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GUINEA PREPARATORY MISSION REPORT

PROPERTY RIGHTS AND ARTISANAL DIAMOND DEVELOPMENT PILOT PROGRAM: TOWARDS AN APPROACH FOR CONFLICT-FREE ARTISANAL DIAMOND DEVELOPMENT IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC AND GUINEA



NOVEMBER 4–20, 2007

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COVER PHOTO:

A women's work crew in the diamond mine of master Elhadj Sekou Koulibaly of Banankoro, transports gravel by bucket from the mine floor to the surface where it will be washed. Courtesy of Stephen Reid, ARD, Inc.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APARFE	<i>Association pour la Protection, l'Amélioration des Ressources Forestières et leur Enrichissement</i> (nongovernmental organization based in Kissidougou)
AREDOR	<i>Association pour la Recherche et l'Exploitation du Diamant et de l'Or</i> (industrial mining company currently present in Banankoro, although its operations have been suspended since 2004)
BNE	<i>Bureau National d'Expertise des Diamants et des Matières Précieuses</i> (Guinean government agency that oversees diamond and precious gem exports)
CAR	Central African Republic
CASM	Communities and Small-Scale Mining
CECIDE	<i>Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement</i> (nongovernmental organization based in Conakry, focusing on defense of economic rights)
CNTG	<i>Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs de Guinée</i> (National Workers Union)
CONADOG	<i>Coordination Nationale des Diamantaires et Orpailleurs de Guinée</i> (private organization representing diamond producers, buyers and exporters in Guinea)
COP	Chief of Party
CRD	<i>Communauté Rurale de Développement</i> (defines a local government unit governed by an elected council: the <i>Conseil Rural de Développement</i>)
CTO	Cognizant Technical Officer
DEA	<i>Division d'Exploitation Artisanale</i> (agency within the MMG; contains SEEA)
DNAT	<i>Direction Nationale de l'Administration du Territoire</i> (agency within MIS; oversees central government administrators— <i>préfets</i> and <i>sous préfets</i> —assigned to local administrative units)
DND	<i>Direction Nationale de la Décentralisation</i> (agency within MIS; oversees CRDs)
DOS	U.S. Department of State
DPDDA	<i>Droits de Propriété et Développement du Diamant Artisanal projet pilote</i> (PRADD in English)
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (<i>ITIE</i> in French)
GNF	<i>Franc Guinéen</i>
GOG	Government of Guinea

KP	Kimberley Process
KPCS	Kimberley Process Certification Scheme
MAEEEF	<i>Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Élevage, de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts</i> (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Water and Forests)
MATD	<i>Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale et de la Décentralisation</i> (Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization—former name of current MIS)
MIS	<i>Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Sécurité</i> (Ministry of the Interior and Security—formerly MATD)
MMG	<i>Ministère des Mines et de la Géologie</i> (Ministry of Mines and Geology)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PCQVP	<i>Publiez Ce Que Vous Payez</i> (a global campaign launched in 2002 and supported by a consortium of international NGOs; complements the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative [EITI/ITIE])
PRADD	Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development Pilot Program
SEEA	<i>Service d'Encadrement de l'Exploitation Artisanale de Diamants</i>
SOW	Scope of Work
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government

SUMMARY

A mission to Guinea (November 4–20, 2007) by ARD, Inc. has confirmed the interest of government authorities and private and civil society stakeholders in receiving the *Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development* (PRADD) pilot project sponsored by the Department of State (Bureau for African Affairs) and USAID (Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade). A tentative launch date of late January 2008 was set. PRADD is an element of the US Government’s support to the Kimberley Process (KP) aimed at assisting countries participating in KP to improve the quality of internal controls over the production and sale of artisanal, alluvial diamonds through an innovative approach focused on clarifying and reinforcing property rights.

Guinea was identified, along with the Central African Republic, as a target country for PRADD in 2006, but nationwide strikes and political unrest in Guinea in the first quarter of 2007 led USAID to postpone project design and implementation there. The ARD team provided briefings on PRADD and the results of the Guinea preparatory mission to US Ambassador Phillip Carter and to USAID Mission Director Clifford Brown, who welcomed the PRADD pilot project as a useful complement to the USAID Guinea Mission’s development assistance program focused on democracy and good governance.

