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# PROPERTY RIGHTS AND ARTISANAL DIAMOND DEVELOPMENT II (PRADD II) QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT (April–June 2015)



July 2015

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**COVER PHOTO:** Diamond registration process by Junior Experts. Photo by Djeinabou Barry.

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## **DISCLAIMER**

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGUIPE	<i>Agence guinéenne de promotion de l'emploi</i> (Guinean Agency for Promotion of Employment)
ASDM	Artisanal and Small-scale Diamond Mining
ASM	Artisanal and Small-scale Mining
BNE	<i>Bureau National d'Expertise</i> (National Evaluation Bureau in Guinea)
CECIDE	<i>Centre de Commerce International et de Développement</i> (Guinean NGO)
CNSS	<i>Caisse nationale de sécurité sociale</i> (National Social Security Institution)
CONADOG	<i>Confédération nationale des diamantaires et orpailleurs de Guinée</i>
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CUA	<i>Club Union Africaine</i> (Ivoirian NGO)
CVGFR	Rural Land Management Village Committee
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
ePORT	electronic Program Observation Reporting and Tracking
ERC	Evaluation, Research, and Communication Project
EU	European Union
GIA	Gemological Institute of America
GIS	Geographic Information System(s)
GPS	Global Positioning System
KP	Kimberley Process
KPCS	Kimberley Process Certification Scheme
LSM	Large-Scale Mining
LTPR	Land Tenure and Property Rights
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MMG	Ministry of Mines and Geology (in Guinea)
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization



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
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRADD II	Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development II
RRA	Rapid Rural Appraisal
SEEPMP	<i>Service d'évaluation et d'expertise des pierres et métaux précieuses</i>
SGBG	<i>Société Générale des Banques en Guinée</i>
SODEMI	<i>Société de Développement Minier</i> (parastatal mining company in Côte d'Ivoire)
SOW	Scope of Work
STA/M	Senior Technical Advisor/Manager
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNADOR	<i>Union des diamantaires et orpailleurs</i>
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WDDF	Washington Declaration Diagnostic Framework



# 1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

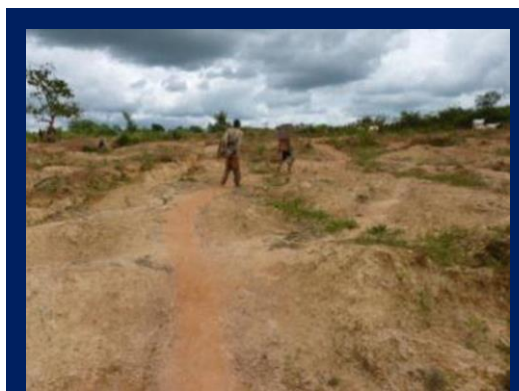
The USAID Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development Project (PRADD II) supports governments to implement mining best practices in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea, and promotes good governance of the mining sector at the international level through the Kimberley process (KP), the international mechanism that prevents rough diamonds from fueling conflict. The program—a \$19 million five-year joint USAID/European Union initiative—is a follow-on project to PRADD, USAID's former flagship mining project that was implemented from 2007–2013 across Central African Republic, Guinea, and Liberia.

The objective of PRADD II is to increase the number of alluvial diamonds entering the formal chain of custody, while improving the benefits accruing to diamond mining communities. Artisanal miners labor under archaic and difficult working conditions and live in extreme poverty, often receiving less than 9% of the retail price of the stones they extract. Poverty prevents miners from acquiring the licenses required to operate within the law, the equipment necessary to increase their gains, and the assets needed to diversify their livelihoods. Not surprisingly, miners often become incentivized to mine quickly, sell fast, and rapidly move on to new sites. These practices have devastating economic and environmental consequences, negatively impact export revenues, and prevent compliance with the Kimberley Process.

## THE PRADD APPROACH

Drawing upon the fields of property rights, economic development, governance, and behavioral change, PRADD II bases its approach on the premise that secure property rights create positive incentives for miners to be good stewards of the land. When artisanal miners' rights to prospect and dig for diamonds are formal and secure, they are more likely to sell through legal channels, enabling the government to track the origin of diamonds and prevent them from fueling conflict. Clarification and formalization of mining claims also helps to clarify the rules governing access, use, and transfer of rights. This appeals to owners of the land, but also to prospective investors.

PRADD further strengthens the diamond value chain by designing alternative systems of financing, equipment, and marketing, which benefits diggers, miners, intermediaries, and exporters. The project introduces complementary livelihoods, including the conversion of exhausted mining sites into agricultural units, and specifically targets women to uptake these livelihoods in an effort to mitigate the environmental damages of artisanal mining while providing diversified income and food security.



**Figure 1: PRADD II Côte d'Ivoire Tortiya Site**

Artisanal diamond mining site in Tortiya, Côte d'Ivoire—a PRADD II project intervention area.

Terah DeJong.

At the policy level, PRADD supports governments to improve diamond mining legislation and regulations. In 2013, the project produced the Washington Declaration Diagnostic Framework (WDDF), which helps diamond-producing states translate international best mining practices into action. The Framework was endorsed by the Kimberley Process in November 2013. Finally, PRADD combines local, national, and international communication tools to mobilize civil society groups and change the behavior of artisanal miners and decision makers regarding the trade of rough diamonds. PRADD's goal is to use behavior change communication approaches to alter the way miners view diamond trade and production—from a source of conflict to a powerful tool for development that will contribute positively to national economies, miners, and their communities.

## 2. 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 Quarterly Report, covering the period from April - June 2015, summarizes activities carried out in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, and Regional Support to the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (KPCS).

### 2.1. COTE D'IVOIRE

#### Technical Accomplishments

- Supported the Government of Côte d'Ivoire as it exported nearly 3,000 carats of its first ever KPCS-compliant rough diamonds
- Co-organized a tripartite forum in Séguéla launching the KPCS procedures guide while fostering a space for communication and coordination
- Facilitated a training by the USGS of Guinean and Ivoirian government geologists, including SODEMI engineers, on the use of augers for secondary diamond deposit modeling
- Completed placards for village boundary demarcation sensitization and finalized key agreements with authorities on how to proceed in the sensitive political climate
- Participated in World Bank-initiated national policy dialogue on reforms needed to address shortcomings in Côte d'Ivoire's rural land tenure management
- Expanded the pilot fish pond effort from 1 to 3 sites in villages near Séguéla
- Completed a detailed strategy and designed management tools for women's agricultural groups while also launching an additional 2 equipment rental pools
- Finalized a sub-contract with agricultural extension service ANADER to provide technical assistance to women's groups over the coming year

- Designed placards for KPCS grassroots sensitization and completed plans for training government agents in its use
- Completed a training in participatory research methods for PRADD staff and staff of Ministry of Planning and Development for use in Tortiya land-use planning processes

#### **Administrative Accomplishments**

- Facilitated USAID Washington field visit of project sites
- Completed licensing and registration for Liberian cars and motorcycles
- Clarified and improved management coordination with sub-contractor Club Union Africaine
- Facilitated election of personnel delegates as per local labor law
- Completed participatory process for revising internal project procedures to address staff concerns and suggestions
- Completed temporary property transfer agreements with the Directorate of Rural Land for IT equipment and motorcycles for use in boundary demarcation process
- Finalized tender documents for land surveyors as part of boundary demarcation

## **2.2. GUINEA**

#### **Technical Accomplishments**

- Organized the first of a series of forums on rural land tenure in Guinea for formalizing customary rights
- Identified local institutions charged with resolving and managing conflicts in Forécariah field sites
- Advanced the United States Geological Survey (USGS) diamond modeling process. Three Guinea nationals were trained in geological surveying in Côte d'Ivoire. Training in geological surveying is underway.
- Procured remaining equipment for implementation of the roadmap to improve the information management system around diamond registration data
- Advanced with CECIDE planning for surveying nature and functions of all ASM actors
- Continued support to the community-based organization to implement alternative livelihood activities
- Led policy reflections on the revision of the size of the parcels in Forécariah to maximize chances for success
- Held a round table discussion at the local radio station on SMARTER mining and environmental rehabilitation
- Evaluated artisanal miners' knowledge of the KPCS following PRADD sponsored training sessions
- Commenced diamond production registration by the Ministry of Mining and Geology's "Junior Experts" in Forécariah with the assistance of e-Tablets and appropriate software
- Refined the final draft of the communication strategy

#### **Administrative Accomplishments**

- Advanced with the refurbishment of the field office in Forécariah

- Completed custom clearance and all paper work and insurance for the PRADD procured Toyota pick-up truck. Hiring of a driver is underway.
- Replacement for land tenure governance staff member brought on as a full-time employee

### **2.3. GENERAL AND REGIONAL SUPPORT TO THE KIMBERLEY PROCESS**

- Completed field assessment in Bangui, Central African Republic, of technical needs and roadmap options for resuming the legal diamond trade
- Country Director Côte d'Ivoire attended the KP Intercessional in Luanda, Angola and contributed to the drafting of an administrative decision and operational framework for the partial lifting of the KPCS suspension for the Central African Republic

