Institute. Seventeen supporting regulations have been drafted; four have been signed by the president.

In late 2013, the Directorate of Mines replaced the entire team based in Banankoro as a measure to improve internal monitoring. Plans were made to deploy a similar team in Forécariah, but this has yet to happen because of the lack of internal government capacity to deploy and maintain staff. During this same period, the Directorate of Mines carried out a process of parceling out more than 100 mining plots in Forécariah as a way to organize, control, and monitor artisanal diamond mining, which was until then, managed by customary landowners. However, since the completion of this parceling operation, only five parcels have been purchased. Unfortunately, the Ministry has not deployed the personnel required to organize, control, and monitor production. The Prefectoral Director of Mines (assisted by two unpaid local volunteers) is the only official overseeing artisanal mining in Forécariah. In past discussions between PRADD and the GoG representatives, the limited capacity of the government in general (in personnel and equipment) to control the production, the non-registration of miners, and the lack of geological evidence were presented as constraints to KP compliance.

Parceling operations carried out in Forécariah in 2013 was aimed at expanding the state's presence in the artisanal diamond sector, and ensuring that the sector is monitored and controlled by the state. The parceling is the legal procedure for the Ministry of Mines to formalize and regulate artisanal mining to seek compliance with the Kimberley Process. The parceling process, though intended to allow the government to clarify and secure the access to sub-surface rights, has so far failed to have a basis on geological evidence but, more importantly, to secure the tenure security of surface right holders. Not enough attention has been paid within government to the land tenure rights of communities affected by the parceling process. Subsurface rights appear to be given a higher priority than the existing surface rights, which are generally customary in nature. This is despite statements from government that there will be economic benefits to the affected communities. This has the potential to lead to conflict between communities and miners/government in the future. Promises were made during the parceling process to

develop adequate mechanisms to compensate customary landowners, but these mechanisms have yet to be put in place.

In September 2013, the Mano River Union (MRU) sub-regional assessment on harmonization led by the Diamond Development Initiative (DDI) noted that the Government of Guinea is failing to properly monitor the production of alluvial diamonds. The Kimberley Process tripartite in Guinea of government, civil society, and private sector actors acknowledged the truth of this observation. In March 2014, the KP sent a review committee in Guinea to assess the KP conformity of the internal control system around diamond production and exports. While the report of the review team was not ready for publication when this work plan was drafted, PRADD II learned through informal conversations with the review team that it had concluded that the diamond mining sector is poorly organized and that improvements are needed at the trading level. The review team believes that the KP focal point is not sufficiently knowledgeable of KP procedures and that concerted assistance is needed to improve the internal monitoring system.

In January 2014, a new Minister of Mines and Geology was appointed by the president to help advance his mining agenda, especially with respect to industrial mining. At the time of the writing of this work plan, the Minister had not renewed his cabinet, as did most of the other Ministries. In addition, an institutional audit scheduled more than six months ago has yet to be started. These two key activities are expected to happen before the end of this year.

Opportunities: The PRADD II project in Guinea so far has been welcomed by the Government of Guinea and other actors involved in the ASM sector and the Kimberley Process. The start-up of the project coincided with the ongoing improvement of the policy, legal, and regulatory framework of the sector where the PRADD is already playing a major role in collaboration with other partners. PRADD II established a partnership with the World Bank PAGSEM project that also provides support to the mining sector. Contrary to PAGSEM, PRADD II has the advantage of knowing deeply the artisanal mining sector. Coordination with the PAGSEM project has taken off very effectively and has proven to be a good mechanism to support the Ministry of Mining and Geology (MMG). During the inception period, PRADD II and PAGSEM developed a joint work plan to support the ASM sector. In March 2014, PRADD II conducted an assessment of the artisanal mining cadaster system, which coincided with a more in-depth assessment by PAGSEM of the national mining cadaster. Coordination between the two programs will allow effective use of resources and maximum support to improve the information management system of the Ministry.

Challenges and Risks: Since the return of PRADD to Guinea, one phrase that keeps coming up in various conversations with government officials is that the “*le gouvernement n’a pas les moyens de sa politique*—government does not have the means to implement its policy.” The parceling operation of the artisanal diamond mining zones is handicapped by the lack of appropriate human and financial resources. The Ministry has yet to develop a sustainable staffing plan to support this policy. Monitoring production from the mine sites is the major issue that the GoG has failed to properly address. While the PRADD II project intends to work with the MMG to design and test new approaches to strengthen the internal chain of custody, it will be the government’s responsibility to scale up and maintain sustainability. The general lack of state presence in the lower-value diamond areas of Guinea, especially in Forécariah, and the weak institutional capacity of the Ministry of Mines are major concerns that will influence the piloting of the proposed activities in this work plan.

3.2 ACTIVITY 1: CLARIFICATION OF LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

To date, the Ministry of Mines and Geology has shown more interest in receiving assistance in preparing projections of production yields and reporting production statistics than in strengthening sub-surface mining claims. Most officials from MMG are reluctant to discuss clarification and security of surface

rights, even though both the mining code and the land code protect customary surface right holders. Therefore, PRADD II will start addressing the tenure issues through the new National Service for Rural Land Resources (RLRS) to support securing surface rights for customary landowners. The national service is about to launch a series of activities to promote land tenure formalization and security in the rural area and to improve the legal and policy framework of rural land tenure. Major sub-activities that the project intend to implement in the first year in regard to clarifying and securing land tenure are summarized in the following paragraphs.

3.2.1 SUB-ACTIVITY 1: CAPACITY BUILDING ON LAND TENURE AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

Issues: A presidential decree has just upgraded the Rural Land Tenure Division of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to a *Service national des ressources foncières rurales* (rural land resources service—RLRS). This service is mandated to improve the policy, legal, and regulatory framework for rural land tenure, especially with regard to constraints related to the implementation of the 1992 National Land Code (*Code foncier et domanial—CFD*). However, the service lacks adequate capacity to advance the agenda for required reforms in the sector.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: Based on initial discussions and work sessions with the RLRS team, the importance of the contribution of PRADD II to capacity building for the service cannot be overstated. Therefore, PRADD II will launch its capacity-building program through a training workshop covering land tenure and property rights concepts and case studies, similar to short courses carried out in Liberia and elsewhere through the previous Property Rights and Resource Governance Program (PRRGP) by Tetra Tech ARD for the USAID Land Tenure Division. The PRADD II Senior Technical Advisor/Manager (STA/M), Mark Freudenberger, will work with the legal specialist, Jean-Pierre Condé, to design and carry out this training program in September 2014 based on his many decades of preparing and implementing similar courses in West Africa and Washington, DC. Participants to this course (about 20–30) would include staff of the RLRS of the MoA, representatives of the Ministry of City and Urban Planning, the Ministry of Mines and Geology, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Environment, and the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization. This training will provide GoG staff with a foundation of knowledge and understanding of Land Tenure and Property Rights (LTPR) issues, and lessons learned internationally, at a time when they need to be developing strategic solutions to Guinea’s own LTPR issues. The course will include both classroom training and field research in the Forécariah Prefecture to analyze and link practical realities with theoretical background. The course will explore complex tenure dynamics occurring through the prefecture, but not simply in the PRADD II intervention sites. Participation could also be extended to representatives of local NGOs (CECIDE and CENAFOD) and to the private sector,⁸ especially given major development programs that are taking place in the Forécariah region.

Challenges and Risks: The staff of the rural land service is relatively small, nearing retirement, and lacks appropriate resources to undertake certain policy reforms. Personnel nearing retirement may leave early and other internal restructuring may compromise capacity-building efforts for this newly created service. At this time, the Ministry of Mines and Geology is also reluctant to discuss the policy contradictions between surface rights and sub-surface rights. Therefore, this activity may face some resistance from MMG.

⁸ The Rio Tinto—ALCAN and ALCOA joint venture project has expressed an interest in having some of their field staff benefit from this training.

3.2.2 SUB-ACTIVITY 2: FORMALIZING CUSTOMARY SURFACE RIGHTS

Issues: Although Guinea promulgated a Land Code in 1992, the implementing decrees for this code have yet to be completed (in particular, those relating to procedures for recognizing and formalizing customary rights in rural areas). Under this code, the only way that landowners can formalize their property is through registering rights through the land registry (Article 9 of the Code)—a process that is complex, cumbersome, and expensive for rural communities. Recognizing that the Land Code is extremely technical and has a strong urban bias, the state issued a land policy directive for rural areas in May 2001. This policy addresses issues in rural land tenure that are central to the objectives of PRADD II, but the policy has not yet been meaningfully applied. In the meantime, the MMG has been parceling alluvial plains for artisanal and small-scale diamond miners, but on land held under customary ownership. Unless the government decides to implement fully the rural land policy, there are no mechanisms to formalize and/or secure the rights of these customary landowners.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: The Ministry of Agriculture, through the RLRS, is trying to design and field test some mechanisms for formalizing customary tenure holdings in rural areas. During this first year of project intervention, PRADD II will work through the RLRS of the MoA to start setting up a policy dialog platform (including stakeholders from other GoG entities listed above) to launch and promote national discussions on ways to improve rural land tenure security. Through this platform, PRADD II will work with stakeholders to facilitate the design of appropriate steps and mechanisms to formalize customary rights.

The first activity of this proposed policy platform will be a national workshop to set the stage for discussion on challenges related to the implementation of the rural land policy and the land code in rural areas. A key objective of this workshop will be to set up thematic working groups that will conduct more in-depth analysis of topics and issues constraining the implementation of the national rural land policy. A thematic group of interest to PRADD II will be one established to address conflicts between provisions in the land and mining codes. Another will be one on the formalization of customary tenure in ASM zones.

In Forécariah, during year 1, ERC will conduct a knowledge and attitudinal survey (KAP) that will identify the actual level of understanding among the community with regards to tenure formalization. The survey will include aspects of the system such as the costs, procedures, evidentiary requirements, and community perceptions of benefits or disadvantages stemming from tenure formalization. Findings from this survey will be shared with PRADD II to guide the content and messaging for community outreach and education. The KAP study will be carried out not only at the beginning of formalization, but also after completion of the formalization activity.

Following the preliminary KAP survey, PRADD II will then work with the RLRS to design procedures and standards for conducting an inventory of land, rights, and claimants in two initial villages in Forécariah. It should be recollected that the MOA designed and pilot tested a model of simplified steps to formalize customary rights in the southeastern part of the country in mid 1990s. PRADD II will need to work with the ministry to refine and agree upon new simplified procedures, but we expect them to include mainly a simplified inventory of land with boundaries, the rights owners, the other resources, public validation, and the issuance of tenure certificate. Over the next year, we hope to put in place procedures for formal recognition of customary claims within the ASM mining zone and advance in the validation of these boundaries and holdings within the two pilot villages. But, advancements are dependent on support from the RLRS and the MMG.

On completion of the testing in this sample population, it is expected that procedures and processes will be refined based on lessons learned. Lessons from this process will be used by PRADD II to provide technical support to MoA and MMG to design a multi-steps approach to formalizing customary tenure rights. This support will include facilitating round table discussions among RLRS, MMG, local leaders,

and customary right holders about compensation and formalizing the rights of customary landowners of mining sites; and an action plan for piloting formalization of customary rights in Forécariah.

Challenges and Risks: New ideas and approaches take time to be understood and accepted by weak institutions and vested interest government officials. MMG’s reticence to recognize and support the importance of securing surface right holders could hamper this initiative. The RLRS’s weak capacity will require time and effort to complete some of their tasks. The conflict of competence between government entities and the differences in their agenda could make it difficult to complete this process.

3.2.3 SUB-ACTIVITY 3: IDENTIFYING RESOURCE-BASED CONFLICTS AND ALTERNATIVE MECHANISMS OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Issue: Most conflicts in the areas of intervention relate to the management and multiple uses of natural resources, or failure to respect customary property boundaries. Conflicts over natural resources do not seem to be particularly intense as they are managed amicably by customary landowners. It appears that the social organization in this area is still based on respect for the traditional authorities, despite the potential for conflict caused by shifting populations and the close proximity of diamond mining to agricultural activities. Types of conflicts identified during the field diagnostic in Forécariah are conflicts between farmers and herders; conflicts over farmed land; conflicts between miners, masters, and customary landowners; conflicts over vegetable gardens; and conflicts over electricity.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: PRADD II will conduct an in-depth diagnostic of conflicts present in the pilot sites. This diagnostic will cover types of conflicts, their origins, their intensity, existing mechanisms for their resolution, the institutions that resolve conflicts as well as the strength and weaknesses of the existing mechanisms and institutions for conflict resolution. PRADD will hire a consultant to develop a training manual on alternative conflict resolution for miners and their communities. This activity will continue the following year to deliver training, apply the skills, and monitor impacts. But, alternative conflict resolution may not respond to broader triggers of conflict generated from external factors.