Guinea is an important producer of alluvial, artisanal diamonds, ranking 11th in the world in 2005. It has been a KP participant since 2003, and in collaboration with the powerful Guinean association of diamond miners, collectors, and exporters (CONADOG), has made important strides in formalizing the artisanal diamond sector and increasing the proportion of diamonds entering officially-sanctioned marketing circuits. Indeed, in anticipation of establishment of KP, Guinea implemented its own certification system beginning in 2001. Nevertheless, the preparatory team’s in-depth consultations with government, private, and civil society actors confirmed the persistence of serious regulatory deficiencies in the artisanal sector that contribute to property rights-based conflicts and illicit diamond marketing. The latter not only deprives Guinea of needed revenues for development but is suspected as a source for weapons trade, and potentially funds local and regionally-based terrorism.

During a field visit to Banankoro, the heart of Guinea’s principal alluvial diamond zone, and follow-up meetings in Conakry, the preparatory team identified a broad array of stakeholders interested in supporting and participating in the PRADD pilot project. All have particular concerns and interests. PRADD’s designated host institution, the Ministry of Mines and Geology, is concerned with improving production data collection and reducing sales of clandestine diamonds to Sierra Leone, Liberia, and elsewhere; the Ministry of Interior would like to improve enforcement of land rehabilitation laws; local government leaders in Banankoro want to reduce land disputes between mine parcel owners and local residents, and would like to increase revenue collection from artisanal mining; the diamond miners and collectors’ association is lobbying the government to open new and more promising zones for artisanal diamond mining in Guinea; nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) want clarification of tenure and environmental policies and a clearer accounting of public revenues from mining; and the labor unions are concerned with working conditions and the extremely low remuneration of mine laborers, particularly women and children.

The common denominator in the concerns expressed by PRADD’s proposed public, private, and civil society partners is the desire for increased transparency in the management of the artisanal diamond sector. Based on preliminary consultations, the ARD team was able to propose, review, and validate with its coalition of proposed partners, the following framework of results to be achieved by the Guinea pilot project:

1. A reliable production and sales information system exists in the pilot zones;
2. A mechanism for identifying and recognizing property rights holders is established in the target zones;
3. The benefits of artisanal diamond production better serve the development of local communities;
4. Measures to reduce the negative environmental impacts of artisanal diamond mining are elaborated in the pilot zones; and
5. A program to sensitize and mobilize the public (on artisanal diamond mining questions) is operational.

The preparatory mission identified a number of serious challenges PRADD will face in Guinea, not the least of which are overcoming a legacy of corruption, rent-seeking, and opaque transactions in diamond mining chain of custody, and modifying a state-centric view of land tenure and property rights. These challenges are balanced, however, by a number of favorable factors, including Guinea's active participation in the KP process (including the 2006 and 2007 KP Plenary meetings in Botswana and Brussels), the remarkable empowerment of civil society that has taken hold in Guinea in the wake of the January to February 2007 strikes, and opportunities available to PRADD to build strategic alliances among public-private and civil society institutions on question of common interest (such as land rehabilitation or monitoring of public revenues from diamond production).

Next Steps

Having obtained a clear confirmation of interest in PRADD from the Government of Guinea, ARD will proceed with the preparation of a draft pilot project design document to be submitted to the USAID cognizant technical officer (Dr. Gregory Myers) for PRADD in December 2007. ARD anticipates mobilizing the PRADD chief of party and launching the 23-month project in late January 2008. A workshop with key stakeholders in early February will be organized to enrich and validate the pilot project design and to develop a detailed Year-1 work plan.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This trip report presents the results of a mission to Guinea undertaken by Stephen Reid, Kent Elbow, and Saliou Diallo of ARD, Inc. from November 4–20, 2007, to lay the groundwork for launching a pilot project on Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development (PRADD) in Guinea in the first quarter of 2008. The objectives of the mission were fourfold:

1. Renew contacts (initiated during a four-day scoping visit in December 2006) with US and Government of Guinea (GOG) officials and other stakeholders in the artisanal diamond sector to confirm their interest in and willingness to support and/or participate in PRADD;
2. Reach agreement on the principal results to be obtained and the proposed implementation approach;
3. Identify and assess the challenges of supporting a PRADD project team in the remote diamond mining region of southeastern Guinea; and
4. Determine next steps in the design and implementation of PRADD.