Figure 2: Map of Diamond Occurrences in Côte d'Ivoire

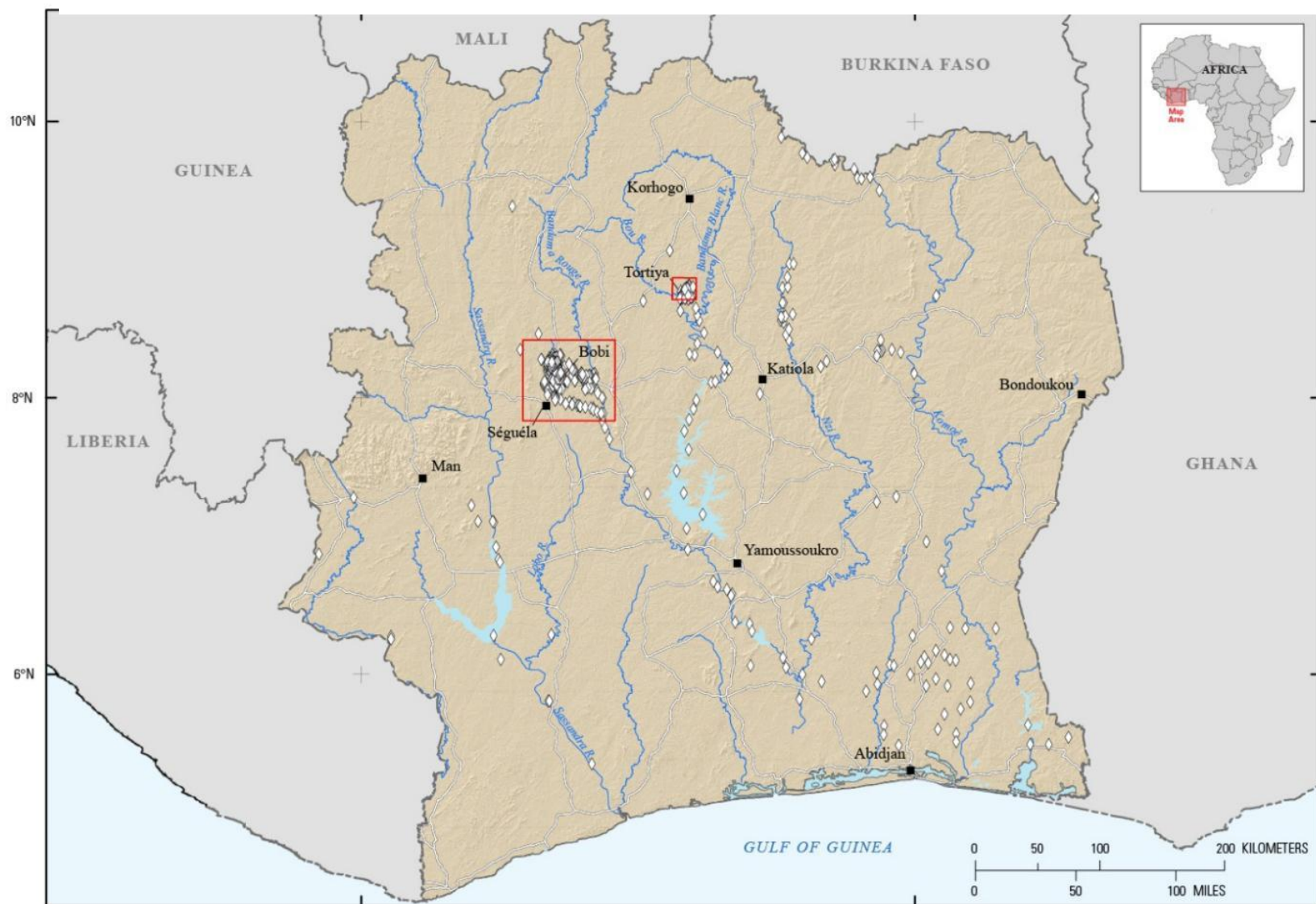




Figure 3: Map of Séguéla Project Sites

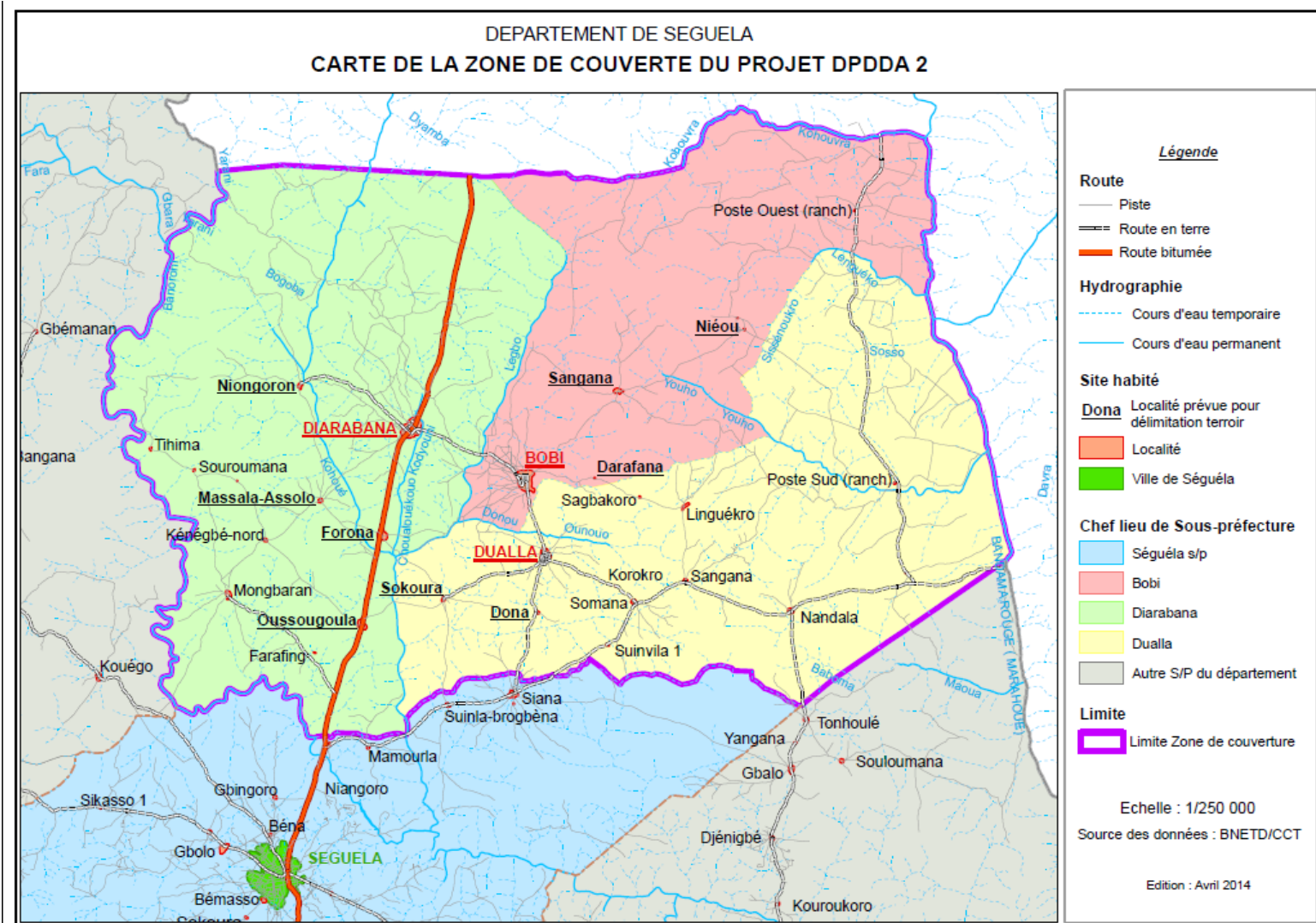
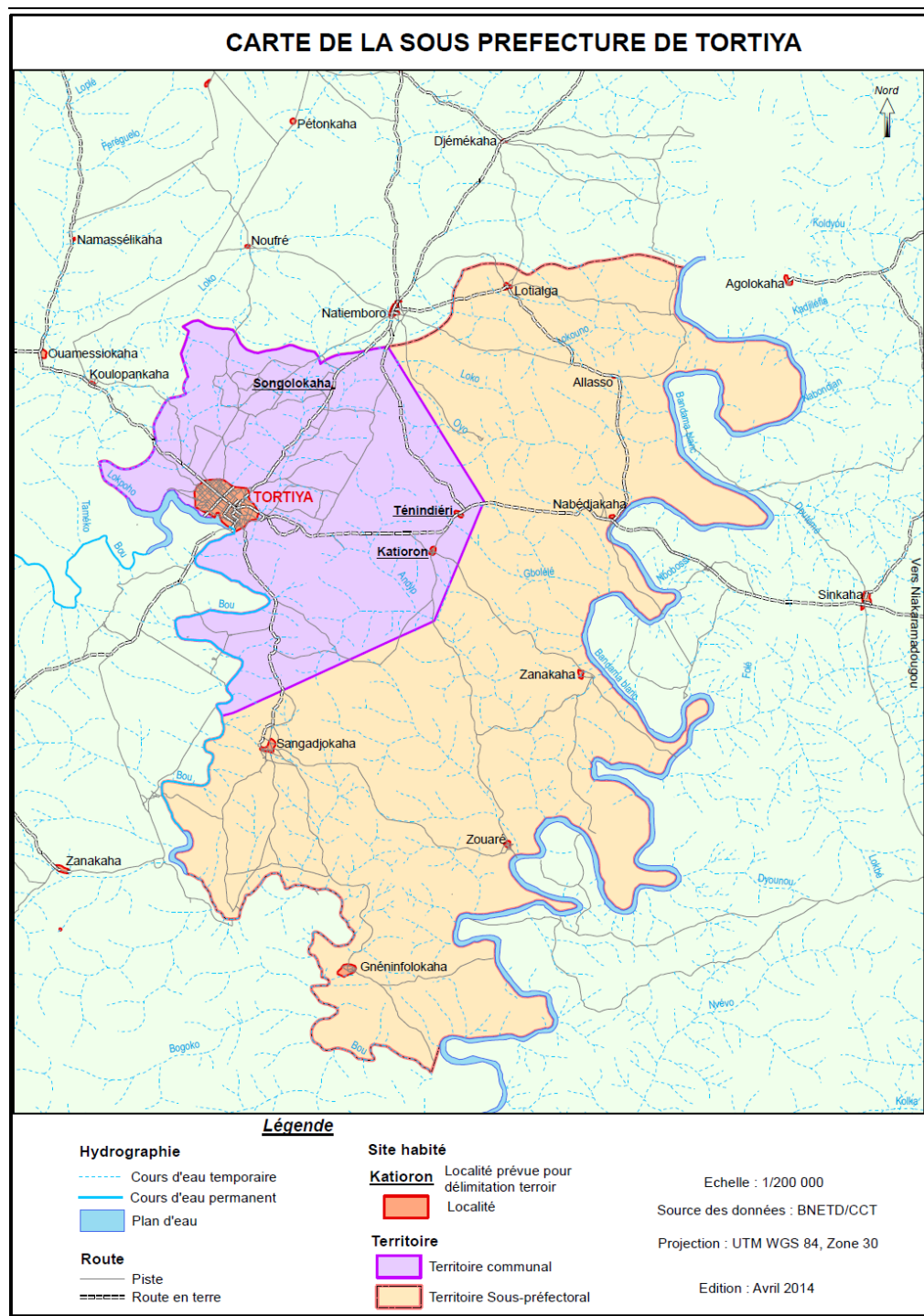




Figure 4: Map of Tortiya Project Sites





# 3. CÔTE D'IVOIRE

## 3.1 ACTIVITY 1: CLARIFICATION OF LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

**General Observations:** This quarter PRADD made some but not enough headway in moving forward this activity. The upcoming fall presidential election and preparations for a presidential visit to Séguéla in July made authorities nervous about the village demarcation politics, and PRADD also experienced coordination and management challenges with its sub-contractor Club d'Union Africaine (CUA). However, PRADD continued to lay the necessary legwork for demarcation and the development of a land-use plan for Tortiya, including completing sensitization placards, tender documents and key strategy statements. PRADD will continue to face challenges in completing demarcation in 2015, and has started contingency planning in light of contractual obligations and local realities.