Challenges and Risks: From preliminary tenure diagnostics carried out by PRADD II during the Inception Period and by the USAID ERC projects, resource tenure conflicts are remarkably well handled by the local communities. However, largely unpredictable conflicts are likely to emerge from outside of the zone arising from planned economic development and mining operations. Responding to conflicts caused by external actors is much more linked to national and regional policy and land use planning processes. Most rural communities are very reluctant to discuss or acknowledge the presence of conflicts in their areas. The PRADD project will need to take cultural aspects into consideration in conducting the diagnostic on conflicts in order to ensure that the analysis itself does not contribute to the exacerbation of any latent tensions within the community or undermine traditional conflict resolution practices.

Task I Summary: Clarification of Land and Property Rights

Sub-Activities	Sub-Activity Leader	Partner Organization	Timeline			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Sub-Activity 1: Capacity Building on Land Tenure and Property Rights	LTPR Coord.	RLRS			x	
Sub-Activity 2: Formalizing Customary	LTPR	RLRS, MMG	x	x	x	x

Surface Rights	Coord.					
Sub-Activity 3: Identifying Resource-Based Conflicts and Alternative Mechanisms of Conflict Resolution	LTPR Coord.	RLRS,	x	x	x	x
Indicators:						
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of households that have obtained documented property rights as result of USG assistance (disaggregated by sex [male or female-headed household]). 2. Number of improvements in laws and regulations affecting property rights of the urban and rural poor enacted with USG assistance. 3. Person hours of training completed by government officials, traditional authority, or individuals related to land tenure and property rights supported by USG assistance (disaggregated by sex and age) (LTPR Division). 4. Number of previously existing land and natural resource-based conflicts resolved in areas receiving USG assistance for land conflict mitigation (LTPR Division). 						

3.3 ACTIVITY 2: STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

The Ministry of Mines and Geology lacks the capacity and resources to ensure the control and monitoring of diamonds from the mine site up the chain of custody to the point of export via the *Bureau National d'Expertise* (BNE). At this time, the Ministry has no staff to monitor artisanal diamond mining in the Forécariah sector. However, when diamonds were initially discovered in the region between 2011 and 2012, staff were posted there to monitor diamond production, but this team left their postings due to lack of support from the government. Currently, the government intends to deploy once again a full team to monitor and control production, but no staffing plan has been developed so far. In the sub-activities below, PRADD II summarizes its course of action to support the MMG in strengthening governance and internal control of artisanal diamond mining on a pilot basis in Forécariah. The piloting of new systems of internal control will be tested in this zone and then, if successful, expanded to other parts of the country.

3.3.1 SUB-ACTIVITY 1: CONFIRMING THE SIX SELECTED SITES FOR PRADD II INTERVENTION IN FORÉCARIAH

Issues: Diamond mining is taking place on alluvial plains that are found throughout the Forécariah District. Artisanal miners move from one site to another depending on their good luck in locating diamond deposits. Without access to accurate geological surveys, artisanal diamond miners face a hit-or-miss situation for they cannot predict with any degree of certainty the location of future finds. For now, PRADD II will work only in those areas where diamonds are currently being mined.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: PRADD II and MMG have selected six alluvial plains where diamond mining is taking place. Box 3 indicates the six intervention sites, the “*basfonds*,” though not the names of the many villages that surround these lowlands. Five of the six

Box 3: PRADD II Intervention Sites in Guinea - Forécariah District around Lowland “Basfonds” sites

1. Gberedabon
2. Safoulen
3. Kansixoure
4. Siratoumany
5. Khoboto
6. Woula (Khaliya)

selected sites were visited during the Forécariah field diagnostic in January 2014. PRADD II and MMG will conduct a mini-field diagnostic in the sixth site (Woula) to document and analyze resource tenure and artisanal mining issues. Following the completion of this information gathering, PRADD II and MMG will undertake a joint mission to meet with local communities and their representatives to introduce the project and discuss the modalities for working together to implement the project. This will include town hall meetings and discussion with local stakeholders (including elders, official and religious leaders, artisanal miners, members of the unions, women, and youth). Notes from these meetings will be drafted and used as a memo to establish a collaborative agreement with the PRADD II project.

Challenges and Risks: Artisanal diamond mining is not a major economic priority at the selected intervention sites in Forécariah. The field diagnostic of last January made it clear that people’s livelihoods are based on subsistence farming of rice, cassava, and potatoes as well as on sales of agricultural and forest products. Diamond mining is third on the priority list for the communities of this part of the Forécariah District. Local communities may not collaborate much with PRADD II because the costs and risks of diamond mining are very high for the average person. Community interest may be much higher in income diversification in the non-mining sector. Yet, if new diamond finds are uncovered, community interest could change dramatically as a new diamond rush would probably unfold again.

3.3.2 SUB-ACTIVITY 2: DEMARCATING RESERVED ZONES FOR ARTISANAL AND SMALL-SCALE DIAMOND MINING

Issues: The Ministry of Mines and Geology intends to demarcate the entire watershed of Forécariah as a reserve for artisanal and small-scale diamond mining. At the macro level, the government plans to protect sub-surface rights to the entire zone uniquely for artisanal miners, and then, within the zone, distribute mining plots inside the demarcated area. This will require technical and logistical support to the ASM Division to undertake a series of activities that will lead to the completion of the demarcation and issuance of an official ministerial decision.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: PRADD II will provide appropriate technical and logistical assistance to MMG through the ASM Division to demarcate and geo-reference the entire proposed zone of Forécariah that the GoG classifies as having artisanal diamond mining potential, not just the initial 103 ha zone that has already been parceled. Once this ASM zone is demarcated, USGS will help identify within this area the likelihood of finding diamond depositions. From this information, future allocations of mining plots will be determined. At the outset, PRADD II will carry out a simplified census of the names, location, and size of all communities located within the “Artisanal Mining Zone.” In parallel with this inventory, PRADD II staff will assist in mapping existing land use and some additional socio-economic baseline data to contribute to the ERC impact evaluation studies. This socioeconomic data will also be used as background documentation by the Directorate of Mines to submit a draft Ministerial Arrêté to the Minister for signature to set up the “Artisanal Mining Zone.” Similarly, this information is needed for the Ministry of Agriculture to issue “*plan foncier*” or land certificates.

Challenges and Risks: The MMG lacks the capacity necessary to complete this important and innovative approach of using geo-referenced spatial delineation, especially in a timely fashion before the high rainy season. The development of three or four terrain depositional models may take longer than expected by PRADD II. Launching the parceling process will be contingent on USGS findings. The need for training in the use of GIS technology and software is another challenge that may impact the timely implementation of this activity. Therefore, there is a risk that this activity may be delayed by required preparatory work.

3.3.3 SUB-ACTIVITY 3: SUPPORTING USGS MAPPING, SURVEY, AND MODELING ACTIVITIES

Issues: The GoG has requested support from PRADD II to conduct research to map out diamond potential in order to orient future parceling of ASM operations on sites bearing diamond deposits. During various PRADD field diagnostics, miners repeatedly expressed their frustrations about investing in sites that do not have diamond deposits to enable them to recover their investments. MMG has confirmed that there is no up-to-date geological data on diamond deposits.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: PRADD II and the USGS have agreed to support MMG in conducting mapping and geological surveys to gather information on diamond production potential in the Forécariah ASM zone. USGS will use a small helicopter with a digital camera to conduct an aerial photographic survey of key diamond mining sites in Forécariah. This activity will be supplemented by very high resolution satellite imagery provided by USGS. Parallel to the aerial photography activity, USGS, PRADD II, and MMG will design a geological survey methodology. A team from the MMG Geology Department, supported by the PRADD II project, will conduct the survey with the assistance of the PRADD II team and the USGS. PRADD II will request support from the Tetra Tech ARD GIS Unit to configure

Box 4: USGS Data Collection Protocol

1. GPS Coordinates of artisanal mining sites
2. Depth of gravel layer
3. Thickness of gravel level
4. Size of the pit
5. Volume of gravel washed
6. Number of stones
7. Size and shape of the stone gravel

ePORT technology to capture the necessary information and share directly with USGS via the cloud. In addition to this configuration, PRADD II will need to procure appropriate tools such as smartphones and/or e-tablets, along with mapping graded GPS/GNSS units and augers to carry this activity. Cost of local expenses for the field teams to complete this very important assignment will be covered by the project. Logistical support needed for USGS to analyze and publish the results for the MMG will be provided. Finally, PRADD II will work with MMG to orient future parceling operations on sites that have been identified as bearing diamond potential.

Challenges and Risks: USGS has indicated that the small helicopter has never been tested in the artisanal mining sector, so this exercise may require patience as the USGS tests and adapts the new technology. The USGS team is scheduled to arrive in country by the second half of June to set up and test the aerial photography system. Unfortunately, this is the start of the rainy season. Forécariah is known to be one of the wettest parts of the country. The weather may have some impacts on the activity. MMG does not have resources to cover expenses for this type of activities; therefore, PRADD II will need to help cover these expenses. The USGS is not yet sure if the “terrain analysis methods” will substitute sufficiently well for the more classical diamond placer exploration methods. To manage the high expectations from MMG about this activity, PRADD II has suggested to USGS and MMG to have the USGS team give a short presentation about the scope and possible results of this activity before going to the field in June to test the device.

3.3.4 SUB-ACTIVITY 4: ESTABLISHING A DATABASE FOR THE SIX SELECTED PRADD II SITES

Issues: The Ministry of Mining and Geology does not have any baseline data on mining in the Forécariah artisanal mining zone. During the PRADD II field diagnostic in March 2014, the research team could not find any background socio-economic information on the Forécariah diamond mining areas. At the Sub-prefecture of Allasoya (Forécariah), the team requested demographic data, but it was not available.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: PRADD II will carry out participatory mapping of the six sites where the project will intervene. This map will include land cover, customary tenure regimes, and socio-economic activities of each mining site. PRADD II will then use this participatory map to geo-reference the six mining sites and collect baseline information. This information will be analyzed to produce a profile of each of the six ASM sites. In parallel with the geo-referencing and data gathering, PRADD II will use the information on existing dispute resolution mechanisms identified during the field diagnostic in January to design a training module on alternative dispute resolutions. PRADD II is currently exploring the use of various database systems, such as the Social Domain Model, to record this information. The field team will work with the Tetra Tech GIS Unit to determine the most appropriate database system while building on the recommendations of Noel Taylor’s Cadastre Assessment.

Challenges and Risks: Knowledge of IT systems at the ASM Division is nonexistent. Maintaining and updating such a database will be challenging for MMG.

3.3.5 SUB-ACTIVITY 5: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR MINISTRY OF MINES AND GEOLOGY TO ADMINISTER AND MONITOR DIAMOND PRODUCTION

Issues: The Ministry of Mines and Geology lacks the human resource capacity in Forécariah to administer the parceling process it undertook and to control and monitor diamond production. In late 2013, the ASM Division demarcated 103 parcels as noted above. The technical team that conducted this activity in the field was based in Conakry. As mentioned above, in Forécariah, only the Prefecture Director of Mines and two volunteers monitor ASM activities. During the field diagnostic in Bassia, the PRADD II team learned that after the Conakry-based ASMD team completed its parceling operation, the Prefecture Director never returned to the village to discuss with traditional landowners the modalities to access and manage the parceled plots. At the PRADD II February 2014 workshop on land tenure and parceling operations, it was recommended that PRADD provide support to MMG to strengthen its presence in the artisanal mining sites to control and monitor production.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: PRADD II will support MMG to review the report of the KP review team once it has been made public and develop an action plan to address the issues raised. In the meantime, PRADD II will work with MMG to explore options to strengthen the presence of the state in the artisanal diamond mining sector. Concurrently, the PRADD II team must work with the customary landowners to deepen their engagement in monitoring diamond production. The modalities for this engagement have not yet been worked out because the MMG has not yet agreed on how to monitor ASM diamond production let alone work with customary land owners. Simply increasing state presence is not enough. The MMG will need to confront the reality that new methods of monitoring ASM diamond production in low-value zones are needed and that without engagement of customary authorities and the commercial sector in production monitoring, it may never arrive at KP compliance.