The preparatory mission was divided into two main phases: 1) a field trip (November 6–10) to Banankoro in the Kerouané prefecture (Kankan region), the center of Guinea’s only legally-authorized artisanal diamond mining, and 2) consultations in Conakry (November 12–20) with Government of Guinea officials and other stakeholders to review and validate the proposed results and approach of the PRADD/Guinea pilot project.

The ARD team is pleased to report that the objectives of the mission were successfully achieved. Details on the accomplishments, challenges, and opportunities are provided in Sections 3.0 and 4.0 of this report; anticipated next steps are identified in Section 5.0. A list of individuals and organizations met, and selected documents are included in annexes to the report.

Having completed the preparatory mission, the following timeline of PRADD activities is currently anticipated. In December, ARD will draft a preliminary project design document based on consultations with Guinean stakeholders which will be submitted for the review and approval of the USAID cognizant technical officer (CTO) for PRADD. In late January 2008, ARD will mobilize the PRADD/Guinea chief of party, assisted by Kent Elbow, ARD’s principal technical advisor for PRADD, and an administrative start-up specialist, to launch the pilot project. The project work plan will be presented to USG, national government, and civil society partners in Guinea—and validated and refined by them—at the beginning of a 23-month implementation phase to commence in February 2008. An evaluation of the project and formulation of lessons learned will be completed just prior to the project completion date of December 2009. Throughout the project period, USAID CTO, Gregory Myers, will disseminate information to in-country US Embassy and USAID staff, and to USG partners in Washington.

The PRADD initiative is the result of a special collaboration between USAID and the US Department of State (DOS). The preparatory team would like to thank Dr. Gregory Myers, Dr. Carol Trimble (DOS), and the USG officials in Guinea (notably Greg Booth and Abdoul Diallo) who facilitated this trip, a key step in the successful launching of PRADD/Guinea.

2.0 BACKGROUND

The *Artisanal Diamond Development Pilot Program* (PRADD) is a joint US State Department/USAID initiative to strengthen application of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) to reduce the illicit trade of rough diamonds. The KPM Process, in effect since January 2003, is supported by the US Government under congressional legislation (Clean Diamond Trade Act), and through the establishment of Special Advisor for Conflict Diamonds office within the Department of State. PRADD focuses on countries in which artisanal diamond mining is prevalent and conflict is a constant threat. While the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme initially covered monitoring and regulating international trade of diamonds, it is now increasing its focus on *internal controls* within countries, and the value chains from “earth to export.” This emphasis requires accurate production data and capacity to trace the chain of custody of alluvial diamonds. In addition, some members are also trying to better link diamond production (particularly for artisanal miners) to new development opportunities for economic growth, poverty alleviation, and conflict mitigation.

Establishing a clear and transparent property rights regime is fundamental to ensuring the accuracy of artisanal diamond production data and to determining clear ownership of rough diamonds at the base of the chain of custody. Accurate production data and a clear chain of custody are vital for avoiding conflict and for making KPSC more robust. African countries with an artisanal diamond mining sector are struggling to define and implement a system of internal controls capable of ensuring the integrity of the Kimberley Process (KP). Among the common challenges are the formulation and implementation of appropriate policies regarding property rights. Obstacles include the lack of adequate institutional and administrative capacity, vested interests in maintaining current non-transparent and irregular application of policies, weakness or absence of a social mandate in support of official policies and their enforcement, weak property rights giving people control over their assets, and neglect of customary systems and practices that govern property rights at many locations. The result in countries such as Guinea is inadequate regulation of diamond production and trade, and increased risk of conflict and diversion of diamond revenues from local development and investment into unmonitored domains and activities.

The obstacles to establishing well-defined and enforceable property rights are exacerbated by the portability of rough diamonds coupled with their high value per unit of weight. The lack of effective regulation of alluvial diamond mining activities generates conflict at the micro level as different actors seek to assert unofficial, ad hoc, and conflicting rights and also creates openings for diverting the substantial revenues that can be realized from sales of rough diamonds toward illicit financing of arms and organized violence. Further complicating the institutional landscape in many African countries is the existence of parallel and often competing systems of property rights regarding land and natural resources.