Photo by Carlos Adou

Figure 5: USGS Auger Training

Sub-Activity	Advancements	Issues
<b>Sub-Activity 1:</b> Support to implementing 1998 land law through village boundary demarcation in 15 communities	Completed a roadmap with local authorities, completed placards, completed land surveyor tender documents, completed equipment transfer agreement for local Ministry of Agriculture field agents, and completed the establishment of CVGFRs in neighboring villages.	A July presidential visit to Séguéla and local politics linked to the presidential election made authorities resistant to proceeding with delimitation. Internal management issues with sub-contractor CUA led to delays in completing key tasks such as the printing of placards.
<b>Sub-Activity 2:</b> Technical Support To Land-Use Planning In Séguéla And Tortiya	Completed a training of relevant officials and PRADD staff by the STA/M on participatory research methods to be used in a diagnostic exercise and completed the statement of work for a consultant to be selected to develop a local development plan for Tortiya.	PRADD struggled to hone in on the specific objectives of its land-use planning strategy in Tortiya, which could become quite costly and complex given Tortiya's urban environment. PRADD eventually found a compromise. The ministry accepted the suggestion to simplify the planning procedures by setting up one community consultative entity rather than two. PRADD also led the initial land use diagnostic. But, PRADD must remain vigilant given limited budget and scope.
<b>Sub-Activity 3:</b> Development and Implementation of a	Continued engagement with villages that have refused to participate in delimitation and continued to work with community	PRADD's ability to engage in conflict management capacity building has been limited by local politics ahead of the

Conflict Management Strategy	conflict focal points on completing the local conflict registers.	presidential elections and delays in launching the boundary demarcation process
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## 3.2. ACTIVITY 2: STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

**General Observations:** This quarter PRADD continued its close support of the KP Permanent Secretariat as it addressed shortcomings from the KP review visit and continued to implement the post-embargo transition strategy. Resolving the impasse over integrating local actors through the authorization of two Malian-origin buying houses helped ensure that the legal chain of custody began to function. However, much work remains in terms of miner-level compliance and law enforcement. In addition, Côte d'Ivoire's overall ASM policy environment remains complex. PRADD continues to seek opportunities to create spaces for dialogue and to influence the policy-making process. Finally, PRADD launched the process of supporting the government to identify new ASM zones for miners with an auger training by USGS.

Sub-Activity	Advancements	Issues
<b>Sub-Activity 1:</b> Policy Development Support for ASM	Started planning for a study tour of diamond mining areas by industrial operators, possibly with participation of members of parliament.	Government is keen on containing damage from UN Panel of Experts reporting on illicit ASM gold mining. However, there is not yet sufficient awareness or political will to apply positive lessons from the diamond sector.
<b>Sub-Activity 2:</b> Policy Development Support for KPCS Compliance	Co-organized the first tripartite forum in Séguéla for all actors involved in KPCS compliance and provided technical assistance to the KP Permanent Secretariat for an action plan to address shortcomings from the KP review visit.	KPCS compliance remains a priority but the failure of the KP to finalize the review visit report by the Intersession has led to a loss of pressure on Côte d'Ivoire to complete the transition strategy.
<b>Sub-Activity 3:</b> Policy Development Support for 1998 Land Law Implementation	Exchanged with the World Bank and the European Union on the possibility of co-organizing a forum on best practices and opportunities in formalizing rural land tenure.	The presidential election will make progress on this issue difficult, both in terms of delays and in terms of pressure on the government to hastily produce a land policy declaration.
<b>Sub-Activity 4:</b> Capacity-Building for Strengthening KPCS Compliance	Launched the KPCS procedures guide, developed placards for behavioral change communication and selected the sub-contractor for the tablet-based data collection system.	SODEMI has been resistant to the idea that its agents could benefit from training in grassroots behavioral change communication techniques. This represents a broader governance issue that must be addressed between SODEMI and the Ministry of Mines. PRADD is bringing this to the attention of the KP Secretariat for mediation.
<b>Sub-Activity 5:</b> Capacity-Building for Mining Cadaster and	Co-organized with the USGS a training on the use of augers in alluvial deposit modeling and developed a strategy to identify new secondary diamond deposits.	Coordination with SODEMI was successful but remains a painstaking process and will continue as such moving forward. Broader institutional relations

Geological Data Management		with SODEMI and PRADD are generally good; they are not blocking project activities. There is no option but to continue to work with SODEMI to support research on diamond deposits of use to artisanal miners. PRADD is working with the KP Secretariat to address these broader institutional questions. Augers will be transferred temporarily to the KP Secretariat.
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The information in table 2 below is provided by SODEMI, but not collected by PRADD II as is standard practice for the time being in Guinea (see below). Table 1 above shows that the first artisanal and semi-industrial licenses were signed in the fourth quarter of 2014. The number of registered miners dropped dramatically because the previous temporary identification cards were no longer valid under the new mining code and regulations. The government began issuing new ones in the first quarter of 2015. The new mining code also distinguishes between collectors and sub-collectors (the previous system did not). It is normal that the numbers have fallen drastically for mining workers and collectors, given that new cards must be purchased, and many were unwilling to get cards while waiting for the buying house situation to be resolved. The combination of campaigns and the natural effects of the new buying houses should see a rapid rise in these registration figures next quarter.

**Table 1: PRADD II Côte d'Ivoire Diamond Statistics**

Quarter	Number of SODEMI Cooperatives	Number of Licensed Artisanal Operators	Number of Licensed Semi-Industrial Operators	Number of Registered Mining Workers	Number of Licensed Collectors	Number of Sub-Collectors	Number of Licensed Buying Houses
<b>2014 Q4</b>	9	0	0	2,672	0	216	0
<b>2015 Q1</b>	9	4	3	263	2	22	4
<b>2015 Q2</b>	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Diamond production data is not available at this time to PRADD II because this information is centrally held by SODEMI. Data is passed around on USB keys from agency to agency and thus had not yet reached the Kimberley Process Focal point at the time of this report. This inefficient system needs to be addressed. PRADD II recognizes that it is required through the PMP to report this indicator on an annual basis (Indicator 1: Proportion of carats entered legally into the chain of custody from the PRADD production areas against national legal exports).

### 3.3. ACTIVITY 3: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN ASM COMMUNITIES

**General Observations:** This quarter PRADD advanced in its pilot livelihoods diversification efforts, notably with fish farming and equipment rental pools with women's agricultural groups. The flux and uncertainties around the buying houses and SODEMI has made it difficult for the project to advance in terms of direct support to miners. However, PRADD expects to move forward in terms of SMARTER mining techniques and valuation training for miners in the coming two quarters.



Photo by Carlos Adou

Figure 6: Monitoring Fish Growth

Sub-Activity	Advancements	Issues
<b>Sub-Activity 1:</b> Improvement of Production and Marketing Techniques	No activities planned or implemented this quarter	
<b>Sub-Activity 2:</b> Livelihood Diversification and Environmental Rehabilitation	Completed two additional pilot fish farms, launched agricultural support program with ANADER sub-contract, finalized strategies for each planned equipment rental pool for women's groups including management tools and monitoring protocols.	The negotiation of the ANADER sub-contract proved more complex than anticipated due to their unique organizational model. The contract was finalized, ANDADER agreed to start work immediately but final signatures were pending at the time of the report.
<b>Sub-Activity 3:</b> Miner Organization Strengthening and Alternative Financing	No activities planned or implemented this quarter	
<b>Sub-Activity 4:</b> Environmental Regeneration	PRADD continued dialogue on its strategy with USAID and local environmental actors. Activities in this programming area have not yet been finalized.	

### 3.4. ACTIVITY 4: PUBLIC AWARENESS AND OUTREACH



**General Observations:** This quarter PRADD focused on the development of two placards: one, developed in collaboration with CUA, focused on the village boundary demarcation process. The second focused on the KPCS procedures. PRADD also laid the groundwork for introducing behavioral change communication techniques, notably through presenting knowledge attitudes practices (KAP) survey results to authorities that showed the inefficacy of current miner sensitization techniques. While authorities were defensive, many recognized the need for approaches that focus on grassroots communication techniques.

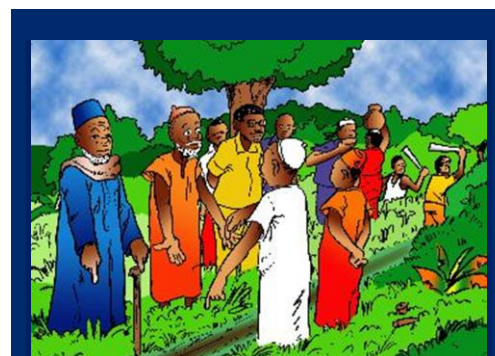


Figure 7: Image from CUA Placard

Sub-Activity	Advancements	Issues
<b>Sub-Activity 1:</b> National Communication	Prepared the next project newsletter, set to be published early next quarter, focusing on the use of mapping technologies	
<b>Sub-Activity 2:</b> Local Communication	Co-organized a tripartite forum to introduce the need for behavioral change communication, prepared sensitization tools for KPCS and land programming, prepared strategy for training and implementation	PRADD has found local authorities to be initially resistant to behavioral change communication tools, but the project has progressed in convincing many of their value.

### 3.5. ACTIVITY 5: ECOLOGICAL REGENERATION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION – BIODIVERSITY EARMARK FUNDS

This activity has not started due to on-going discussions on whether proposals for the use of these funds qualifies for the Biodiversity Code.