That said, PRADD II has received an enthusiastic endorsement of the Ministry of Mines to select and train three “junior professionals” for the Forécariah artisanal mining district. These young staff members, geologists and mining engineers, currently sit at the Ministry in Conakry, but have no assigned tasks. The three young professionals will receive appropriate training (KPCS, ePORT, GPS, basic IT) and be deployed in Forécariah for one year, but work at two sites each and with the local communities. After the one year of intensive training and work in an internship-type capacity in the artisanal diamond mining sector in Forécariah, these three agents will then be assigned to other diamond mining areas in Guinea to scale-up the approaches tested initially through PRADD II.

PRADD II will provide each Junior Professional with a small monthly stipend to cover their expenses in the field. The terms and conditions for this stipend system will be discussed and finalized with MMG and approved by USAID. PRADD II and MMG will also complement this pilot test with the involvement of local community members as “Community Relays” to support the junior professionals in collecting

production data and monitoring the activity. Some members of the communities are already supporting the Prefecture Director of Mines in this capacity on a voluntary basis. Community Relays are likely to be representatives of customary landowners. Unless customary landowners, and the *bana bana* buyers described below, are involved in monitoring diamond production, the state will never have enough capacity to track the flow of diamonds within the national-level chain of custody. For this alternative approach to monitoring diamond production at the local level to be sustainable, PRADD II and MMG will need to develop new types of incentive packages (i.e., through revenues generated from diamond production). Developing new models will likely take much reflection, negotiation, testing, and finally, approbation from the Ministry of Mines and Geology and the Kimberley Process. Without pressure from the KP, there may be no incentive to effectuate significant change. Follow-up to the KP Review mission is thus essential.

Finally, the field diagnostic discovered that a category of non-licensed diamond buyers called *bana bana* travel to the ASM sites from Forécariah to purchase diamonds. These people are aware of all of the diamond production in this area and can be of help to record marketing. PRADD has agreed with MMG to explore the possibility of working with these *bana bana* to record diamond sales. However, this support may not occur until new marketing arrangements are set up in the area with the agreement of the powerful diamond buying merchants.

Challenges and Risks: Designing and testing new approaches takes time, effort, and resources, especially when the approach will compromise some vested interests, as it will with the current system of monitoring diamond production. In addition, the new Minister of Mines has not reshuffled his cabinet yet. Therefore, at this time, it is not clear whether the current high-level officials of the Directorate of Mines in Conakry will remain at their position in the next few years to continue supporting this approach. Also MMG is launching an institutional audit through funding from PAGSEM to improve its structure to eliminate overlaps and conflict of competencies. An entire new organogram could come out of this assessment, which will have some implication in the staffing structure of the Ministry.

3.3.6 SUB-ACTIVITY 6: IMPROVE ASM INFORMATION MANAGEMENT WITH THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND GEOLOGY

Issues: Following parallel assessments on the national mining cadastre that PRADD II and PAGSEM commissioned during the first quarter of 2014, it became obvious that reforms around the cadaster probably will not occur before the end of 2015. In the meantime, there is a need to address issues related to the security and transparency of the ASM license data, including how it is physically stored and managed.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: PRADD II will train middle-level officers of the Directorates of Mines as proposed by the consultant Noel Taylor in the PRADD II assessment on the national mining cadaster. PRADD II will support multiple iterations of training courses covering basic, intermediate, and advanced file management and information technology skills. These will be supplemented by training on specific software applications proposed by PRADD II (i.e., e-Form and land documentation software compliant with the Social Tenure Domain Model) for testing in Forécariah. Technical support will also include setting up an improved archiving system for ASM licenses and records. In mid-June, PRADD II will locally procure a contractor to provide this technical support.

PRADD II will further support the creation of a digital

Box 5: Steps for Improving Information Management Systems for ASM

1. Improve archiving system of ASM licenses and records
2. Set up a digital repository for ASM authorization
3. Set up a ASM portal
4. Promote mobile technology use

ASM repository system for all of the ASM authorizations. This is to help the ASM Division set up a computer-based system of recordkeeping, in addition to paper-based recordkeeping. The PRADD II intern, Arnel Nganzi, will work with the PRADD team in June and July 2014 to develop the foundation of the ASM repository platform, but then later in the year, further technical expertise will be solicited from the Tetra Tech ARD GIS Unit to finalize the system and recommend. As an extension to the ASM licenses repository, PRADD II will carry out further discussions with the ASMD and Director of Mines regarding the utility of PRADD II support for the development of a dedicated ASM online web portal. As with the repository itself, the publicly accessible web portal would be transitional until the MMG adopts a Ministry-wide approach compliant with EITI reporting standards for the country's mining activities. Given the time it will take to set up a new mining cadaster system, PRADD II will encourage and support MMG to create this ASM licenses portal as interim measure. The Tetra Tech ARD GIS Unit will work with PRADD II to support the setting up the online portal.

PRADD II will develop a mobile production data collection tool that will complement the existing manual data collection and reporting procedures. This ePORT technology system will be set up for MMG to control and record production data from Forécariah to Conakry. PRADD II will provide iTablets to a small group of ministry staff (ie: ASM division in Conakry, mining directorate in Forécariah, and Junior Professionals in the field), training in the uses of the pilot system, and if successfully applied, expansion to the Banakoro office. At this point, PRADD II would hope that a successful establishment of a data collection tool monitoring diamond production would be accepted by the ministry and that they would opt to either pay for license costs (about \$400/year) or PRADD II could transfer the system over to the free Open Data Kit.

Mobile data collection using the ePORT technology will allow quicker reporting, more data analysis, and reporting of data at a greater level of granularity than is currently done within the ASMD. The PRADD II consultant, Arnel Nganzi, will work with PRADD II over the coming year to develop these systems. He will work closely during his Humphrey Fellowship at the Home Office in May to familiarize himself with the software and hardware options. Mr. Nganzi is expected to start up his assignment in June 2014, as part of a mission with the USGS described above focused on developing a geological modeling protocol. After his work with Pete Chirico of the USGS, he will stay on to work with the PRADD II team and the MMG to design the initial configuration of the mobile diamond production monitoring system.

Finally, PRADD intends to support MMG to conduct a census of all of the actors of the chain of custody from miners to dealers to improve its system of information on ASM. This will be followed by PRADD support to MMG to issue member cards for the ASM actors.

Challenges and Risks: Knowledge of information technology systems at the ASM Division is nonexistent. Maintaining and updating the proposed database could be challenging for MMG to due lack of adequate supply of electricity and difficult management of viruses. Protecting the equipment that will be provided to the ASM Division will require extra measures to keep them from personal use and/or even misappropriation. Transparency in diamond monitoring of the ASM sector could undermine hidden interests and thus opposition could be raised to more efficient and cost effective mobile technologies.

3.3.7 SUB-ACTIVITY 7: SUPPORT THE RE-INVIGORATION OF THE KIMBERLEY PROCESS SECRETARIAT

Issues: The KP Permanent Secretariat is a weak institution with no budget and insufficient human resources. There are several National Directorates (Mines, BNE, Anti-Fraud, customs) created by presidential decrees to work with the Permanent Secretariat to ensure the compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme. Each directorate operates independently and with little coordination with other agencies involved in monitoring the chain of custody. The KP review committee of March 2014 concluded during the mission that the KP Secretariat does not have oversight over any of the other

directorates' members of the KP national committee. Indeed, there are no regular communications or meetings taking place between stakeholders involved in the KP. The team also noted that the KP focal points are not knowledgeable of KP procedures.

The National Committee of the KP (NCKP), composed of representatives of the above-mentioned directorates and the Center for the Promotion and Development of Mining (CPDM), the International Center for Industrial Development (CIDI), and CONADOG, was created in 2008 as a coordination mechanism to review and validate the statistics and any information on the KPCS in Guinea and report to the KP Chair. It is supposed to hold meetings every quarter to review export statistics, and every semester to review production statistics. However, since its creation, the Committee has met just once. MMG has requested assistance from PRADD II to conduct a functionality analysis of the KP system of Guinea and to re-invigorate the national committee.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: PRADD II will provide assistance to organize a national workshop in June 2014 for the members of the NCKP, civil society organizations, and the diamond industry with the objective of re-launching the national Kimberley Process coordination mechanism. Themes of the workshop will include defining strategies to implement the draft action plan prepared by the Guinea delegation at the Mano River Union Regional Harmonization and Enforcement Workshop in Abidjan, discussing the preliminary findings of the KP review mission in Guinea, and finalizing the initial terms of reference for the institutional analysis of the functionality of the KP system.

PRADD II Guinea will reach out to PRADD II Côte d'Ivoire Country Director Terah DeJong to use his expertise in institutional analysis with the Ivorian government to travel to Guinea and carry out an institutional analysis of the functionality of the KP system in collaboration with the Land Tenure and Governance Coordinator of the PRADD II Guinea project. This study will analyze the gaps and hurdles and provide detailed recommendations on necessary reforms to strengthen the KP system. This document will be submitted to the Government of Guinea. In the following year, the project will work with GoG to develop an action plan to implement these recommendations.

Challenges and Risks: PRADD II requested from the KP Secretariat a draft terms of references for the workshop to support the NCKP from the KP Secretariat more than four months ago. The draft has still not been completed and handed to PRADD II. With this activity now included in PRADD II's work plan, project staff will be tasked to help the Secretariat complete and submit a draft terms of reference for support. In addition, as mentioned above, it is not clear whether the institutional audit and the future reshuffling of the Ministry will change the structure and the staff of the Secretariat.

Task II Summary: Strengthening Governance and Internal Controls

Sub-Activities	Sub-Activity Leader	Partner Organization	Timeline			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Sub-Activity 1: Confirming the Six Selected sites for PRADD II intervention	LTPR Coord.	MMG, CECIDE	x			
Sub-Activity 2: Demarcating the reserved zone for ASMD	GIS Coord	MMG	x		x	x
Sub-Activity 3: Supporting USGS mapping, survey, and modeling activities	GIS Coord.	USGS, MMG	x		x	
Sub-Activity 4: Establishing a database for the six pilot sites	GIS Coord.	MMG			x	x
Sub-Activity 5: Capacity Building for	LTPR	MMG	x	x	x	x

MMG to administer parcels and monitor production	Coord.					
Sub-Activity 6: Improve the information management system on ASM	GIS Coord.	MMG	x	x	x	x
Sub-Activity 7: support the re- invigoration of the NCKP	LTPR Coord.	MMG			x	
Indicators:						
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of carats entered legally into the chain of custody from the PRADD production areas against national legal exports. 2. Number of artisanal mining sites mapped, publicly validated, and recognized by local customary and administrative authorities (disaggregated by sex). 3. Person hours of training completed by government officials, traditional authority, or individuals related to land tenure and property rights supported by USG assistance (disaggregated by sex and age) (LTPR Division). 4. Number of National ASM databases expanded and updated. 5. Percentage of properly licensed artisanal miners (disaggregated by sex and age). 						

3.4 ACTIVITY 3: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN ASM COMMUNITIES

PRADD II is planning to support miners to increase the profitability of the artisanal and small-scale diamond mining sector and to diversify local livelihoods. PRADD II will build upon its experience in CAR and Liberia to support miners and their communities in promoting improved mining techniques to maximize productivity and reduce environmental damages, land rehabilitation, and to increase the benefits from marketing of diamonds. PRADD II will also provide technical and logistical assistance to miners and their communities for organizational development, financial management, diamond valuation, livelihood diversification, and access to microfinance opportunities.