There are two primary types of property systems regulating access and use of natural resources in most African countries: statutory and customary. A statutory property rights system is based on national laws that define property rights and includes procedural and institutional mechanisms for enforcement of the laws and conciliation of conflict. Statutory systems typically include a formal system for recording and registering rights, usually resulting in the issuance of deeds or property titles. Customary systems are usually based on long-standing practices that have evolved into rules whose enforcement depends to some extent on socially-shared values and history. The degree of compatibility and cohesion between statutory (formal) and customary property systems can vary significantly from one African country to another, and even between zones within countries. Many African countries are engaged in creative experiments or reforms aimed at finding formulas for reconciliation of this land tenure and institutional duality, and some “best practices” are beginning to emerge. Given the fundamental importance of each as key factors within

the reigning institutional landscape, both statutory and customary property rights systems will be carefully taken into account throughout design and implementation of PRADD.

In summary, PRADD is a pilot effort that aims to identify and test methods for achieving clear, secure, and publicly acknowledged rights to property, including mineral resources at specific sites that are confirmed in publicly accessible records. Establishment of clear, fair, and secure property rights at mining sites is a fundamental element of an institutional landscape that will reduce the risk of conflict, improve revenue distribution in favor of local populations and miners, mitigate environmental impacts by promoting longer-term investments on the part of local populations, provide a basis for monitoring of diamond production and trade, and, more generally, channel diamond revenue more effectively into poverty alleviation and the national economy.

3.0 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

3.1 STATUS OF COLLABORATION

3.1.1 US Mission in Guinea

The PRADD/Guinea preparatory mission team received invaluable support from USAID (notably, Greg Booth) and the US Embassy in Guinea. By arranging meetings with key Guinean stakeholder representatives, He accompanying the team on its five-day field visit to Banankoro, as well as facilitating introductory meetings on PRADD with GOG officials, private sector, and civil society representatives in Conakry, US Embassy Commercial Attaché, Abdoul Diallo, contributed substantially to success of the mission.

The ARD team was invited to provide briefings on PRADD and the Guinea preparatory mission to Ambassador Phillip Carter III and his staff following the Banankoro field visit, and to USAID/Guinea Mission Director Clifford Brown, at the conclusion of the two-week mission. Both men had taken up their positions only recently in Guinea. Ambassador Carter noted that efforts to promote transparency in Guinea inevitably evoke some opposition, but he welcomed the PRADD initiative which will help the US Mission to better understand trends in the artisanal diamond sector. The USAID director echoed the Ambassador's observation that the Mission needs to better understand how the artisanal diamond sector is functioning in Guinea in order to support the Kimberley process, and pledged USAID's support to the pilot project and its COP-designee, Jim Shyne, for the anticipated January 2008 launching.

3.1.2 Guinean Stakeholders

Given the cross-sectoral nature of PRADD, and the different interests at stake, a key element of ARD's strategy for implementing the project is to constitute a broad base of project partners and to ensure their participation in every phase of PRADD's development. Over the course of two weeks, in both Banankoro and Conakry, the ARD team was able to hold substantive discussions with more than 90 persons representing the gamut of actors—public, private, and civil society—concerned with artisanal diamond mining in Guinea. All welcomed the idea of a US Government-funded initiative to assist Guinea in improving its internal controls on diamond production and marketing; many confirmed the pertinence of an approach focused on clarifying and reinforcing property rights; and nearly all of them expressed interest in collaborating in some way in the implementation of PRADD.

In-depth discussions with a broad cross-section of actors provided the ARD team with a good understanding of the organization of artisanal diamond mining in Guinea, the regulatory systems currently in place, and implementation challenges, allowing us to understand the specificities of Guinea's artisanal sector and to propose a pertinent set of results to be achieved. Contradictory information received on certain questions, such as the transparency of land allocation procedures or the accuracy of diamond production information, alerted the ARD team to "gray areas" that represent opportunities for PRADD but also sources of potential resistance, requiring carefully-conceived strategies.