### 3.6. CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

The following summarizes the advancements and issues with the three key cross-cutting activities.

Sub-Activity	Advancements	Issues
<b>Add-Ons and Collaboration</b>	Successfully collaborated with the USGS on the auger training, as noted above. Continued dialogue with the USAID Mission and SPARK on the business plan competition idea	PRADD will need to engage closely with SODEMI and KP authorities to ensure that the follow-up to the auger training is carried out in the coming months.
<b>Gender</b>	Continued implementation of a key part of PRADD's gender strategy, notably,	More work is needed to catalogue the range of women's focused activities in

	working with women's economic groups and preparing them for possibly running equipment rental pools for miners	order to meet new USG reporting requirements.
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>	Completed a first draft of the household survey and miner survey reports after data analysis by sub-contractor, conducted internal review of data collection systems for PMP, developed additional data collection tools to track fish farming and livelihoods activities.	

### 3.7. OPERATIONS AND STAFFING

**General Observations:** This quarter PRADD passed a key milestone in its labor relations with the election of personnel delegates, as per local labor law. This led to a process of identifying staff complaints and issues that were addressed through a collaborative revision of the project's internal procedures. PRADD also began critical reflections on the strengths and weaknesses of current operational systems, including the role of CUA and the sub-office management. PRADD anticipates some significant changes post-2015 due in large part to the ending of the EU co-funding contract and the expected negotiation for a new contract. PRADD hosted a USAID field visit with the COR at the end of July prior to the final submission of this report.

Sub-Activity	Advancements	Issues
<b>Planning and Management</b>	Completed a successful joint CUA-PRADD internal planning retreat to cover the period through September 30 <sup>th</sup> and resolve some coordination issues with CUA, facilitated a USAID field visit of all project sites	PRADD continues to be less effective than possible due to the challenging CUA-PRADD relationship. PRADD has invested considerable resources in resolving these issues though the experience has led the project to reflect on the most appropriate framework post-2015.
<b>Central Office Structure and Functions</b>	Completed the registration process for PRADD's vehicles, after over 18 months of limbo	PRADD averted a potentially major electrical fire in its national office that was successfully extinguished by the operational staff.
<b>Field Offices Structure and Functions</b>	Continued to function without major incident	CUA had two motorcycle accidents on motorbikes loaned by PRADD involving its field agents. PRADD also discovered that CUA agents are not declared to the national social security administration, which PRADD has ordered CUA to rectify. The presidential visit planned for July has slowed activity implementation.
<b>Staffing</b>	Successfully worked with staff delegates to resolve staff concerns about working conditions and other issues.	The potential for labor unrest remains though the risk has been mitigated by the proactive approach by the project's management.



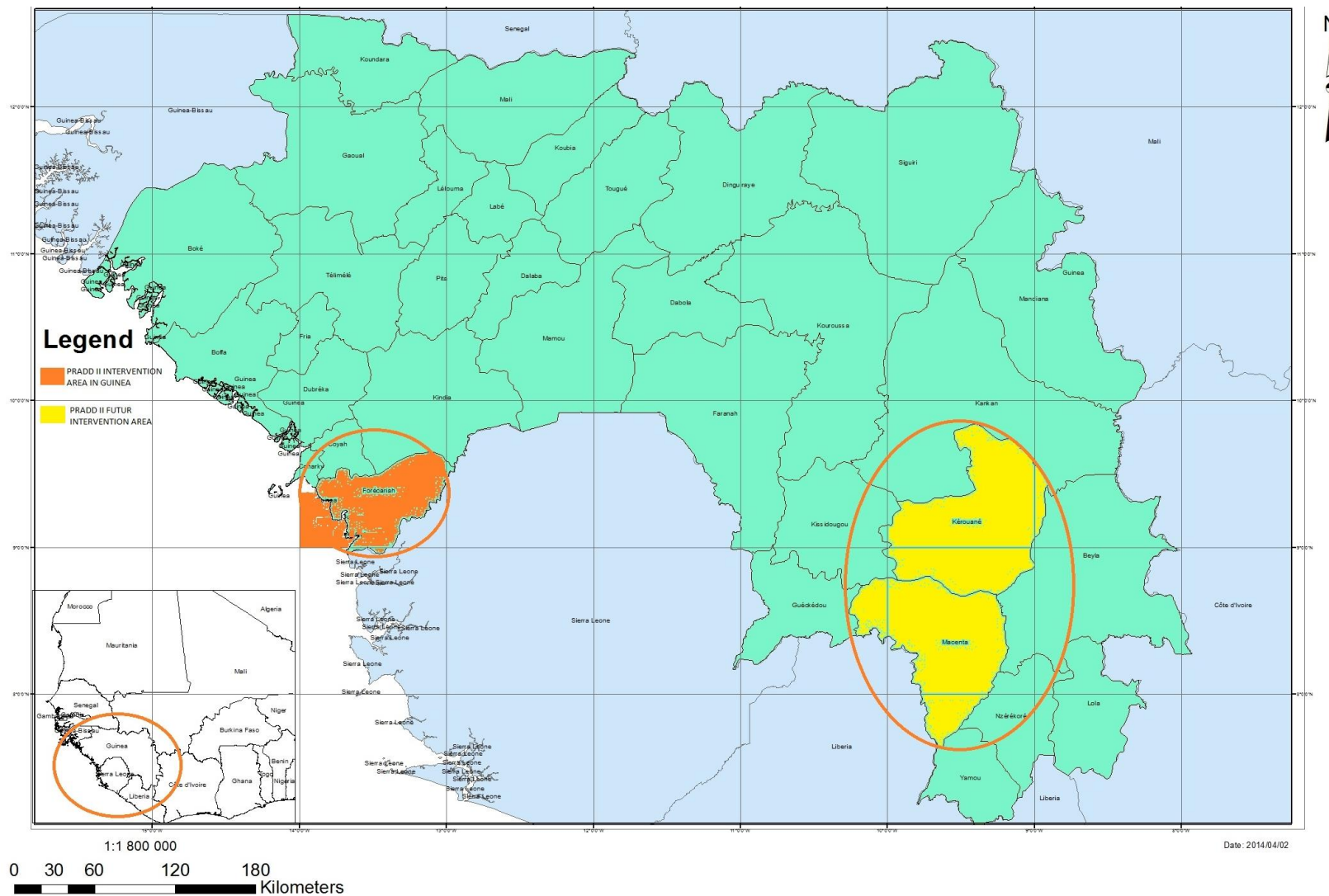
**Table 2: PRADD II Côte d'Ivoire Staffing List**

Employee	Title	Location
1. Kangah Kouakou Alphonse	Director Of Administration	Abidjan
2. Adigun Florentin	Finance Director	Abidjan
3. Bakayoko Brahima	National Policy Coordinator	Abidjan
4. Kouame Amenan Armande Manuella	Operations Assistant	Abidjan
5. Traore Aboudramane	Communications Coordinator	Abidjan
6. Konda Mahamadi	Driver	Abidjan
7. Kouakou Faustin	Driver	Séguéla
8. Gouagoua Gbadja Samuel	Conflict Management Coordinator	Séguéla
9. Adou Carlos	Field Agent – Séguéla	Séguéla
10. Yao Kouakou Richard	GIS Specialist <sup>1</sup>	Abidjan
11. Kouassi Alex	Community Livelihoods Coordinator	Séguéla
12. Koffi Aya Honorine	Field Agent – Séguéla	Séguéla
13. Goli Oupoh Auguste-Patrice	Financial Assistant	Séguéla
14. Kpan Emile	Tortiya Field Supervisor	Séguéla
15. Andjembe Marcelle Sanou	M&E Coordinator	Abidjan
16. Batte Aymar Anselme	Administrative Assistant	Séguéla

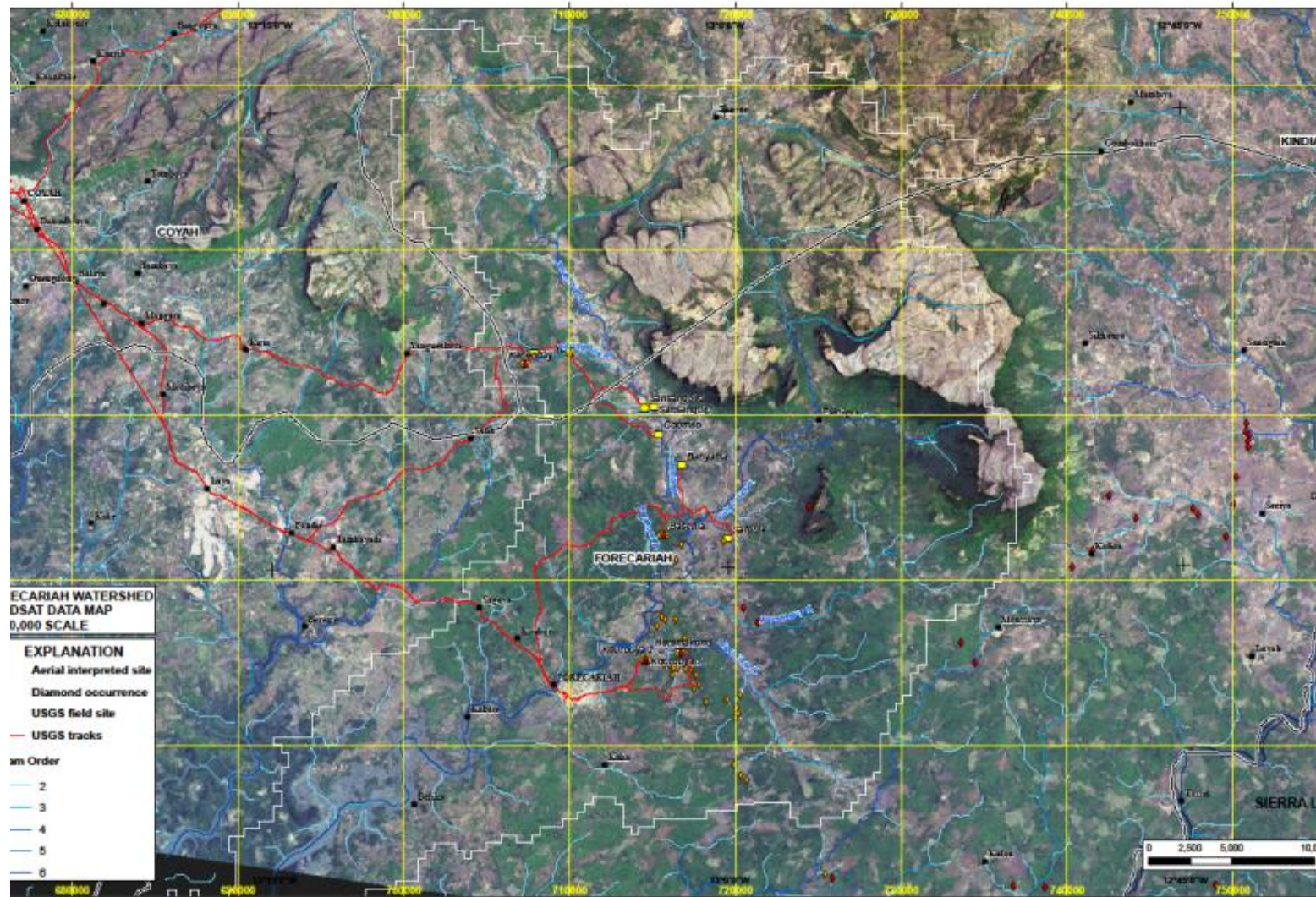
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<sup>1</sup> PRADD's GIS Specialist is retained on a part-time consultancy agreement rather than as a full-time employee.  
PROPERTY RIGHTS AND ARTISANAL DIAMOND DEVELOPMENT II: QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT  
(APRIL-JUNE 2015)