3.4.1 SUB-ACTIVITY 1: SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNAL ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN MINING COMMUNITIES

Issues: The PRADD II project learned during the inception phase tenure and artisanal mining diagnostic in Forécariah that artisanal mining is not the first priority for miners in these communities. For example, 80 percent of the population of Bassia relies primarily on farming. Revenue comes from petty trading, charcoal production, and logging. Diamond mining is a speculative and uncertain economic activity for men as well as women. Most women are involved in small-scale trading and farming. For women, the two highest income-generating activities include petty trading (80 percent of household revenue) and charcoal production. Diamond mining generates only 30 percent of household income. During the field diagnostic, local communities placed a priority on requesting support to promote farming and other income-generation activities. The farming communities interviewed prepared a long list of requests including training, equipment, and credit.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: The PRADD II Livelihoods Coordinator will work closely with communities around the six initial intervention sites to prioritize at least two alternative livelihood activities contributing to both livelihood diversification and rehabilitation of mined-out sites. Communities at this time express interest in intensifying rice production and experimenting with fish production on the low-lands. Intensification and marketing of cassava is also of interest. More in-depth discussions must continue with the local communities as their interests may also differ between villages. With the communities,

PRADD II will identify the most appropriate organizational structures (association, cooperative) to help the communities implement the preferred agricultural or enterprise activities. PRADD II is prepared to establish with the support of local communities new institutions to channel technical assistance and outreach, yet it is important to work if at all possible with existing rural institutions. Without an institutional framework in place to work with, PRADD II cannot meet the priority demands of local communities for farming tools and other inputs needed to improve agricultural production for both men and women.

Challenges and Risks: Organizational development takes time and effort. Challenges and risks for this sub-activity will come mainly from the complexities of either setting up new institutional arrangements or working within existing institutions. Artisanal mining communities are well known to shy away from cooperative ventures and gravitate towards activities that allow for individual entrepreneurship.

3.4.2 SUB-ACTIVITY 2: PROMOTING IMPROVED MINING TECHNIQUES AND LAND REHABILITATION

Issues: The PRADD II field diagnostics in both Kérouané and Forécariah revealed that open pit mining is the common mining technique practiced by artisanal miners. This technique has been proven to be very inefficient and ineffective in terms of gravel recovery and land rehabilitation. Miners dig random pits and leave big crevasses behind, which then serve as breeding grounds for mosquitoes. In Kérouané, semi-mechanized mining with bulldozers and back-hoes has surpassed artisanal mining in almost all of the parceled plots. Local communities complain that land rehabilitation is not taking place, which is affecting the availability of land for agriculture and other activities. It is generally agreed that the amount budgeted (100,000 GNF) by the MMG to conduct rehabilitation is not enough to restore the land. In Forécariah, artisanal mining is still practiced with basic tools such as shovels and axes. Customary landowners who allocate mining plots to miners do not charge rehabilitation fees or require rehabilitation activities. They claim that the land will regenerate naturally. Following the parceling process in Forécariah, the Ministry has still maintained the same fee for land rehabilitation even though this is considered insignificant.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: Due to GoG inability to develop and implement a sustainable policy of land rehabilitation, PRADD II is in an excellent position to promote improved mining techniques to reduce environmental damages. PRADD II will build upon PRADD I experience in both CAR and Liberia to work with MMG and provide technical support necessary to design and field test SMARTER mining techniques at one or two sites. PRADD II will include young employees from the Directorate of Mines in this training to allow institutional ownership of the technique. Following this experimentation, PRADD II will encourage MMG to include SMARTER mining technique as a requirement in issuing mining licenses to miners. The project will also use PRADD I experience in Liberia and CAR to provide assistance for field testing land rehabilitation methodologies at two pilot mined-out sites for the first year. The reason for this cautious approach is that rural communities in Forécariah do not experience land scarcity in the ASM zones in Forécariah so investing in land rehabilitation will require patience, incentives and awareness campaigns. PRADD II will contract Armel Nganzi, former employee of the PRADD CAR project, to be the technical lead of these activities in collaboration with the Economic Development Coordinator of the project.

Challenges and Risks: Interest and commitment from artisanal miners may be insufficient to support meaningful adoption of the improved mining techniques. In addition, interest and commitment of local communities in investing in land rehabilitation may also be insufficient. Abundance of arable land for farming may result in lack of interest for communities to invest in this activity. Securing tenure rights for customary landowners will require a commitment from the government to make sure that once the land has been declared as exhausted and then rehabilitated, this land will not be open up to mining again.

3.4.3 SUB-ACTIVITY 3: SUPPORTING TRAINING IN DIAMOND VALUATION

Issues: Artisanal miners (especially diamond diggers) lack the most basic knowledge about the value of diamonds they dig up and sell. Masters, brokers, collectors, and diamond dealers are making most of the profit from diamond marketing thanks to their privileged knowledge of the value of the diamonds. Yet, at the national level, most government stakeholders involved in strengthening the internal chain of custody, such as the anti-fraud brigade, the ASM Division, and customs, lack the appropriate background on diamond valuation.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: PRADD II will facilitate two levels of training on diamond valuation. First, the project will use its experience from PRADD I to offer tailored training in diamond valuation mainly for the representatives of diggers to build their knowledge of the value diamond they dig up in artisanal mining operations. The training will also be open to brokers and collectors. The training will focus on the “four Cs” of diamond valuation training—Cut, Color, Clarity, and Carat. The training manual that PRADD I developed in Liberia will be translated into French and adapted to the Guinea context. The *Bureau National d’Expertise* (BNE) has indicated its availability and interest to use its expertise to work with PRADD II to deliver this training. Secondly, the Gemological Institute of America (GIA) is planning to offer high-quality training to diamond valuation specialists in Guinea and Côte d’Ivoire (see Section 5.1.2 below). Depending on how the protocol unfolds with the GIA, PRADD II Guinea will work with the Ministry of Mines and Geology to train intensively at least five staff from the BNE, the ASM Division, the *Bureau Anti-Fraude* (BAF), Customs, and the Central Bank.

Challenges and Risks: The profit makers (masters, sub-masters, collectors, and brokers) of the chain of custody may not support training in diamond valuation for diggers to gain knowledge about the value of diamonds. If not discussed and agreed upon with these actors, these economic interests could create roadblocks for this activity and for the entire project. However, PRADD I prevailed in offering diamond valuation training in the Central African Republic and Liberia to great positive effect.

3.4.4 SUB-ACTIVITY 4: EXPLORING ALTERNATIVE FINANCING OPPORTUNITIES

Issues: Artisanal diamond and gold mining is well known in Guinea as an unreliable and speculative livelihood activity that goes through boom and bust cycles. Due to the highly variable nature of the artisanal mining sector, most micro-finance institutions are not willing to provide credits to finance small-scale mining operations. For this reason, most miners rely on self-financing and on personal relationships with other actors within the chain of custody. The government in Guinea has no mechanism in place to provide support to these miners either. The lack of alternative financing constitutes a trap for many actors in the chain who rely on masters and diamond dealers.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: PRADD II discovered during the inception period that the NSIA Commercial Bank in Guinea offers a line of credit titled Investment Credit that could be used to provide micro-loans to both women and men engaged in artisanal diamond mining. This is an excellent opportunity that the PRADD II team will explore for financing miners’ operations as well as other community micro-level projects. The project Economic Development Coordinator will conduct a study to assess opportunities for providing loans to artisanal miners in Forécariah by the NSIA bank and other commercial banks and micro-finance institutions. The results of this research will form the basis for PRADD II to work with miners and their communities to develop strategies to access loans to finance mining operations such as rental of equipment and engagement of labor. Small loans, however, could also finance other more durable livelihood activities ranging from soap-making to investing in fish pond construction with an eye to selling production to the burgeoning urban markets in Forécariah.

Challenges and Risks: Potential challenges and risks are the terms and conditions (interest rate, collateral warrantees, and payment requirements) that financial institutions usually charge which often are

beyond the reimbursement capacities of ASM communities. Mining communities need alternative sources of finance, but these remote and poor communities are often poor risks. To complicate the situation even further, economic activity around diamond production is low in Forécariah because diamonds from this area are reputedly of small size and low value. Investment recovery may be very risky for financial institutions. For this reason, promoting market oriented agricultural intensification in ASM zones may be a more appropriate approach to minimize risk to local communities and external investors. Yet, if USGS geological assessments or new diamond discoveries paint a more positive picture about the value of artisanal diamond mining, Forécariah could suddenly been seen as a more lucrative investment zone.

Task III Summary: Economic Development in ASM Communities

Sub-Activities	Sub-Activity Leader	Partner Organization	Timeline			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Sub-Activity 1: Supporting the development of internal organizations in diamond mining communities	Eco Dev. Coord.	Jatropha SA	x	x	x	x
Sub-Activity 2: Promoting improved mining techniques and land rehabilitation	Eco Dev Coord. Armel Nganzi	MMG			x	x
Sub-Activity 3: Supporting training in diamond valuation	Eco Dev. Coord.	GIA, MMG	x			
Sub-Activity 4: Exploring alternative financing opportunities	Livelihood Cord.	NSIA, others		x	x	x
Indicators:						
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by sex and age) (FACTS/LTPR Division). 2. Percentage of artisanal mining households reporting they earn income from non-diamond activities (disaggregated by sex [male or female-headed household]). 3. Number of mined-out sites rehabilitated and/or converted to other economic uses. 4. Number of people attending USG-assisted, facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (disaggregated by sex and age)). 5. Percentage of ASM households with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management as a result of USG assistance. 						

3.5 ACTIVITY 4: PUBLIC AWARENESS AND OUTREACH

Public awareness and outreach is the backbone of the PRADD II project. Designing and developing a very comprehensive outreach and communication strategy is fundamental for the success of the project. PRADD II will develop and implement a public outreach and communication strategy for both local (proximity communication) and national-level (institutional communication) audiences. The proximity communication is aimed at raising awareness and reaching out to miners and their communities on PRADD II activities designed to engage local communities leading to behavioral changes such as the use of policies, laws, and regulations to protect and enhance security of tenure to surface and sub-surface resources or adopt improved mining practices. Institutional communication is aimed at not only providing information to the public (government, law makers, civil society) on PRADD II activities in particular, and the ASM sector in general, but also engaging the public to support PRADD II activities.

3.5.1 SUB-ACTIVITY 1: DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH STRATEGY

Issues: Field diagnostics revealed that miners and their communities are ill-informed about the Mining Law, the Land Law, and the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme. During the field diagnostics in Forécariah, several miners expressed their anger at having been ignored by the government during the development of the new mining code. The government is in the process of defining a strategy to disseminate the mining code in the countryside. At the same time, the MMG is also drafting supporting regulations of the mining code but, at this time, with little input from the artisanal mining sector itself. So far, however, the Ministry does not have a communication strategy enabling it to get information out to the mining sector, but also to receive appropriate feedback.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: The PRADD II Communication Coordinator will work with an experienced international consultant to develop a comprehensive public outreach and communication strategy and supporting tools to address outreach at the local and national levels. PRADD II will reach out to the consultant from JADE Productions who developed the highly successful communication strategy and associated tools for the Millennium Challenge Corporation’s land tenure project in Burkina Faso implemented by Tetra Tech ARD. PRADD II plans to use a range of outreach tools ranging from village-level “causeries” (focus group discussions) to theatrical performances and video showings. The Communication and Outreach Plan will also define areas of partnerships with MMG, NGOs, and the diamond industry to develop specific tools for communication and information dissemination.

Challenges and Risks: As previously mentioned, MMG will be undergoing an institutional audit which will be followed by internal restructuring and reshuffling. In addition, the presidential elections are scheduled to be held in 2015. All of these events may shift the attention of the communities away from PRADD II messages and from the implementation of the PRADD II program. In addition, the development of inappropriate messages and tools could have high risks on the implementation of the entire communication strategy. The manipulation of information by residents against the interests of non-residents and the migratory nature of artisanal miners will pose considerable challenges. Information campaigns will have to be designed and implemented to reflect these realities.