Public Sector

Ministry of Mines and Geology: The preparatory mission was well-received by the Ministry of Mines and Geology (MMG) which had been identified since the 2006 scoping mission as the most appropriate Government of Guinea host structure for PRADD. The MMG mobilized an experienced field agent, Mahmoud Sano, to guide the visit to the artisanal diamond production zone around Banankoro, and assembled senior staff members including the director of mines and the director general of the *Bureau National d'Expertise* for three working sessions with the ARD team. At the final meeting (November 19), the director of mines confirmed Guinea's interest in structuring the PRADD pilot project on five key results (see Section 3.3) proposed by the ARD team.

Ministry of Interior and Security: Two departments within the Ministry of Interior and Security (MIS) expressed strong interest in working with PRADD—decentralization (DND) and territorial administration (DNAT). The director of DND noted that there are “permanent conflicts over land in Banankoro between ‘masters’ (artisanal diamond mining parcel holders), agriculturalists, and livestock raisers.” He’s interested in collaborating with PRADD on land use planning, and added that “if PRADD can contribute to helping each actor better understand his rights, this will help everyone develop.” He designated Mrs. Fofana Nén Bourou (assistant director) as PRADD’s point of contact.

The director and staff of DNAT cited two specific areas of shared interest with PRADD: 1) the need to address land rehabilitation in artisanal diamond mining zones, and 2) encouraging greater investment of the profits from artisanal diamond mining in critically-needed community infrastructures such as schools, health centers, and watering points. They noted that too often the profits are “exported” to Conakry or used to build new mosques in Banankoro, which already has more than its population can actually use. Given the interest expressed by the two departments in working closely with PRADD, the ARD team asked the secretary general of the MIS that both be identified as focal points.

Ministry of Agriculture: Due to scheduling conflicts, the ARD team had a single, brief meeting with approximately 15 representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture to review the PRADD pilot project and proposed results. The meeting was presided by the minister’s chief of staff. Ministry officials noted that given their responsibility for tenure and environmental questions in rural Guinea, they are keenly interested in PRADD and requested that the Ministry be closely associated in subsequent phases. Those present at the meeting confirmed the pertinence of the pilot project’s proposed results and its property rights approach.

Private Sector

CONADOG: The ARD team met individually with several officers of CONADOG (Guinean association of diamond miners, collectors, and exporters), in Banankoro and held a more formal meeting with representatives of the national office in Conakry to present PRADD. CONADOG fully supports the Kimberley Process. With obvious pride, CONADOG’s acting president, Sekou Diallo, informed the ARD team that CONADOG had been in advance of the government with regard to improving controls. “*CONADOG a fait le changement avant le changement.*” Mr. Diallo noted that controlling fraud is difficult “because Africans always assume its better to sell outside of the country.” But thanks to CONADOG, he added, Guinean diamond producers now control themselves much better. He conceded that some Guinean diamonds continue to be sold illicitly in neighboring countries, but suggested that illicit trade had declined considerably. Mr. Diallo noted that “CONADOG controls all production in the country” and works closely with the Ministry of Mines’ *Bureau National d'Expertise* and anti-fraud division. He added that the artisanal diamond sector is considerably more transparent than the industrial sector.

CONADOG representatives expressed what could be characterized as cautious support for PRADD. They fully support PRADD’s objective of bringing a larger share of artisanal diamonds into the official chain of

custody, but tended to downplay the extent of the problem in Guinea and did not directly react to the property rights thrust of PRADD.

Chambre des Mines: The Chamber of Mines is an association that includes both international and domestic mining companies, as well as mining consulting companies, legal experts, etc. The ARD team met with the chamber executive secretary, Mr. Oumar Babara Touré, who noted that the objectives of PRADD have some overlap with the Chamber's, but that the Chamber has never worked with the artisanal sector because of the inherent conflicts between them.

Mr. Touré notes that there are no viable industrial diamond mining companies in operation in Guinea currently. "Only the alluvial diamond mining sector remains, but it has major problems including a failure to capture production statistics, high rates of illicit marketing, and a lack of public revenues generated." Mr. Touré expressed support for PRADD's objectives but expressed some doubts about the government's commitment to better regulate the artisanal diamond sector.

Civil Society

Media: The ARD team met with Mr. Aboubacar Akoumba, editor of *Aurore*, a newspaper dedicated exclusively to mining events and issues in Guinea. He is a fervent advocate of increased transparency in the mining sector and confirmed the pertinence of the PRADD pilot project and its property rights focus. Mr. Akoumba noted that clandestine diamond mining is widespread, with negative consequences for the environment and the economy. He believes that PRADD can make a particularly important contribution by helping Guinean citizens and officials to better understand the laws and regulations surrounding artisanal diamond mining.