Figure 8: Map of Diamond Mining Areas in Guinea



### Figure 9: Map of Forécariah Sites







## 4. GUINEA

### 4.1. ACTIVITY 1: CLARIFICATION OF LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

**General Observations:** PRADD successfully launched the series of thematic forums announced in the last quarterly report. These forums are aimed at promoting dialogue among government, civil society, private sector and donor's programs representatives on rural land tenure. It is anticipated that these forums will inform the national policy debate on appropriate steps and mechanisms to formalize customary rights. The next forum will be held during the last week of July. Due to PRADD budget constraints, PRADD will not be able to bring in the consultant identified to lead the drafting of the regulations on compensation and present best practices on compensation at the forums. PRADD is trying to identify other sources of funding to help the Ministry brings this consultant to complete this important task.

Sub-Activity	Advancements	Issues
<b>Sub-activity 1:</b> Capacity building on land tenure and property rights	No work was undertaken under this sub-activity	Due to budget constraints, all of the sub-activities planned in the work plan were put on hold.
<b>Sub-Activity 2:</b> Formalizing customary surface rights	Three themes (Fundamentals of rural land tenure; Guinea customary property rights and their regional specificities; and Decentralization policy and rural land tenure) were presented and discussed at the first forum. Around 35 people from Government ministries, NGOs, Universities, Donors funded programs, mining companies, and research programs attended. Preliminary recommendations on promoting tenure security include piloting full implementation of the provisions of the rural land policy directive, and learning from the Madagascar “ <i>guichet foncier</i> ” experience to see how it can be replicated in the rural areas of Guinea.	The forums were previously planned for one month intervals. But because of Ramadan, the next forum has been pushed to the week after the end of the fasting month.
<b>Sub-Activity 3:</b> Resources based conflicts and alternative mechanisms of conflict resolution	PRADD launched the implementation of the conflict management strategy by identifying all of the local institutions (and their members) in charge of resolving conflicts at the project sites; understanding how they operate; and identifying their interests and current stakes. Training in conflict prevention and management will start in the next quarter.	

## 4.2. ACTIVITY 2: STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

**General Observations:** The process of diamond modeling is advancing. Following the completion of topographic maps, USGS, with support from PRADD Côte d'Ivoire, organized and delivered training in geological survey and data reporting for staff from PRADD CDI, SODEMI, PRADD Guinea and the MMG. Due to the continuous impact of the Ebola outbreak, the USGS team has not been able to travel to and work in Guinea since June 2014 after the completion of the aerial photography of the mining sites. USGS is expecting to be able to travel to Guinea in the fall of this year to support the Guinea team in conducting the field survey.

Sub-Activity	Advancements	Issues
<b>Sub-activity 1:</b> confirming the six selected sites for PRADD 2 intervention in Forécariah	This was completed in Year 1.	
<b>Sub-activity 2:</b> Demarcating reserved zones for ASDM	Field work was completed during year 1.	PRADD is planning to finalize the maps and disseminate with the regulations on ASM zone in the next quarter.
<b>Sub-Activity 3:</b> Supporting USGS mapping, surveying, and modeling	Three staff from Guinea were trained in Cote d'Ivoire along with their Ivorian counterpart in geological surveying by the USGS team. An action plan was developed by the joint USGS and the PRADD Guinea team on conducting the field survey in Guinea. Following the training, the Guinea delegates held a briefing at the Directorate of Mine, whereby a team of eight people was formed to provide training and conduct the field surveying. At the same time, USGS recommended three survey transects.	The high rainy season, coupled with the fact that some of the proposed holes are in the swamps make it difficult for the team to complete the survey at this time of the year. The team will complete the first round of surveys during the next quarter.
<b>Sub-activity 4:</b> Establishing a database for the six sites	Planning is under way to complete this profile during the next quarter.	
<b>Sub-activity 5:</b> Capacity Building for the MMG to administer and monitor diamond production	<p>Training of the three junior professionals on diamond registration was completed. The three staff are based in Forécariah and visit the mining sites on a regular basis to register diamonds.</p> <p>The PRADD and MMG staff started reflections on revising the size of the mining claim parcels to incentivize artisanal miners to officially purchase the plots. The dialogue will continue in the next quarter.</p>	So far, the Ministry has yet to show sufficient institutional engagement in the process of administering parcels and monitoring production. The three junior professionals are making excellent progress but some officials in Conakry are still thinking that diamond production tracking is being done for the project. PRADD will continue the dialogue with MMG staff to

Sub-Activity	Advancements	Issues
		improve understanding of their role in diamond registration for KPCS compliance. Greater engagement of the KP Focal Point and possibly even USAID Guinea might help to sway the preconceived notions of some recalcitrant in the ministry.
<b>Sub-Activity 6:</b> Improve ASM Information Management with the MMG	Procurement of all of the remaining equipment (server, software and hardware) has been completed. The consultant will finalize setting up the information management system in the next quarter and start working on the portal.	The project will need to provide internet access to the users at least for the first year.
<b>Sub-activity 7:</b> Support the reinvigoration of the KP Secretariat	PRADD is waiting for the official release of the KP review report to the GOG to start this sub-activity	

The following information on diamond production is reported each quarter as a PRADD II contractual requirement.

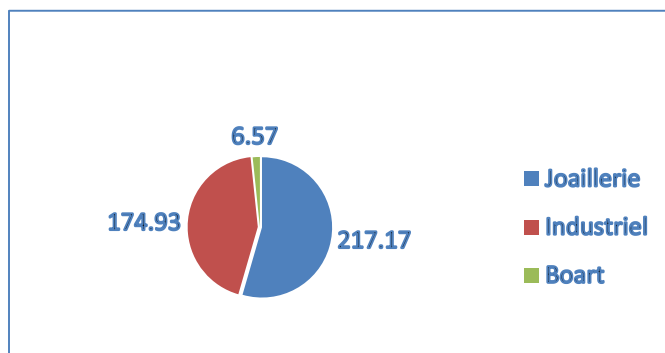
Type	Jewelry	Industrial	Boart	Total
Quantity	217.17	174.93	6.57	292.83

**Table 3: PRADD II Guinea Diamond Statistics**

#### **Diamond registration in Forécariah (per type)—March—June 2015**

**N.B.:** Boart are very small granular diamonds used in a crushed or powdered form primarily for industrial grade abrasives.

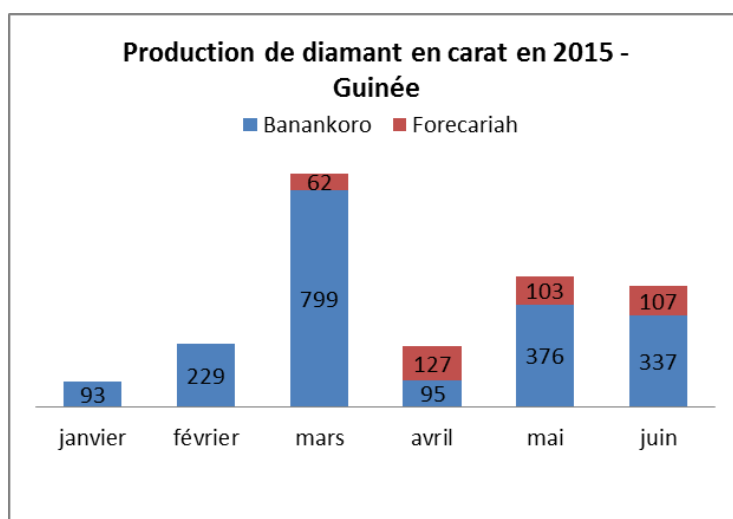
#### **Comparison of different types of Diamonds Extracted in Forécariah**



### Diamond production in Forécariah and Banankoro (carats per month)—January—June 2015

Prefecture Service/Month	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
<b>Forécariah</b>			62	127	103	107	399
<b>Banankoro</b>	93	229	799	95	376	337	1929
<b>Total</b>	93	229	861	222	480	444	2328

### Diamond Production in Forécariah and Banankoro (in carats per month)





### 4.3. ACTIVITY 3: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN ASM COMMUNITIES



Dienabou Barry and Bocar Thiam

**Figure 10: Potato harvest and corn farm growing.**

**General Observations:** Efforts under this component were focused on one hand in supporting the formation of more local organizational structures and the implementation of alternative livelihood activities initiated by the community-based organizations; on the other hand in organizing artisanal miners to scale up the SMARTER mining technique. The scaling-up of SMARTER mining techniques has been slowed down by the lack of full collaboration by the leaders of the two diamond mining unions and the reticence of local representatives of the MMG's to encourage the use of the SMARTER mining techniques. PRADD is planning to hold a series of awareness meetings with representatives of the unions, miners, landowners, local elected officials and the MMG staff to address the issue.