3.5.2 SUB-ACTIVITY 2: LOCAL COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH CAMPAIGNS

Issues: The Ministry of Mining and Geology has no mechanism for proximity communication on artisanal and small-scale diamond mining. Outreach by the Ministry to the diamond sector is abysmally poor. For example, the parceling process in Forécariah was not preceded or followed by any awareness-raising activity. Possibly as a result, technicians from MMG were confronted with refusal by some local landowners to allow the parceling of their sites. During the field diagnostic, informants noted to the project that they have no idea what would be the benefit they will receive from parceling their lands. In addition, as mentioned above, the culture of land rehabilitation does not exist in the communities. Knowledge on laws and regulations are limited.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: The PRADD II will implement a two-pronged approach to local-level communication and outreach. The first priority is for PRADD to develop a set of messages and tools to present the project to the rural communities and other stakeholders in the Forécariah Prefecture. The PRADD II Communications Coordinator will develop specific tools to get out the key messages through town hall meetings, focus group discussions, media programs, and field visits. The second approach is to develop messages and tools around thematic activities such as ASM site demarcation, aerial photography and geological surveys, roles and responsibilities of MGG Junior Professionals, improved mining techniques, environmental rehabilitation, and conflict resolution. This communication and outreach program must mesh with the intentions of the Ministry of Mines and Geology and the Ministry of Agriculture to develop outreach campaigns for miners and their communities on key themes of the

Mining and Land Code, supporting regulations, the steps and procedures for formalizing rights, and the obligations of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.

Challenges and Risks: Illiteracy in the mining sector is very high. All of the tools that will be developed will need to take this factor into consideration. Messages should also consistently demonstrate the benefits that the communities will gain from the PRADD II project in particular and the KP system in general.

3.5.3 SUB-ACTIVITY 3: NATIONAL COMMUNICATION ON ARTISANAL AND SMALL-SCALE MINING SECTOR

Issues: PRADD II will assist the Ministry of Mines and Geology to design and put into place a national communication strategy focused on the artisanal and small-scale mining sector. The timing is right for PRADD to advance with this strategy design because the Ministry is developing a communication plan for the entire department. PRADD can help build on the quarterly newsletter put out already by the department by incorporating into it news on artisanal diamond mining. Similarly, the project will develop relations with a new parliamentary committee put in place early in 2014 charged with review of the mining sector.

Directions for First Year Work Plan: To ensure an efficient communication between the project and its partners and make it informational resources available to the public, the PRADD II Communications Coordinator will put in place a mechanism of institutional communication that will use different channels (written media, radio/TV, fora, round table discussions, Internet). The objective of the approach is to allow reporting and sharing information on ASM with the larger public.

PRADD II will organize periodic business lunches with government officials, donor-funded program representatives, the private sector, and NGOs to share information about the project. Working with other partners (such as PAGSEM), PRADD II will support the MMG to develop a comprehensive communication strategy. The PRADD Communication Coordinator will work with the Communication Officer of the Ministry to reserve and periodically include articles about the PRADD project in the quarterly newsletter. PRADD will also support MMG through the Directorate of Mines to disseminate the new mining code to the public-at-large.

Through MMG, PRADD will reach out to members of the committee in charge of mining at the Parliament to develop partnership on supporting the improvement of the legal framework of the ASM sector. Field visits to Forécariah will be organized for a select number of these MPs for better understanding of and support for the ASM sector during the development of new laws.

The project will collect video footages of specific field activities at the beginning of the PRADD II project to prepare a short video about the project for national broadcasting, but also for showings at the village level.

Challenges and Risks: PAGSEM is the principal funding source for the communication and outreach component of the Ministry of Mines and Geology. Yet, PAGSEM has not been able to identify a qualified consultant to develop a communication strategy for the Ministry. The bureaucracy and slow process of the World Bank-funded program may also delay the development of the communication strategy for the government and the dissemination of the mining code. The National Assembly of Guinea was put in place early this year. As of the writing of this work plan, they have just started reviewing new laws brought before them. PRADD II has learned that the mining law will not be reviewed by Parliament as it has already been adopted by the former Transitional Parliament. None of the regulations that are currently being drafted by MMG will go through Parliament. Therefore, PRADD does not know whether any laws related to the mining sector will pass through the Parliament during the implementation of this annual work plan.

Task IV Summary: Public Awareness and Outreach

Sub-Activities	Sub-Activity Leader	Partner Organization	Timeline			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Sub-Activity 1: Development of Communication and Outreach Strategy	Comm. Coord.	Comm Coord. STTA	x			
Sub-Activity 2: Local Communication and Outreach Campaigns	Comm. Coord.	MMG, SNRFR	x	x	x	x
Sub-Activity 3: National Communication on Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Sector	Comm. Coord.	MMG, Parliament	x	x	x	x
Indicators: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of people attending USG-assisted, facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (disaggregated by sex and age)). 2. Person hours of training completed by government officials, traditional authority, or individuals related to land tenure and property rights supported by USG assistance (disaggregated by sex and age). 3. Number of artisanal miners in project area demonstrating knowledge of the KP provisions and associated national mining law. 4. Proportion of carats entered legally into the chain of custody from the PRADD production areas against national legal exports. 						

Table 2: Kimberley Process Institutional Roles and Responsibilities in Guinea

Organization	Roles and Responsibilities With Respect to PRADD II	PRADD II Focal Person
Government		
KP Permanent Secretariat	Institutional Partner at MMG.	Country Director and Land Tenure/Governance Coordinator
Directorate of Mines	Primary Institutional Partner at MMG. Liaison with PRADD. Demarcation of ASM mining zone, development of improved production recording and monitoring system, improve management of information system.	Country Director, Land Tenure/Governance, GIS Coordinator
Anti-Fraud Brigade	Institutional Partner at MMG. Will collaborate on training the role of enforcement officers.	Country Director and Land Tenure/Governance Coordinators
<i>Bureau National d'Expertise</i> (BNE)	Institutional Partner at MMG. Will collaborate on diamond valuation training.	Country Director, Land Tenure/Governance & Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinators
Rural Land Resources Service (RLRS)	Institutional partner at MoA. Establish a platform to promote dialogue on land tenure; promote formalization of customary rights.	Land Tenure/Governance Coordinator

Organization	Roles and Responsibilities With Respect to PRADD II	PRADD II Focal Person
Central Bank	Stamp and accompany diamonds at the airport parcels for shipments.	Country Director
Customs	Co-signatory of the KP certificate. A key actor in follow-up to the Mano River Union Harmonization and Enforcement Workshop.	Country Director
Ministry of Budget (Treasury)	Collection of taxes and issuance of voucher receipts.	Country Director
Civil Society		
CECIDE	PRADD on-call partner organization for specific activities such as census of miners, environmental rehabilitation.	Land Tenure/Governance and Economic Development Coordinators
CENAFOD	PRADD II on-call partner organization for specific activities such as organizational development, alternative financing, capacity building.	Economic Development and Communication Coordinators
Jatropha S.A.	Training in business planning and management.	Economic Development Coordinator
<i>Institut National pour l'Appui au Développement Rural</i>	Training in farming systems (technique cultural)	Economic Development Coordinator
Private Sector		
UNADOR	Stakeholders in the diamond industry. Facilitate communication collaboration with masters.	Land Tenure/Governance and Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinators
CONADOG	Stakeholders in the diamond industry. Facilitate communication collaboration with masters.	Land Tenure/Governance and Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinators
Other		
USGS	Technical partner on geographical and geological research.	Country Director, GIS Coordinator

Box 6: PRADD II Guinea Communication and Outreach Structure

PRADD II GN maintains an office in Conakry where the Technical (LTPR/Governance, GIS Livelihood, Communication and M&E) and Operational staff (Administration, Finances, Operations and driver) are located along with the Country Director. All of the coordination and management are led from Conakry under the supervision of the Country Director

The project will set up an office in Forécariah and deploy six personnel including one field site coordinator, three field agents, a receptionist/cleaner, and a driver. The Field Site Coordinator will be the representative of the Country Director. Field agents will be the primary point of communication and outreach for the PRADD II project at the community level. One agent will focus on land tenure and governance, the second on economic development and gender, and the third on M&E and communication. PRADD II will procure six motorbikes to allow these field agents and “Junior Professionals” described below to travel between the field sites to carry out different assignments.

The Conakry-based team will work with the field-based team to develop detailed weekly activity plans to allow coordination and efficient implementation of the activities.

The PRADD team will be working closely with a team of “Junior Professionals” from the Ministry of Mining and Geology as counterparts to control and monitor diamond production from the field and report to Conakry. These professionals will have access to PRADD-purchased motorbikes to carry field assignments. Similarly, they will be equipped with e-Tablets to report on diamond production.

PRADD has also agreed with the Ministry of Mines and Geology to work through voluntary “Community Relays” to support the Ministry in monitoring and recording diamond production. These representatives of the local community will work closely with both PRADD field agents and the MMG young professionals to monitor and record diamond production, but also disseminate pertinent project and Ministry-generated information to the broader community. These Community Relays are likely to be customary landowners who have a vested interest in monitoring and managing mining activities on their lands.

Both CECIDE and CENAFOD will also be called upon to carry out various activities as mentioned previously in this work plan. CECIDE will be primarily involved in carrying out a census of diamond miners, informing the local community of the USGS, helping the project geo-reference mining claims and support community outreach around environmental rehabilitation. CENAFOD will be involved in organizational development and awareness campaigns on the mining and land codes.

3.6 CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

3.6.1 ADD-ONS AND COLLABORATION

During the six-month inception period, PRADD II Guinea developed excellent collaboration with the Government of Guinea, local NGOs, and donor-funded program based on a highly participatory and inclusive consultative process around the preparation of the Work Plan. PRADD II will maintain this approach through formal and informal launch meetings, round table discussions, workshop, and other fora.

PRADD II will continue the collaboration with the World Bank PAGSEM project that supports the Ministry of Mining and Geology. The areas of joint and coordinated action are centered on the development of the artisanal diamond mining sector, the mining cadaster, the design and implementation of a communication strategy, and the dissemination of the mining code. PRADD II will work closely with the Ministry of Agriculture Rural Land Resources team to improve the policy, legal, and regulatory framework of rural land tenure and to launch pilot activities to formalize customary land rights with communities in PRADD’s areas of intervention in Forécariah.

With the USGS, PRADD II will provide technical and logistical assistance necessary to conduct the aerial photography of the mining sites as well as the geological survey. This activity is a key to help MMG to review and revise its parceling strategy within ASM diamond mining sites. Pete Chirico of the Geology and Paleoclimate Science Center in Reston, Virginia, will be the point of contact for this initiative. Section 5.1.1 below describes this institutional arrangement in greater detail.

3.6.2 GENDER

PRADD II hired the Regional Gender Specialist, Hadji Diakité, to mainstream gender into the planning and implementation of field activities. The Gender Specialist is scheduled to make her first trip to Guinea in October 2014 to train the project staff in gender sensitivity, review the Guinea national policy on gender, develop a gender strategy for the project, and conduct a needs assessment to support gender-based organizations in Forécariah. This mission must be postponed to this time because otherwise “contamination” of the ERC baseline study could occur during her visits to the field sites.

The village of Bassia in the Forécariah Prefecture is an inspirational example of how a women’s-based organization can develop and manage small-scale economic enterprises even in diamond mining community where social organizations are few and far between. The women’s association (called Munanfanyi) in Bassia runs the “multi-functional platform”—a diesel engine that operates a rice dehusker and a welder on behalf of the entire community. The association employs three people—a manager of the dehusker, a welder, and a support officer. The association organizes the use of voluntary staff and ensures the platform’s functionality. Every month, once all the expenses have been covered, remaining income from the platform’s activities is paid into the group’s bank account in Forécariah. This money is used to help the village carry out community development activities (i.e., maintain the mosque, build schools). The needs assessment carried out by the Regional Gender Specialist will delve into the intricacies of the local economy and develop priority activities and action plans focusing primarily on women’s economic empowerment within the informal sector associated with diamond mining and ancillary activities.

Sub-Activities	Sub-Activity Leader	Partner Organization	Timeline			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Sub-Activity 1: Train the project staff in gender and mainstreaming it into project activities	Regional Gender Specialist	Ministry of Social Affairs			x	
Sub-Activity 2: Develop gender strategy for the project	Regional Gender Specialist				x	
Sub-Activity 3: Conduct a needs assessment to support gender-based organizations	Livelihoods Coordinator				x	
Sub-Activity 4: Support activities that advance gender-based organizations	Livelihoods Coordinator				x	x
Indicators:						
1. Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income, or employment) (disaggregated by sex and age).						