NGOs: The preparatory team identified and met with three Guinean NGOs which are active on mining-related issues and eager to support the implementation of PRADD. *CECIDE* is an NGO created in 2000 with a focus on economic rights and the involvement of citizens in policy development. In the framework of the Diamond Development Initiative¹, CECIDE is currently putting together a KP civil society network to be funded by Global Witness. The NGO has publicly requested the GOG to explain its decision to suspend artisanal diamond mining in Kindia in western Guinea. Mr. Fofana, the director of CECIDE provided advice to the team on tackling property rights issues in the Banankoro zone and recommended contacts with CONADOG and citizens groups in Kerouané.

Guinée-Ecologie is a small but well-respected NGO with expertise in legal texts concerning the environment, agricultural development, and the management of local collectivities. The director, Mr. Saliou Diallo, expressed willingness to assist PRADD in the analysis of property rights issues surrounding artisanal diamond production, as well as sensitizing stakeholders on the importance of environmental rehabilitation of mining areas.

Publiez ce que Vous Payez (Publish What You Pay) is a recently-created coalition of 15 Guinean civil society organizations whose purpose is to provide information to the public on the financial commitments of mining companies and to ensure that required payments to the State enter the public coffers. The NGO expressed interest in working with PRADD on two subjects of mutual interest: 1) improving awareness concerning public revenues from artisanal diamond mining production, and 2) improving Guinea's

¹ The Diamond Development Initiative (DDI), officially launched in Accra in October 2005, is a joint effort among NGOs, governments, academics, and the diamond industry aimed at optimizing the beneficial development impact of artisanal mining to miners and their communities, through advocacy, research, and education, in close collaboration with the KP, CASM, the Fair Trade Labelling Organization, the Association for Responsible Mining, the Council for Responsible Jewelry Practices, EITI, and others. DDI International is incorporated as a non-profit organization in the U.S. and is envisaged as the center of an organization that will encourage the development of affiliates in countries where there is interest in DDI's objectives.

current capability to trace diamonds from mine to export. Director Taran Diallo is convinced that large quantities of diamonds continue to escape to Sierra Leone and Liberia.

Labor Unions: Leaders of the two major Guinean unions, the CNTG and USTG, received the ARD mission and qualified the PRADD pilot project initiative as “timely.” The unions are participating in a joint government-private sector-civil society committee that has been formed in the wake of the strikes of January to February 2007 to review current mining conventions with the object of clarifying “who pays what, to whom.” Union leaders noted that in the past, “The Guinean people were not well-informed about the country’s mineral riches. The benefits went to a small group. We want to bring transparency to Guinea. *We don’t feel the impact of the Kimberley Process.*”

Mrs. Mariama Diallo noted that PRADD’s focus on property rights and its objective of improving the share of diamond revenues retained by diamond producers (particularly women and children) are of great interest to the unions. The CNTG is represented in Banankoro within AREDOR (an industrial mining company). Efforts underway to organize artisanal diamond miners in Banankoro are opposed by some actors. Union representatives confirmed their interest in working with PRADD and proposed bringing together representatives of the formal and informal sectors for a day of discussions on artisanal diamond mining issues.

3.2 INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS ON DIAMOND MINING IN GUINEA

Through interviews with numerous resource persons and stakeholders and a field visit to the diamond mining zone surrounding Banankoro, the team gathered valuable information and insights on the artisanal diamond sector and the challenges of regulating it, which will be taken into account in the design and implementation of the PRADD/Guinea pilot project. Detailed written notes of the field visit and meetings with stakeholders have been compiled in both English and French. The team also assembled documentation on mining and decentralization legislation, land tenure and agricultural policy, and studies on artisanal diamond mining, etc. (see list of documents in annex). Several findings with particular relevance for the design of PRADD/Guinea are noted below.