Sub-Activity	Advancements	Issues
<b>Sub-Activity 1:</b> Supporting the development of self-organizations and alternative livelihood activities.	Supported the formation of 6 more CBOs in five villages of the project. A feasibility study for each organization was conducted and action plans were prepared based on their priorities. Four CBOs decided to invest in corn farming, one in rice farming and the last one in palm oil whole sale/retail.  Half an hectare of sweet potatoes were harvested and being marketed; 1/4ha of okra harvested; 2 hectares of rice is under cultivation; 4ha of peanut growing; 2.5ha of corn growing; half ha of pepper growing; and 2,320 liters of palm oil purchased for retail.	The lack of water at one point impacted the sweet potato farm. CBOs did not have the financial means to transport their produce from the field to the market, especially the sweet potatoes. The project had to provide logistical support. This constraint should be addressed in the future because earnings will be able to be used to hire a vehicle to transport produce to market.
<b>Sub-Activity 2:</b> Promoting Improved Mining Techniques for Artisanal Miners	To enable scaling up the SMARTER mining techniques, the project constituted three groups of trainers out of the 35 trainees of last quarter. The first group will cover the ASM sites of Woula and Kourouya; the second the sites of Safoulen and part of Gberedabon, and the third the sites of Siratoumani and the Gberedabon.	Scaling up the technique will first depend on support provided by the project. MMG is still not able to carry out this technique on its own accord. The MMG has not yet enforced the requirement of using SMARTER mining on all

Sub-Activity	Advancements	Issues
		allocated plots. An administrative decree would be required, but the ministry hesitates to write this until further pilot testing is carried out. Bench terracing may not be appropriate to all soil types. If ASM miners indeed find the technique to be more efficient, one would expect adoption quite quickly regardless of government interventions. Until now, the Ebola outbreak and the high rainy season have impacted scaling up this activity.
<b>Sub-activity 3:</b> Supporting training in diamond registration and valuation	The three junior professionals received practical training by a national consultant in diamond registration in the field.  During the quarter, the Country Director also communicated regularly with Brad Brooks-Rubin to engage in discussions to plan the training in diamond valuation. GIA is still willing to deliver the training. Tentative dates proposed are around mid-September 2015.	Due to the ongoing travel restriction by the CDC around the Ebola situation, Brad has slowed down the planning process until a statement is issued by CDC to allow non-essential travel to Guinea
<b>Sub-activity 4:</b> Leveraging Alternative Financing Mechanisms	This activity will start in the next quarter.	
<b>Sub-Activity 5:</b> Promoting land rehabilitation of mined-out sites	This activity has not started	Land rehabilitation has been slow to launch because of the Ebola outbreak at some of the communities where PRADD intended to start this sub-activity. Since Ebola seems increasingly to be under control throughout the Forécariah Prefecture, this activity should start up next dry season.

#### 4.4. ACTIVITY 4: PUBLIC AWARENESS AND OUTREACH

**General Observations:** PRADD advanced well in finalizing the development of the communication and outreach strategy, though the final draft is still to be submitted by the consultant. A final draft is expected during the next quarter for implementation. Meanwhile, PRADD continued holding local communication and outreach sessions at the project sites on various themes of the project.

Sub-Activity	Advancements	Issues
<b>Sub-Activity 1:</b> Implementation of the communication and outreach strategy	<p>A first draft of the communication strategy was completed. The PRADD team and representatives of the MMG commented on the draft and sent it back to the consultant. Meanwhile, the PRADD team worked with representatives of the communities, miners, MMG, and local journalists to develop 60 messages on various themes including: diamond registration and marketing, parceling, access to land, SMARTER mining, and Kimberley Process compliance. Communication activities and channels of communication for each target were also identified for each project component.</p> <p>A jingle message “Producing diamonds legally brings happiness to miners and to their communities” was also prepared for the project.</p>	<p>Given the time it has taken for the consultant to complete the final draft, the project has experienced delays in fully implementing the strategy.</p>
<b>Sub-Activity 2:</b> Local communication and outreach campaigns	<p>Public outreach meetings at the project sites and round table discussions at the local radio in Forécariah were organized on two themes (SMARTER mining and geological surveying). Two groups of villagers based in Bassia and Woula volunteered to monitor the airing of the discussions at the radio and further relay the information to the communities.</p>	
<b>Sub-activity 3:</b> National Communication on ASM sector	<p>Met with the President of the Mining Committee of the Parliament to discuss partnership with and support of his committee and plan a field trip to Forécariah with members of his committee.</p> <p>Three articles (the refurbishment of the project office in Forécariah; training of various stakeholders in the KPCS; and PRADD support to improve ASM information management systems) were prepared and included in the MMG newsletter MININFO’s May 2015 issue.</p> <p>The first draft of the documentary on SMARTER mining has been completed by the journalist and comments have been sent back to the journalist for consideration. A final copy is expected in the next quarter. PRADD will use the documentary to produce a simplified version of training in SMARTER mining for artisanal miners.</p>	<p>PRADD is planning to engage members of the parliaments, although we do not anticipate any law on mining or natural resources going through the parliament for the next couple of years. In addition, the regulations that are being or will be drafted by the government for the existing laws do not go through the parliament for adoption.</p> <p>Despite the support provided by PRADD to improve the quality, the content and the design of the MMG newsletter, the Communication unit staff still have not taken appropriate measures to translate their training into practice. The quality of the last issue was not as good as expected. PRADD is planning to hold off on supporting the printing of the newsletter until the staff show some improvements.</p>

Sub-Activity	Advancements	Issues
		The delay in completing the documentary video was due to the repeated absences of the national Director of Mines for an interview.

#### 4.5. ACTIVITY 5: ECOLOGICAL REGENERATION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION – BIODIVERSITY EARMARK FUNDS

**General Observations:** Following the announcement of the Biodiversity Earmark, PRADD II Guinea proposed in the second annual work plan a roadmap divided into three phases: 1) assessment of the threats to biodiversity in diamond mining areas of Forécariah; 2) development of a strategy for biodiversity conservation; and 3) implementation of the strategy. During the past quarter, PRADD Guinea started preparing the assessment phase of this component. PRADD is planning to conduct this field diagnostic in the next quarter. Given the up-coming heavy rainy season, this field diagnostic is expected to be a bit challenged by weather conditions.

Sub-Activity	Advancements	Issues
<u>Sub-Activity 1:</u> Assessment of threat to biological diversity conservation	To set up the stage for an RRA/PRA, a reconnaissance field visit was conducted in seven villages located in and around the chain mountain of Benna and the Kounounkan natural forest reserve. Animal species present inside the forest include chimpanzees, monkeys, antelopes, lions, and elephants. Bird species (such as the <i>Picathartes gymnocephalus</i> or Bare-headed Rock Fowl) are also present. Important tree species (such as <i>Afelia Africana</i> ) are also inside the forest. Anthropogenic threats to biological diversity include logging, slash-and-burn agriculture, artisanal mining, charcoal burning, bush fire and hunting. This information will be used in the next quarter to define the objectives of biological assessment.	The conservationist posted in Moussaya to monitor the protection of the forest lacks institutional support to do his job. Human impacts on the forest are increasing daily, especially with the lack any control from the local and national government.  No project has supported a conservation program in this area. Any work that PRADD will be engaged in to support the conservation of this forest will need to be well thought out and started small, especially given the uncertainty of long-term funding for this this new component.

#### 4.6. CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

Sub-Activity	Advancements	Issues
<b>Add-Ons and Collaboration</b>	USGS in collaboration with PRADD successfully completed the training of the three national staff on the use of the augers for geological surveying. Following the training, the USGS team prepared	The heavy rainy season will delay the completion of the field survey through October.

Sub-Activity	Advancements	Issues
	maps and three transects for the Guinea team to use and conduct the sampling in the field.	
<b>Gender</b>	<p>While PRADD has yet to complete the gender strategy because of initial dependence on the project Gender Specialist. Since she could not come to Guinea due to the Ebola crisis, the country team developed its own draft strategy. This will be finished this rainy season. Meanwhile, it supported activities in the field that included both men and women, especially in training and alternative livelihood activities.</p> <p>240 participants (6 women) trained in the KPCS. Knowledge on the KPCS of 139 of these participants was evaluated. Of the 129 people (128 men, and one woman) who responded, 92% passed the test. PRADD is developing a strategy to reach those who did not pass to help them fill knowledge gaps.</p> <p>220 women and 153 men are members of the community-based associations receiving support in farming (potatoes, corn, rice, and peanut) and palm oil retail from the project.</p> <p>33 men and 3 women participated in the first forum on rural land tenure and property rights organized by the project.</p>	<p>PRADD Guinea has experienced a delay in working remotely with the PRADD II Key Personnel Gender Specialist to complete the strategy due to her unwillingness to travel to Guinea during the Ebola crisis. The country team thus developed its own draft gender strategy and received written feedback from the Gender Specialist. The country team expects to complete the final draft of this strategy during this rainy season when travel to field sites is nearly impossible. A priority must be placed on strengthening documentation of this component.</p>
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>	<p>Trained Junior Experts in diamond registration. Provided hands-on support to use the e-Port tablet to register diamonds at the mine site. Since March 2015, around 300 carats of diamonds have been registered by the three junior professionals. This information is available in paper format and in the Tetra Tech database. Plan are underway to post this information in the ASM Division database when completed</p>	<p>The diamond “masters” are still not fully allowing the registration of diamonds at the mine site. “Masters” recognize that this diamond mining is viewed as illegal by the state and thus fear they will be fined, diamonds taken away, or otherwise punished. PRADD and the MMG representatives continue working with these these masters to encourage registration at the mine site in order to strengthen KP compliance even though the parcel claim process is not fully operational.</p>

## 4.7. OPERATIONS AND STAFFING

**General Observation:** The focus this quarter was mainly on the completion of the renovation of the Forécariah field office, training the junior professional in riding the motorcycles, clearing and completing the paper work for the new project vehicle and starting the hiring process of a second driver.