3.6.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Monitoring and Evaluation component of PRADD II is coordinated by the Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Ramy Razafindralambo. At the country level, the M&E Coordinator, Marlyatou Bah, will work closely with Ms. Razafindralambo to carry out surveys and other data-gathering activities to collect and analyze performance indicators. The Performance Monitoring Plan developed for this Year I Work Plan guides the work of both M&E Specialists. The detailed procedures and calendar of activities is indicated in this document.

The PRADD II project will also continue liaising and supporting the USAID Evaluation, Research, and Communication (ERC) project to conduct the baseline and mid-line impact evaluations in the Forécariah sites. Heather Huntington of the University of Michigan is the point of contact for PRADD. Mike McGovern, a geographer, will provide additional analytical support to the ERC team. The PRADD II field team will facilitate to the greatest extent possible the smooth functioning of the ERC team.

The PRADD II project is planning to introduce and use the ePORT technology to collect and manage data. In July 2014, Regional M&E Specialist Razafindralambo will train the project staff in the use of this technology. PRADD II is procuring e-Tablets and appropriate software for distribution of these devices to field agents and to the young professionals of the MMG deployed in the field to collect production data. The ePORT technology will be used across the board to collect data on licenses, mining claims, and diamond production. A protocol will be set up between PRADD and MMG to agree on the type of data to be gathered and transferred to the PRADD and MMG offices in Conakry.

PRADD II will set up a GIS platform to record all of the special data gathered through the mapping and demarcation of the mining sites and their geo-referencing, socio-economic baseline data, and census of the actors of the chain of custody. Various options for platform development are being explored following the Noel Taylor assessment of the mining cadaster system. The PRADD II intern, Armel Nganzi, will work with the PRADD team in June and July 2014 to develop the foundation of the GIS platform, but then later in the year, further technical expertise will be solicited from the Tetra Tech ARD GIS Unit to finalize the system.

3.7 OPERATIONS

3.7.1 PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Following the approval of the Year I Annual Work Plan by USAID, PRADD II will hold internal work sessions to develop detailed weekly GANNT charts for each and every activity. These sessions will involve technical and administrative staff—both field and Conakry-based staff. To ensure better coordination with the Ministry of Mines and Geology, the workshops will also include the young professionals seconded to the PRADD II project in Forécariah. These sessions will be repeated on a quarterly basis, but provisions will be made during the quarter to make adjustments as needed. These work planning sessions will be opportunities for the staff to strengthen their management skills within a multidisciplinary team of people from different backgrounds.

The PRADD II Guinea program received support from the British Ambassador to fully fund an overseas training program organized by Revenue Watch International and the School of Public Policy of the Central European University in Budapest, Hungary and attended by the project Land Tenure and Governance Coordinator from March 24 through April 4, 2014. This program greatly contributed to strengthening his analytical skills. PRADD II will seek on a case-by-case basis similar training

opportunities for other staff. An in-house assessment of training needs in English and computer software and hardware literacy will also be conducted so that low-cost remedial training can be provided to our staff.

The PRADD II team will continue to submit weekly updates on both programmatic and administrative advancements. The entire technical and administrative team will be involved in timely preparation of the quarterly reports and Snapshots.

The Home Office and the two country programs will continue weekly calls to discuss programmatic and administrative issues.

3.7.2 CENTRAL OFFICE

During the inception period, PRADD II set up a fully functioning office in Conakry with enough space for the staff to work a comfortable and safe environment. The office is equipped with running water, ACs, and wireless internet. Country Director and both technical and Operational staff hold weekly meetings for overall coordination and management of the project. Liaison with government officials, USAID subcontractors, and partners will be conducted from this main office.

3.7.3 FIELD OFFICE

Once this Year I Work Plan is approved, PRADD II Guinea will advertise and recruit field staff for the Forécariah field office. PRADD II has started a search for office space in Forécariah. A preliminary assessment revealed that office and housing rental costs are very high in Forécariah due to the presence of major infrastructure development projects such as the construction of mining ports, an airport, and new mining operations. PRADD II will continue the search and will explore other options, one of which will consist of approaching the Prefecture of Forécariah through the Ministry of Mining and Geology to enquire if there is a possibility to rehabilitate an old and modest size public building to host both the project staff and the local team of the MMG. Following the identification and rental of a place for office, PRADD II expects to undertake some renovation to make it convenient for an office setting. Internet, power (through a generator), and water will be installed. Furniture and equipment will be purchased either locally or in Conakry.

The three Field Agents and the Field Coordinator will travel out to the various PRADD II work sites on motorcycle.

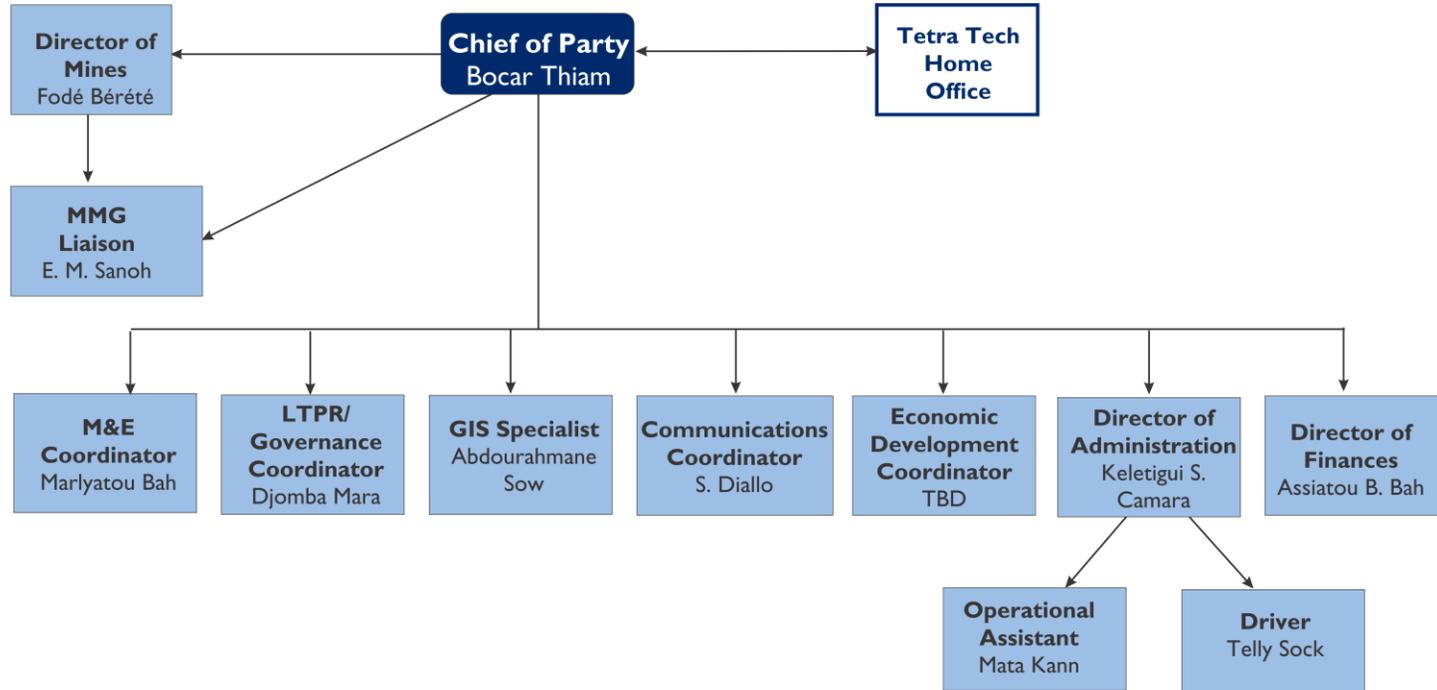
3.8 STAFFING

PRADD II Guinea will have 15 technical and operational full-time staff to implement this program in collaboration with the Ministry of Mines and Geology and the local communities. At the time of writing this work plan, the Conakry office is still short of the Economic Development Coordinator due to the fact that the selected candidate turned down the offer following USAID approval. This position is being advertised and is expected to be filled by the time of the approval of this work plan. Figure 7 below presents the PRADD II Guinea organizational chart.

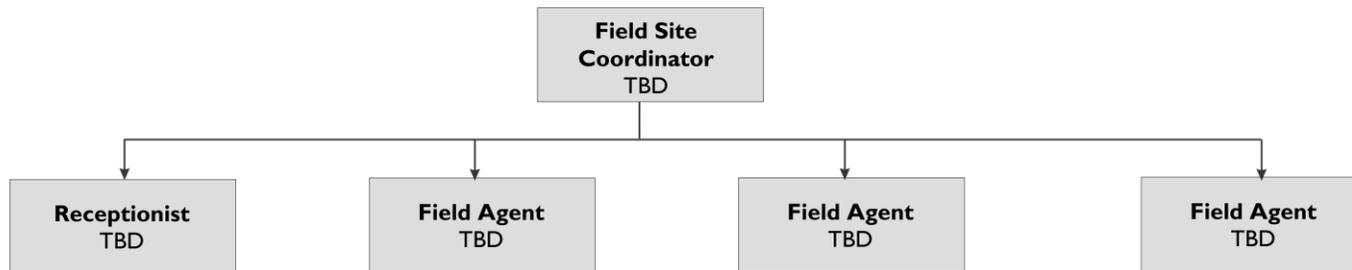
For the time being, all of the in-country staff have considerable experience working on projects and programs funded by donors and mining companies. From past experience on PRADD I in Liberia, PRADD II will be open to host interns of qualified young graduate students interested in building their skills in the ASM sector. These candidates will not be paid a monthly salary or other benefits, but will be offered local per diems when on assignment in the field to help them cover boarding, meals, and incidental expenses.

Figure 7: Organizational Chart for PRADD II Guinea

PRADD II OFFICE - CONAKRY



PRADD II OFFICE - FORÉCARIAH



4.0 GENERAL AND REGIONAL SUPPORT TO THE KIMBERLEY PROCESS

4.1 CONTEXT

The PRADD I and PRADD II projects have contributed a wide range of support activities to the Kimberley Process over the past six years. These activities have been regularly reported in the PRADD II Inception Plan and Quarterly Reports. For the coming year, the project will continue to support a range of contributions to the Kimberley Process. The engagement with the KP tripartite of government, civil society, and the private sector is spelled out below in Table 3. PRADD II is not limited to solely Kimberley Process initiatives, but also to other regional initiatives like the Mano River Union and the development of public-private partnerships with diamond wholesale and retail importers.

The General and Regional Support to the Kimberley Process is coordinated by Senior Technical Advisor/Manager Mark Freudenberger, but with particular roles spelled out for the Country Directors as noted below. Supplemental technical expertise beyond that described here may be brought in from time to time depending on the rapidly evolving situation within the KP family.

4.2 TESTING AND REFINEMENT OF WASHINGTON DECLARATION DIAGNOSTIC FRAMEWORK

4.2.1 PARTICIPATION IN WDDF FOLLOW-UP DISCUSSIONS

The PRADD I project invested heavily in working with the KP Working Group on Alluvial and Artisanal Diamonds (WGAAP) to develop the Washington Declaration Diagnostic Framework (WDDF) and introduce the member states to this important tool. The general assumption is that PRADD II will work with our host country partners in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea to test the tool and report out the results to the Kimberley Process but also in close collaboration with the strong supporter, the Diamond Development Initiatives (DDI).

During the Kimberley Process Intercessional and Plenary, the PRADD II representatives will continue to advocate for the piloting of the tool and eventually the expansion to all interested countries. Lessons learned from our leadership in piloting the WDDF will be fed back into the WGAAP. The PRADD II team will continue to work closely with the U.S. State Department and USAID Land Tenure Division to encourage the full implementation of this tool.

4.2.2 SUPPORT TO CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GUINEA WDDF

PRADD II in Côte d'Ivoire will subcontract to the GPRIE to support the Kimberley Process focal point in Côte d'Ivoire to test the WDDF and present results possibly to the June 2014 Intercessional in China. The dialogue generated around the WDDF may help to determine a stronger road-map for policy reforms following the expected lifting of the UN embargo on diamonds. Delays in lifting the embargo would also most likely delay this activity.

PRADD II does not propose the full and immediate implementation of the WDDF in Guinea, even if the tool will be used extensively during the review of the mining policy implemented in coordination with PAGSEM (see Guinea section), and the pursuit of a regional harmonization initiative instigated in October by DDI and African Diamond Producers Association (ADPA) under EU funding (see below). Guinea is at a critical moment where it will review its overall mining policy and plan for regional harmonization of its diamond policies, so a parallel implementation of the WDDF self-assessment could create confusion. Full WDDF implementation can come later in PRADD II implementation.

4.3 MANO RIVER UNION AND WEST AFRICAN HARMONIZATION INITIATIVES

The PRADD II program provided extensive support to the Mano River Union (Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, and Liberia) and the Kimberley Process during the Inception Period for the Regional Workshop on Harmonization and Enforcement held in Grand Bassam, Côte d'Ivoire on March 4-6, 2014. Participants in the law enforcement workshop included regional mining directors, airport and land crossing customs agents, anti-money laundering task force, gendarmerie, and police. The Regional Action Plan spells out next steps for member states and supporting institutions.

4.3.1 CONTRIBUTIONS TO MRU REGIONAL ACTION PLAN FOLLOW-UP

The primary motivation for the Regional Action Plan is to improve internal controls, mitigate smuggling vulnerabilities, and realize reputational advantages that come with improved compliance with minimum requirements of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS).

The future contributions of PRADD II to the Action Plan are presently being negotiated. PRADD II is prepared to play a part in contributing to initiatives as noted in Box 7. PRADD II does not expect to be the sole supporter for the implementation of the Action Plan, but rather, facilitate with the assistance of consultant Brad Brooks-Rubin leveraging through the Mano River Union Technical Team further financial support from various interested international parties.

4.3.2 LIAISON TO MANO RIVER UNION TECHNICAL TEAM FOR ACTION PLAN FOLLOW-UP

PRADD II participates in the Technical Team mandated to work with “focal contacts” to implement the Action Plan. The Côte d'Ivoire Country Director, Terah DeJong, is the current liaison person on the Technical Team. He will participate in periodic conference calls and meetings of the Technical Team. He will be brought into these discussions as necessary with regards to follow-up in Guinea.

4.3.3 REGULAR REPORTING ON MRU REGIONAL ACTION PLAN FOLLOW-UP

The PRADD II Country Director in Côte d'Ivoire will report out on a regular basis in his role as liaison to the Technical Team delegated with the follow-up to the Mano River Union Action Plan. He will report

out through the weekly PRADD II Updates as well as through the Quarterly Reports and other avenues as needed by USAID and the State Department.

Box 7: Regional Harmonization and Action Plan Relevant to PRADD II

- 1. Develop joint KP and diamond industry training and awareness-raising materials**
 - Create a KP induction training module for all law enforcement agencies.
 - Adapt law enforcement training module for community-level awareness-raising.
 - Develop harmonized standard operating procedures for government diamond valuation offices.
- 2. Develop joint platform for sharing information on licensing, production, sales and exports**
 - Develop regional database interface for licensing, production, and diamond sales/exports information.
 - Develop system to integrate geographical information on diamond concessions and zones in sub-region.
- 3. Conduct comprehensive geologic surveys at a sub-regional level**
 - Continue to develop deposit modeling across the region.
 - Request funds from major donors for sub-regional geological surveys.
- 4. Use and contribute to law enforcement information systems in implementation of KP**
 - Improve exporter vetting procedures to include regional and cross-sectorial consultation.
 - Improve customs awareness and enforcement of KP.
 - Build awareness among government and diamond industry on efforts to fight links between diamond trade and money laundering.
 - Focal points share information on export license applicants with Mano River counterparts.
- 5. Develop mechanisms to disseminate best practices and harmonize policies across the region**
 - Develop regional bilingual, biannual newsletter on progress, issues, and best practices.
 - Create a National Tripartite KP Working Group in each member country that will meet quarterly to examine progress on harmonization, Washington Declaration, etc.
 - Continue to implement Washington Declaration diagnostic framework, including joint score-card for region.
 - Conduct landscape survey with respect to fiscal regimes, royalty fees, beneficiation, and licensing regimes.

4.4 CONTRIBUTIONS TO KIMBERLEY PROCESS MEETINGS

4.4.1 PARTICIPATION IN KIMBERLEY INTERCESSIONAL AND PLENARY IN CHINA

The PRADD II Country Director from Côte d'Ivoire will participate in this year's Kimberley Process Intercessional and most likely the Plenary session in China. Terah DeJong will work closely with the U.S. Delegation to contribute to the June 9-12, 2014 Intercessional in Shanghai. As the liaison to the Technical Team of the Mano River Union responsible for supporting the Action Plan, he will help facilitate presentation of this plan to the broader Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production (WGAAP) and perhaps at a plenary session. Similarly, if the WDDF consultative process advances in Côte d'Ivoire, he will work with the focal point to present findings and lessons learned from this initial piloting.

In subsequent years, PRADD II expects that the Country Director from Guinea will also participate in the Intercessional and Plenary meetings to present our advancements. For this Year 1, however, the focus must be placed on the findings—if they are released—of the KP Review Mission in Guinea and planned follow-up.

4.4.2 ENGAGEMENT IN MRU PLENARY/INTERCESSIONAL AND SIDE-EVENTS ON REGIONAL ACTION PLAN

While the final contributions of PRADD to the KP Intercessional and Plenary are still being negotiated, it is expected that the Country Director will help set up a side-event to work with the Mano River Union focal points to advance with the implementation of the Regional Action Plan. This side event may become a regular feature around each Kimberley Process meeting.

4.4.3 PARTICIPATION IN PREPARATORY DIALOGUES FOR KP MEETINGS

Both PRADD II Country Directors will be engaged in conversations around preparation of the U.S. Delegation to the Kimberley Process meetings, but also work closely with the KP focal points in their respective countries. The PRADD II STA/M will facilitate communications between USAID, the State Department, and the Country Directors through conference calls and other appropriate mechanisms. PRADD II is expected to provide background information, presentations, and other inputs to these parties in all discussions leading up to the Intercessional and Plenary meetings.

4.5 SELECTION OF THIRD PRADD II COUNTRY

4.5.1 INVOLVEMENT IN DISCUSSIONS ON POSSIBLE PRADD II THIRD COUNTRY

The PRADD II Senior Technical Advisor/Manager is the contact person with USAID and State Department for any and all discussions about possible third country program expansion. PRADD II does not expect to engage any resources in a third country during the coming year unless otherwise instructed by USAID. The budget allocation for PRADD II for this year will be exclusively channeled to Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, and General and Regional activities as described in this Work Plan.

**Table 3: Kimberley Process Institutional Roles and Responsibilities within
General and Regional Support to Kimberley Process**

Organization	Roles and Responsibilities with Respect to PRADD II	PRADD II Focal Person
Government		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KP focal point engagement with Country Directors and staff in preparation of Plenary and Intercessional meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaison person (s) work closely with KP focal point.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement as appropriate of PRADD II representatives in KP Plenary and Intercessional meetings to present project advancements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of presentations and background information on PRADD II achievements and challenges for presentation at KP Plenary and Intercessional meetings.
Civil Society		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society organizations involved in KP collaborate and exchange information with PRADD II. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement of civil society through subcontracts in implementation of certain PRADD II activities as mechanism to build familiarity and expertise in artisanal diamond mining issues.
Private Sector		
National Diamond Collectors and Buying Houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in informational sessions, training, and other activities to strengthen diamond chain of custody. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focused engagement and dialogue with diamond collectors and diamond houses on ways to strengthen the internal chain of custody.
Diamond Wholesalers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement with project to explore direct purchasing of conflict-free and ethically produced diamonds from organized diamond producers in PRADD II areas of intervention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster involvement of responsible diamond wholesalers in Côte d'Ivoire following lifting of UN Embargo.
Diamond Retailers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in small-scale social venture capital initiatives in ASM diamond mining communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster contributions of diamond retailer venture capital in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinean mining communities and reporting out.

5.0 CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

5.1 PARTNERSHIPS

5.1.1 UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SERVICE

The partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey is through Pete Chirico, Project Chief, Special Geologic Studies of the Geology and Paleoclimate Science Center in Reston, Virginia. The center has contributed significantly to geological surveys in diamond rich areas in the Central African Republic, Guinea, and Côte d'Ivoire, and in collaboration with the Kimberley Process. Close working relations have been set up over the years between PRADD I and the Center.

The institutional arrangement with the USGS is evolving in a flexible and constructive fashion. Each party is developing its respective Work Plan for Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire in close consultation with each other. Contributions of the respective institutions may change over time, but the overall expectations are summarized below in Table 4.

The contributions of the USGS are primarily centered on developing geological models focused on identifying alluvial mining zones and more specifically, on several types of landforms where diamond deposits are likely to be hosted. These landforms include floodplains, terraces, headwater stream heads, and alluvial soil concentration zones.

The collaboration with PRADD Guinea is the best developed at this time. For now, the arrangement is that the USGS will carry out a field mission led by Pete Chirico to Guinea from June 14-28, 2014. The purpose of this mission is to test and finalize various approaches and tools for collecting “foundational information” needed to construct geomorphological terrain models of diamond deposits in the pilot site of Forécariah. Accurate geomorphological profiles will be prepared by USGS, but geological information needs to be highly accurate. Pete Chirico or other meticulous and trusted specialists should carry out this data collection. Some general information can be collected by PRADD II and its partners (i.e., the *Centre de Commerce International et de Développement* - CECIDE), but other information needs to be collected by a skilled geologist.

PRADD II or a subcontractor could play a complementary role with the USGS by setting up a digital platform, such as iForm (ePORT) to take and send back to USGS digital pictures with GIS positions at various mining sites. This data collection could be linked with collection of soils from different profiles. Humphrey Fellow and Tetra Tech intern Armel Nganzi may have the requisite skills to work with USGS to collect this data and therefore reduce the costs of more expensive USGS staff. Mr. Nganzi will be hired after his internship with Tetra Tech and the USGS to accompany Mr. Chirico to Guinea to explore options for future collaboration on this dossier.

Discussions are currently underway between USGS and the PRADD II Côte d'Ivoire team. No formal arrangements have been set up.

Table 4: PRADD II and U.S. Geological Survey Collaboration

Country	PRADD II Contributions	USGS Contributions
Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of arrangements with Ministry of Mines and other authorities for geological assessments in Forécariah and use of UAV remote sensing technologies. • Information campaign with local communities to explain rationale and utility of geological information collection and analysis. • Development of pilot ePORT and iForm applications to collect, record, and transmit geological information needed for geological modeling of alluvial diamond potentiality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a refined terrain model methodology for assessing potentiality of diamond occurrence which could be aided by pit sampling data. • Experimentation in Forécariah with UAV remote sensing techniques consisting primarily of using a small remote-controlled helicopter mounted with a small camera. The flying height is less than 100 m and resolution imagery is expected to approximately 10 cm. • Provision of base maps of Forécariah and other future PRADD II intervention sites based on satellite imagery typically collected at a resolution of 70 cm.
Côte d'Ivoire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of institutional arrangements with the Ministry of Mines and other authorities as determined following negotiation of next steps for PRADD II and USGS. • Information campaign with local communities in Séguéla and Tortiya in collaboration with Ministry of Mines and local authorities if/when agreements are reached with USGS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor expansion of diamond mining in Séguéla and Tortiya when UN Embargo on diamonds is lifted based on 7+ years of previous monitoring. • Explore opportunities for developing a refined terrain model approach for assessing potentiality of diamond occurrence which could be aided by pit sampling data. • Experimentation with UAV remote-sensing techniques consisting primarily of using a small remote-controlled helicopter mounted with a small camera. The flying height is less than 100m and resolution imagery is expected to approximately 10cm.
Humphrey Fellow Internship with Armel Nganzi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of internship with the Humphrey Fellowship program from May 5-June 30 with supplemental funding arrangements set up through project. • After internship, consultancy with PRADD II to support terrain modeling exercises in Forécariah and negotiation of future collaborative arrangements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-week internship with USGS Pete Chirico in Reston Virginia, June 2-13, 2014, on terrain modeling for ASM diamond assessments.