Sub-Activity	Advancements	Issues
<b>Planning and Management</b>	The Tetra Tech internal administrative and financial audit was successfully completed. The auditor was very pleased with how well all of the files are managed. He ranked the project is in the top 10% of the Tetra Tech projects he has audited so far.	The auditor recommended minor improvements on the system in place. PRADD is working on those.
<b>Central Office Structure and Functions</b>	A six month lease of the central office has been paid to cover the period of May—November 2015.  The 4X4 Toyota Hilux pick-up has been completely cleared from customs, inspected at arrival by the Toyota local representative, and registered at the motor vehicle office.	The office Landlord has confirmed his plan to increase the lease from \$1500 to \$2000 starting on November 1, 2015
<b>Field Offices Structure and Functions</b>	Forécariah office refurbishment is advancing. Recommendations made to increase the slope of the roof have been completed. Security bars for the window are being completed.  Training of three Experts Juniors in driving the motorcycles have been completed in Forécariah.	The construction company has sent to PRADD an estimated costs generated by the increase of the length of the fence. PRADD II is examining this issue with the architectural firm. PRADD hopes the rehabilitation will be complete by mid-September, but much depends on how heavy the rains are during key periods, such as final painting of the exterior.
<b>Staffing</b>	Land tenure consultant Pascal Tenguiano has been brought on the team as full time employee after the resignation of Djomba Mara.  The PRADD II Administration has started the process of hiring a driver for Forécariah office. Short listed candidates have been interviewed and tested, and a finalist has been selected. Below is the complete list of the staff both in Conakry and Forécariah.	

**Table 4: PRADD II Guinea Staffing List**

No.	Names	Position
1	Bocar Thiam	Country Director
2	Keletigui S. Camara	Director of Administration
3	Marlyatou Bah	Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator
4	Aissatou Bobo Bah	Director of Finances
5	Saa Pascal Tenguiano	LTPR Coordinator
6	Abdourahamane Sow	GIS Coordinator

7	Souleymane Diallo	Communication Coordinator
8	Mata Kann	Operational Assistant
9	Abdoulaye Conté	Livelihood Coordinator
10	Djeinabou K. Barry	Field Site Coordinator
11	Mamadou Adama Mara	Field agent based in Bassiah
12	Fatoumata Mansaré	Field agent based in Forécariah
13	Mamadou Aliou Diallo	Field agent based in Feindoumodia
14	Elhadj Mahmoudou Sano	Liaison Ministry of Mining and Geology
15	Telly Sock	Driver



# 5. GENERAL AND REGIONAL SUPPORT TO KPCS

**General Observations:** This quarter PRADD made significant contributions to negotiations involving the U.S. government and Central African Republic authorities as they sought an appropriate pathway forward from the current KPCS suspension. PRADD also continued to engage with the Mano River Union initiative. The Côte d'Ivoire Country Director participated in the Luanda KP Intersession. Budget shortfalls point to the need for PRADD to scale back on all regional activities.

Sub-Activity	Advancements	Issues
<b>Washington Declaration Diagnostic Framework</b>	No activities planned or implemented this quarter	
<b>Mano River Union Regional Approach</b>	Completed a short survey of MRU KP Focal Points on priorities and technical assistance needs for the initiative	Several MRU Focal Points, including Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire, have expressed frustration at the lack of concrete advances in the initiative. Due to time and funding constraints, PRADD will end its support to the coordinating team, but will remain engaged as an implementer in two of the four concerned countries. The Technical team is aware of this informally. USAID may wish to inform officially the MRU, but since no formal agreement was ever signed, this may be a moot point.
<b>Contributions to Kimberley Process Meetings</b>	The Côte d'Ivoire Country Director participated in the KP Intersession in Luanda and contributed to the drafting process of an administrative decision and operational framework for a partial lifting of the KPCS suspension of the Central African Republic	The Country Director is expected to attend the plenary session in Luanda in November, 2015 if indeed deemed useful for PRADD and the US delegation.
<b>Selection of Third PRADD II Country: Central African Republic</b>	The USAID COR, Côte d'Ivoire Country Director and STA/M carried a technical assessment mission in Bangui, presented a report to key USG stakeholders, and used findings as a basis for contributions to the KP Intersession.	PRADD currently does not have any funds for additional engagement on CAR



# 6. CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

## 6.1. PARTNERSHIPS

### **United States Geological Survey**

The important contributions of the USGS have been reported above for Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea. This partnership is expected to continue primarily through the completion of the geological modeling exercise for Guinea. Future engagements in Côte d'Ivoire have yet to be defined due to the tenuous working relationship with SODEMI.

### **Gemological Institute of America**

The PRADD II Guinea program has been working with the GIA to try to set up a diamond evaluation training in September or October pending the outcome of efforts to resolve the Ebola crisis.

### **Public-Private Partnerships with Retail and Wholesale Diamond Buyers**

Little advancement with constructing public-private partnerships in either Côte d'Ivoire or Guinea this quarter. While PRADD II works closely with the new diamond exporters in Côte d'Ivoire, it is still premature to explore other arrangements with Brilliant Earth or others until diamond exports become more regular.

### **Internships**

No internships this quarter.

## 6.2. GENDER STRATEGY DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

The Gender Specialist Hadji Diakité (Key Personnel) has been trying to advance the completion of the Gender Strategies in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea but she is finding this difficult without having a more regular physical presence in both countries. That said, the country teams have developed their own draft strategies and checklists for gender integration and are advancing on their own accord. Even though funding constraints limits the Gender Specialist's visits to both countries, gender focused programmatic activities are advancing on several fronts as reported above in the country reviews. PRADD II needs to invest considerably more resources in communicating more broadly its achievements in the gender domain. Regular reporting is also needed for the new Girls Count Act that stipulates, "support programs and key ministries, including programs and ministries relating to interior, youth, and education, to help increase property rights, social security, home ownership, land tenure security, inheritance rights, access to education, and economic and entrepreneurial opportunities, particularly for women and girls" (HR 2100, April 29, 2015).

### **6.3. MONITORING PRADD II PERFORMANCE**

The M&E Specialist (Key Personnel) activities were focused on reviewing the PRADD II Performance Monitoring Plan to integrate the new Land Tenure and Sustainable Land Management indicators; providing technical support to the PRADD II M&E Coordinators to collect and report indicator data into the ePORT system; and to continue the baseline data analysis for PRADD II Côte d'Ivoire. Baseline data processing by the local firm in Côte d'Ivoire had been delayed and affected the report planning. The M&E Specialist will review the baseline report to produce a country brief report on key information for project management by the end of July 2015. Specific technical assistance were provided by the M&E Specialist to the M&E Coordinators to adjust the electronic forms in order to better capture the data needs from the field and to meet the requirements of the new Land Tenure Management indicators. Adjustments include the diamond production form, the conflict management form, the livelihoods activity form and the data collection form for training in land tenure and property rights. Data quality assessment will be carried out by the M&E Specialist to review the accuracy of data reporting and data collection procedures used in both countries.

The Home Office team continues to generate each Friday afternoon a Weekly Update of the PRADD II project. The recipient list continued to grow. The Home Office continues to coordinate all reporting for the Quarterly Report and the Annual Work Plan. These coordination activities continue to take somewhat more time than expected at the outset of PRADD because the project is in effect two distinct projects but under one umbrella.

### **6.4. IMPACT EVALUATION**

The PRADD II Guinea program is mandated by the Land Tenure and Natural Resource Management Office to support a baseline and end line impact assessment. The USAID Evaluation, Research, and Communication (ERC) project shared with PRADD II Guinea in early April the raw data, but since then, the descriptive analysis of the baseline carried out in previous quarters has not yet been submitted. The ERC project reports that the household descriptives are complete for PRADD and the artisanal miner survey is about 50% complete. The analysts still need to complete the Customary Land Owner survey and Plantation descriptives before it can finalize the Design Report. Rural communities and government officials look forward to reviewing this baseline information.

The PRADD II Côte d'Ivoire program carried out its own baseline KAP survey. Initial results were reported this past quarter and used in discussions with SODEMI and government authorities in Séguéla to show the limited impact of knowledge of the Kimberley Process by diamond miners. While the initial draft was presented for review by the project team, the final report is not yet completed. The M&E Specialist will review the baseline report to produce a country brief report on key information for project management by the end of July 2015.

# 7. PROJECT SPECIFIC INDICATORS

PRADD II Indicator tracking table for Q2, 2015

		2013	2014	2015	2015	2015	2015	
No. in PMP	Indicator/Year	Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2015
no. 4	Number of parcels corrected or incorporated into land system	0	0	0	0			0
no. 6	Number of land conflicts successfully mediated	0	0	0	0			0
no. 10	Number of households that have formalized land rights	0	0	0	0			0
no. 12	Number of legal and regulatory reforms adopted	0	1	4	0			4

		2013	2014	2015	2015	2015	2015	
No. in PMP	Indicator/Year	Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2015
no. 14	Number of land administration offices established or upgraded (Guinea)	0	0	0	1			1
no. 16	Number of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources	0	0	60	374			434
	Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	60	154			214
	Guinea	0	0	0	220			220
no. 20	Percentage of artisanal miners in project area demonstrating knowledge of the KP provisions and	0	0	0	92%			92%

		2013	2014	2015	2015	2015	2015	
No. in PMP	Indicator/Year	Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2015
	associated national mining law							
	Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0%			0%
	Guinea	0	0	0	92%			92%
no. 21	Number of stakeholders trained regarding land tenure and property rights							
		6	358	0	0			0
	Côte d'Ivoire	0	156	0	0			0
	Men	0	137	0	0			0
	Women	0	19	0	0			0
	Guinea	6	202	0	0			0
	Men	5	173	0	0			0
	Women	1	29	0	0			0

# ANNEX A: PROGRAM BRIEF UPDATE



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



European Commission

## PROGRAM BRIEF

Service for Foreign Policy Instruments

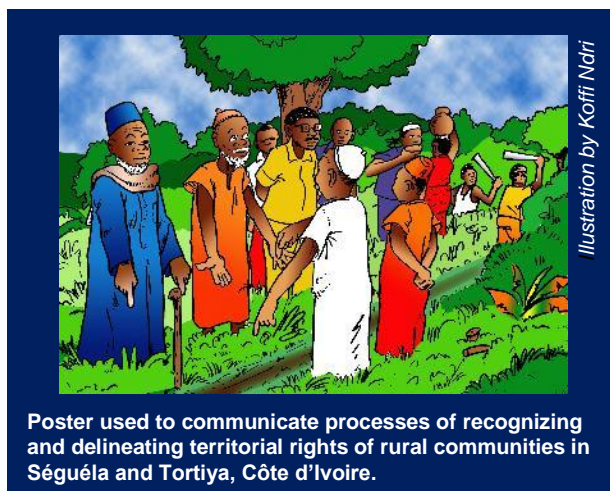
# Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development II (PRADD II)

## Supporting the Kimberley Process in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea

**OVERVIEW:** The Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development II (PRADD II) Project supports governments to implement mining best practices in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea, and promotes good governance of the mining sector at the international level through the Kimberley Process, the international mechanism that prevents rough diamonds from fueling conflict. The project—a \$19 million five-year joint USAID/European Union initiative—is a follow-on project to PRADD, USAID's flagship mining project implemented from 2007–2013 across Central African Republic, Guinea, and Liberia.