5.1.2 GEMOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

The Gemological Institute of America will contribute to PRADD II its technical expertise in rough diamond valuation training in Côte d'Ivoire (a five-day course to customs officials, diamond valuation entities, and diamond mining cooperatives) once the United Nations Security Council embargo on diamond exports is lifted. The KP focal point and Ministry of Mines enthusiastically endorse this training.

The PRADD II team will explore whether the same five-day training can be offered either before or after in Guinea. While the *Bureau National d'Expertise* (BNE) evaluates rough diamonds, the majority of evaluators have never gone through formal training. Since it is increasingly difficult to obtain USG authorizations to send government officials to trainings in third party countries, this option provides an interesting alternative to increase the impact of training but at a lower cost. PRADD II support to participant attendance is expected to be between \$9,000 and \$18,000 per person inclusive of airfare, seven days per diem, and hotel. In the end, it may be cheaper to hold the training in Guinea so that more participants can attend at a lower cost to PRADD II.

5.1.3 PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS WITH RETAIL AND WHOLESALE DIAMOND BUYERS

Within the context of fostering the tripartite collaboration within the KPCS, the PRADD II STA/M will continue to foster relationships with the diamond industry. Conversations will continue with Hume Ateliers, Brilliant Earth, and the Association of Diamond Manufacturers and Importers of America (DMIA) on opportunities for direct purchasing of ethically produced “clean” diamonds. When the UN Embargo is lifted in Côte d'Ivoire, the PRADD II program would look forward to working closely with the Ministry of Mines and the KP focal point to organize a forum for international diamond wholesales to explore options for setting up direct purchasing with cooperatives in the Séguéla SODEMI concession areas, but also with SODEMI itself. Options will be explored as well for establishing new Buying Houses which could consist of a consortium of U.S. diamond wholesalers. This forum will be organized by the PRADD II Côte d'Ivoire team. For this year, Guinea will not be ready to entertain direct marketing or export of ethically produced diamonds. Too many institutional hurdles must first be resolved within the weak chain of custody.

PRADD II Côte d'Ivoire will explore with Brilliant Earth and Hume Atelier possibilities for setting up an Enterprise Award Grant. Brilliant Earth has long been interested in contributing internal company resources to the promotion of ethically mined diamonds in artisanal mining communities. At first, the company wanted to channel funds into building a school, purchasing equipment for the Equipment Rental Pools, or some other tangible sign of commitment to local diamond mining communities. The PRADD II program will present an alternative option consisting of encouraging social enterprise development in artisanal mining communities in Séguéla and Tortiya by soliciting innovative business venture ideas. The PRADD II team and business venture specialists will review and judge the most promising schemes in collaboration with nongovernmental organization venture capital specialists. The PRADD Livelihood Coordinator will then work with the winners to develop solid business plans. Afterwards, we anticipate that interested firms like Brilliant Earth and Hume Atelier would provide start-up grants to help launch the innovative ventures.

The PRADD II Guinea program will encourage similar engagement in the Forécariah District, but not until mining communities become better organized through local-level institutional development by our project team.

5.1.4 INTERNSHIPS

The PRADD II program will continue to work with interns from host country and U.S. universities on a case-by-case basis. Internships help create new leadership and champions committed to the field of artisanal mining and thus should be encouraged on a selective basis. The PRADD I experience demonstrated the great utility of working with highly qualified graduate students from the Yale University School of Forestry and various programs under Colombia University. PRADD II will continue to encourage internships from U.S. graduate students provided that they come with full stipends, health and accident insurance, and mentoring from interested faculty advisors. Internships will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis by the Contract Officer's Representative (COR) and corporate Tetra Tech. Similarly, highly motivated in-country graduate students interested in pursuing research and work experiences with PRADD II will be supported for field work from time to time (i.e., field travel costs, per diem for field work) through a protocol agreement with their universities.

The first PRADD II internship is with Armel Nganzi, a Humphrey Fellow and the former Deputy Chief of Party of the PRADD I project in the Central African Republic. He will spend four weeks in the Tetra Tech ARD Home Office in May, 2014 and then two weeks with the USGS Geology and Paleoclimate Science Center's Peter Chirico. During the time in Burlington, he will learn the ePort system while overlapping with the M&E Specialist, Ramy Razafindralambo and be brought up-to-date on PRADD II. His principle assignment in May, and then in April while in Reston, Virginia will be to develop an initial strategy for a diamond production data base for Guinea building upon the recommendations of Noel Taylor's Cadastre Assessment and local realities presented through the Forécariah tenure and ASM diagnostic. He will work with the Tetra Tech GIS Unit and consult closely with Noel Taylor. Following this internship, he will travel to Guinea in mid-June with Pete Chirico and then work with the PRADD team to conduct a training program in SMARTER mining techniques plus explore the practicalities of setting up the diamond production monitoring system.

5.2 GENDER STRATEGY DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

The Gender Specialist for PRADD II is Hadji Diakit . Following approval of this Work Plan, the Gender Specialist will work closely with the country programs in C te d'Ivoire and Guinea to design and implement gender strategies for each country as well as provide gender sensitivity training to the field staff. Her initial combined mission to Guinea and C te d'Ivoire is scheduled for August, 2014. She will spend three weeks in each country providing gender sensitivity training to the PRADD II team and partner organizations, but then, spend the majority of her time in the For cariah and S gu la sites working with the field teams to develop the gender strategy. This will include consultations with local communities and will build upon the results of the participatory tenure and conflict diagnostics carried out already in both countries. After developing the Gender Strategy and Action Plan, she will monitor implementation from her home base in New York City, but through regular email and Skype conversations. Each country activity manager will be responsible for ensuring gender integration into their respective activities. Toward the next year's work planning period in March, 2015 she is scheduled to return to Guinea and C te d'Ivoire to assess advancements and work with the local communities and the PRADD II team to plan for the Year II activities.

STA/M Mark Freudenberger will supervise her contributions to the C te d'Ivoire and Guinea programs.

5.3 MONITORING PRADD II PERFORMANCE

5.3.1 SUPERVISION OF M&E SPECIALIST TASKS

The Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Ramy Razafindralambo, is responsible for working with the country-level Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinators to generate the data and analysis for the Performance and Plan. This Key Personnel position is part-time. Per our agreement with the USAID COR for PRADD II, the STA/M presents specific scopes of work for USAID approval for each and every task carried out by the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist.

The Performance and Monitoring Plan is presented as a separate document to this Work Plan.

For the Year I schedule, it is anticipated that travel for Ramy Razafindralambo is noted in the table below. To the greatest extent possible, travel to PRADD II will consist of combined missions during the same time period to Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea.

Table 4: Year I Travel Schedule for M&E Specialist

Date	Purpose	Country	Duration
May 12-23, 2014	Training in ePort and design of M&E survey instruments	Burlington, Vermont	2 weeks
June 1-30, 2014	Training field staff in ePort and pre-testing survey instruments	Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire	15 days in each country
Late August/Early September, 2014	Pre-testing Impact Evaluation household baseline survey with ERC	Guinea	7 days with Heather Huntington of the ERC project
Mid-September, 2014	Pre-testing of base-line for Performance Evaluation	Côte d'Ivoire	7 days
October, 2014	Training of PRADD II survey team of final survey instrument	Côte d'Ivoire	7 days
January, 2015	Data Quality Control and Review of M&E System	Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea combined mission	15 days total

5.3.2 PREPARATION AND COORDINATION OF WEEKLY UPDATES

The Senior Technical Advisor/Manager coordinates with the Project Manager the submission every Friday afternoon the Weekly Update of the Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, and Regional program activities. The update is first reviewed by the COR and after approval, it is sent to an approved list of recipients within USAID, the State Department, the European Union, and the PRADD II team.

5.3.3 PREPARATION AND COORDINATION OF PRADD II REPORTING

The Senior Advisor/Manager coordinates the preparation of the various reports delivered by the PRADD II team (see Annex D below). The Country Directors, M&E, and Gender Specialists all contribute to the reports of their respective sessions, but the STA/M writes up the General and Regional Support to the Kimberley Process and Cross-Cutting activities. Final editing is carried out by the Home Office.

5.4 IMPACT EVALUATION

The USAID Evaluation, Research, and Design (ERC) project is mandated to carry out an Impact Evaluation of PRADD II. Heather Huntington of the University of Michigan is the principal point of contact for this initiative on the ERC side, and M&E Specialist Ramy Razafindralambo on the PRADD II side. STA/M Mark Freudenberger monitors carefully the overall institutional relations between ERC and PRADD II around this task. This Impact Evaluation will help test the fundamental hypotheses underlying the PRADD II project that strengthening property rights to surface and sub-surface resources contributes significantly to increasing the number of alluvial diamonds entering the formal chain of custody, while improving the benefits accruing to diamond mining communities.

The Impact Evaluation as currently conceived by ERC will be a “difference in difference” design methodology. Basically, the methodology will consist of a survey across **all** of the six sites in Forécariah where PRADD II will carry out project interventions. These six sites are lowland swamp areas (“*basfonds*”) and streams where diamonds have been actively mined over the years. The ERC will carry out through a consultancy firm a baseline and then it will collect a midline after completion of treatments in the one to two pilot sites, and then another endline data collection at the end of the project.

Very close collaboration and coordination is needed between ERC and PRADD II to make the Impact Evaluation effective. While the evaluation process itself should not determine the future course of the project, the evaluation can pick up the impacts of PRADD II if some key protocols are followed. For instance, the PRADD II team will need to identify several current and future treatment sites *before* the baseline. The selection “criteria” for the intervention sites in Forécariah will need to be very clearly

Box 8: Time Line for PRADD II Impact Evaluation with ERC

- May 21/22: Heather Huntington works with Tetra Tech in Burlington on M&E, data coordination
- May 3-13: Michael McGovern mission to Guinea May 3-13
- June 6: Draft IE Design Report completed
- July 31: IE Design Report Finalized and submitted to USAID and PRADD II
- July 31: Survey instruments finalized along with updated sampling frames for data collection using census data
- August 1-15: Survey instruments programmed/survey translation
- End of August/beginning of September: Heather Huntington mission to Guinea to train Stat View/electronic data collection setup
- Mid/end September: Pilot testing survey instruments and electronic data collection
- October: Baseline data rollout as soon as the weather permits. About 6 weeks of data collection October/November
- December: Quantitative data ready for analysis; some qualitative
- End of January: Impact Evaluation Baseline Report ready for USAID and PRADD II review. Summary of statistics and some qualitative analysis
- End of February: Translation of Baseline Report into French completed. Share preliminary analysis with Ministry of Mines and Geology and local communities

identified as these initial villages will serve as “control sites.” These control sites will then become the future treatment sites for PRADD II work Forécariah and thus the object of assessing the impact of the project on key assumptions. Considerable care needs to be made to not introduce extraneous interventions, such as carrying out other tenure activities beyond those specified in our Work Plan—clarification and formalization of surface and sub-surface rights.

ANNEX A: ACTIVITY TIME LINE FOR CÔTE D'IVOIRE

See accompanying Excel Spreadsheet of Activity Time Line (not posted).

ANNEX B: ACTIVITY TIME LINE FOR GUINEA

See accompanying Excel Spreadsheet of Activity Time Line (not posted).

ANNEX C: ACTIVITY TIMELINE FOR REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

See accompanying Excel Spreadsheet of Activity Time Line (not posted).

ANNEX D: YEAR I REPORTING SCHEDULE

PRADD II USAID Reports	PRADD EU Reports	Due Date
First Annual Work Plan		April 30, 2014
Quarterly Report, including Snap Shot & Program Brief		July 15, 2014
	6-Month Progress Report accompanied by an Invoice & Expenditure Verification Report	July 15, 2014 → USAID July 30, 2014 → EU
Quarterly Report, including Snap Shot & Program Brief and incorporating a Summary Report that includes Annual Cumulative Results Data and Indicators		October 15, 2014
Quarterly Report, including Snap Shot & Program Brief		January 15, 2015
	6-Month Progress Report accompanied by an Invoice & Expenditure Verification Report	January 15, 2015 → USAID January 30, 2015 → EU
Quarterly Report, including Snap Shot & Program Brief		April 15, 2015
Second Annual Work Plan		April 30, 2015

N.B.: Weekly PRADD II Up-Dates are also provided as a complement to these contract deliverables.

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