The objective of PRADD II is to increase the number of alluvial diamonds entering the formal chain of custody, while improving the benefits accruing to diamond mining communities. Artisanal miners labor under archaic and difficult working conditions and live in extreme poverty, often receiving less than nine percent of the retail price of the stones they extract. Poverty prevents miners from acquiring the licenses required to operate within the law, the equipment necessary to increase their gains, and the assets needed to diversify their livelihoods. Not surprisingly, miners often become incentivized to mine quickly, sell fast, and rapidly move on to new sites. These practices have devastating economic and environmental consequences, negatively impact export revenues, and prevent compliance with the Kimberley Process.

**THE PRADD II APPROACH:** Drawing upon the fields of property rights, economic development, governance, and behavioral change, PRADD II bases its approach on the premise that secure property rights create positive incentives for miners to be good stewards of the land. When an artisanal miner's



rights to prospect and dig for diamonds are formal and secure, they are more likely to sell through legal channels, enabling the government to track the origin of diamonds and prevent them from fueling conflict. In addition, the formalization of extracting perimeters stimulates the land market, which appeals to prospective investors.

PRADD II further strengthens the diamond value chain by designing alternative systems of financing, equipment, and marketing, which benefits diggers, miners, intermediaries, and exporters. The project introduces complementary livelihoods, including the conversion of exhausted mining sites into agricultural units, and specifically targets women to uptake these livelihoods in an effort to mitigate the environmental damages of artisanal mining while providing diversified income and food security.

At the policy level, PRADD II supports governments to improve diamond mining legislation and regulations. In 2013, the project produced the Washington Declaration Diagnostic Framework, which helps diamond-producing states translate international best mining practices into action. The framework was endorsed by the Kimberley Process in November 2013. Finally, PRADD II combines local, national, and international communication tools to mobilize civil society groups and change the behavior of artisanal miners and decision makers regarding the trade of rough diamonds. PRADD II's goal is to use behavior change communication approaches to alter the way miners view diamond trade and production—shifting from a source of conflict to a powerful tool for development that will contribute positively to national economies, miners, and their communities.

**PRADD II IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE:** Côte d'Ivoire emerged from a decade-long civil war in early 2011, but its diamonds—which played a role in sustaining the conflict—remained on the world's blacklists. The United Nations Security Council Embargo on diamond exports was lifted in April 2014. Now the challenge is to activate the mechanism for tracking diamond production and exports while strengthening other internal controls. Even though the systems put in place are now regarded as some of the most advanced in the world, the government of Côte d'Ivoire needs to move rapidly to restart the monitoring systems so that diamond diggers, middlemen, and exporters can start to receive earnings through legal exports. PRADD II provides technical assistance to government to help relaunch the export system and internal controls.

Per the regulatory requirements of the Ivoirian land law, PRADD II has advanced considerably in helping 21 mining communities to clarify and formalize territorial rights by facilitating the creation of village land committees in communities involved in boundary demarcation, creating conflict mediation processes and procedures, and informing local communities of registration procedures (See above poster). PRADD II worked with the national mining authorities to set up export licenses for new buying houses, thereby undoing a six-month stalemate that prevented the creation of a legal supply chain. The fruits of this initiative has paid off because Côte d'Ivoire recently exported nearly 3,000 carats of its first ever KPCS-compliant rough diamonds. At the local level, the project facilitated a training by the US Geological Survey of Guinean and Ivoirian government geologists, including SODEMI mining concession engineers, on the use of augers for secondary diamond deposit modeling. The pilot fish farming is expanding from 1 to 3 sites in villages near Séguéla. Women-run equipment rental services are turning out to be very popular and pressure grows to expand them elsewhere. Arrangements have now been set up for ANADER, the parastatal agricultural extension agency, to provide tailored training to women's associations to help them diversify agricultural production, and especially dry season horticulture, in diamond mining areas.

**PRADD II IN GUINEA:** In 2009, a coup d'état forced the closure of the first PRADD project. Since that time, new alluvial diamond deposits have been discovered across the country. To help reduce the risks and costs associated with prospecting for alluvial diamonds, PRADD II is working with the United States Geological Survey (USGS) to launch geological modeling of potential diamond mining sites. The USGS diamond modeling process is advancing on schedule. Young geologists returning from the USGS training in Côte d'Ivoire used their newly acquired skills to extract soil samples with augers provided by the project in order to provide data needed to complete geological modeling of alluvial diamond mining sites. For the first time in Forécariah, diamond production is now being registered with the Ministry of Mining and Geology by young geologist staff supported by PRADD II with e-Tablets and appropriate software. Meanwhile, lessons learned from improved SMARTER mining techniques have been publicized over rural radio shows. Diamond miners continue to test and refine the pit backfilling technique – a way to reduce labor costs associated with removing the soil overburden layer and improving recovery of the thin layer of



diamondiferous gravel. As a key component of the livelihood diversification strategy, rural associations set up by the project, and led in many cases by women, are now harvesting and selling crops. PRADD is playing a key leadership role in kick-starting national dialogue on land policy and legal reforms through hosting a series of “land forums” with multiple stakeholders – the first such initiative in over 20 years.

## **PRADD II AND THE KIMBERLEY PROCESS**

Since 2008, PRADD has been providing technical support to the annual Kimberley Process, advancing the notion that development of artisanal mining communities will lead to greater compliance, traceability, and legal exports of alluvial diamonds. PRADD II and USAID carried out a joint assessment of the state of the artisanal diamond mining in the war-torn Central African Republic in preparation for the June, 2015 Kimberley Process Intercessional meetings in Luanda, Angola. The assessment identified technical needs and identified a set of options for resuming the legal diamond trade.

# ANNEX B: SNAPSHOT



## SNAPSHOT

### REGISTRATION OF DIAMOND IN FORECARIAH: FIRST TIME EVER IN THE PREFECTURE

**The deployment of and support to three Junior Experts enable diamond registration in Forécariah**

Ameyou Gnan



Training of Junior Experts in diamond identification and registration at the Government diamond office

Opinion Day



Diamond registration session by a Junior Expert in Forécariah

Spurred by a massive influx of refugees from Sierra Leone and Liberia, artisanal diamond mining commenced in the 1990s in the Forécariah prefecture in Guinea and along the alluvial river courses of this coastal area.

Artisanal diamond mining in Forécariah has long been unorganized with little to no supervision by the government mining agency. Incoming diamond miners simply negotiated access to a piece of land from customary landowners and begin digging without regard for the laws and regulations governing this sector. The Forécariah Prefecture Director of Mines tried in vain with only one staff member and a volunteer to supervise more than twenty diamond mining sites with very limited means at his disposal. In effect, the state was truly absent in the majority of the diamond mining areas.

With the arrival of the Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development II program (PRADD II), the Ministry of Mines and Geology and the project staff placed a strong emphasis on expanding the presence of government in the artisanal diamond mining areas of the Forécariah Prefecture. PRADD II focuses on selecting and training a cadre of three young ministry geologists, called by the project "Junior Experts," to take up positions in the prefecture and thereby strengthen the presence of the state. The project works very closely with the ministry to carry out training on the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (KPCS), provide hands-on instruction in diamond identification and registration in production notebooks, and use eTablets and specially configured software to register diamonds collected at mining sites.

For the first time in Forécariah, diamonds are now beginning to be registered in compliance with Kimberly Process Certification Scheme requirements. In expressing his satisfaction about this effort, the National Director of Mines stated that "to date, our young experts are registering diamonds in the field and transmitting the data to us instantaneously. We receive everything in real time." These procedures assure that diamonds are not being illicitly traded and used to finance wars and violent conflicts. "Thanks to the registration process set up by the project, we were able to locate a diamond from a site that has an invalid license," noted the Head of the ASM Division in a conversation with the PRADD team. Trust is being

progressively built between the Junior Experts and the diamond miners. One of the Junior Experts noted that "80% of miners are allowing their findings to be registered." The Director of Mines added: "when miners understood that the Junior Experts were not there to take their diamonds away from them, they immediately accepted registration of their findings. When they were told that they will not be asked to pay taxes and registration will be discreet, and when they understood that all we need is to capture the statistics of production, they accepted immediately." Gone are the days of secrecy when artisanal diamond miners refused to register diamonds. "Even if the diamond is a half carat, miners reach out to us for registration. Initially, miners were opposed to having their photos taken but thanks to the trust that is settling in, they now accept and require their photos to be taken for inclusion in the database," concluded one of the Junior Experts.

From March to June 2015, 292.83 carats of diamonds (including 156.82 ct. of jewelry quality, 130.98 ct. of industrial quality and 5.03 ct. of boart quality) were registered. Even though the diamonds so far found in Forécariah are small in size compared to those from the mining major zone of Banankoro in the southeast of the country, the progressively expanding registration of diamonds strengthens Guinea's compliance with the Kimberly Process.

Much more work remains to further address illicit mining and smuggling across the nearby porous border with Sierra Leone. But, this first step, the registration of diamonds through official government channels, is a far cry from the chaotic situation of the early 1990's when a free-for-all reigned in Forécariah. Certainly, more work is needed to incentivize miners to rehabilitate the land with improved mining techniques and to strengthen relations between government and customary land owners in diamond rich mining areas. But this first steps needs to be applauded – the core objective of the PRADD II program in Guinea.

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