Scope of Authorized Artisanal Diamond Mining

By law artisanal diamond mining in Guinea is currently restricted to three to four small zones in southeastern Guinea ceded by industrial diamond companies from their former concessions. Prospective mining lands in these zones have been divided into one-hectare parcels which the Ministry of Mines allocates in return for an annual fee.² Parcel beneficiaries receive an *arrêté* from the MMG and a card identifying them as “masters.” The only area of intensive artisanal diamond mining activity at present is along the Baoulé and Bomboko rivers in a 16 km² zone surrounding the town of Banankoro.

In recent years, the government authorized artisanal diamond mining in the vicinity of the towns of Kindia and Forécariah in southwestern Guinea as well, but diamond mining has officially been suspended there, in part because of disputes that erupted with customary land holders. CONADOG, which argues that artisanal diamond mining is both more transparent and productive than industrial mining, is lobbying the government hard to open new and potentially more productive lands to artisans.

² Parcel permit fees are 1.5 million GNF (approximately \$365) for the first year, and 700,000 GNF (approximately \$171) for each annual renewal. Of that amount, 500,000 GNF is held as a security deposit for land rehabilitation. Another 500,000 is reserved for local administrative units and collectivities according to the following allocation: 100,000 GNF for the *Préfecture*; 200,000 GNF for the *Sous-préfecture*; and 200,000 GNF for the *communauté rurale de développement (CRD)*. The same allocations for the three governmental units are reserved from the annual parcel renewal fee (700,000 GNF). The balance of 200,000 GNF is received by the *Division de l’Encadrement de l’Exploitation Artisanale*.



Figure 1. Map of Guinea, highlighting location of Banankoro

Scope of Clandestine Artisanal Diamond Mining

Clandestine—or unauthorized—artisanal mining has been a reality in Guinea for decades. Industrial mining companies such as AREDOR waged a constant battle against clandestine mining on its concession near Banankoro. It continues on lands surrounding the authorized parcels in Banankoro. When clandestine mining leads to important new discoveries, the MMG may retroactively legalize the production by creating a new parcel and requiring the miner to pay the required parcel fees (the team was unable to obtain an estimation of the number of parcels that have been created in this way in Banankoro). Mining administration officials and representatives of CONADOG claim that a large proportion of clandestine diamonds produced in the Banankoro area is successfully drawn into the official circuit through sales to authorized diamond producers (masters). As evidence, they cite the relatively important number of diamonds labeled as “other” (off-parcel) diamonds in the registration forms (*fiche d’enregistrement des diamants et autres gemmes*) that masters and collectors are required to submit before transporting diamonds out of the production zone.

Technology

In southeastern Guinea, few diamonds remain at superficial levels. In order to reach diamonds that are contained in gravel layers seven to eight meters deep, masters increasingly resort to backhoes and bulldozers to scrape away top layers, and motorized *laveries* (a technology imported from Sierra Leone) to speed the washing of gravel. Masters still employ large numbers of miners and day laborers to excavate lower levels of clay and to transport gravel up the sides of the mines to where it can be washed. The trend toward mechanization has dramatically increased the cost of artisanal diamond mining, the speed at which parcels can be mined, the number and size of diamonds produced, and the extent of environmental damage done.

Property Rights Issues and Conflicts

The extent of property rights issues surrounding artisanal diamond mining in Guinea is variably appreciated by different stakeholders. The system by which the MMG determines how to allocate parcels among potential interested parties includes a lottery mechanism but is not well-documented. On authorized parcels, MMG officials consider land access and use rights to be clearly and unambiguously vested with the permit holder. Local government officials in Banankoro, however, indicated they are called upon “daily” to resolve disputes that pit masters and customary landowners/users against each other (suggesting that the rules of expropriation and compensation are neither well understood nor accepted). Conflicts over rights to diamonds produced on authorized parcels can involve masters, the person in whose name the parcel was allocated (if not the master), and the master’s various financiers.

Property rights issues surrounding *clandestine* diamond mining are more complex and less well understood. The team was informed by one source that in the Banankoro zone, diamond producers with financial means negotiate with indigent traditional landowners/users for access to their land and ownership of any diamonds found. In many cases the local office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Environment, Water and Forests is called on to determine the value of the orchards or crops that will be discontinued as diamond mining replaces agriculture as the predominant land use in specific zones.

Women’s Role in Artisanal Diamond Mining

There are more than 50 women parcel holders and masters in Banankoro according to the *Service d’Ecadrement de l’Exploitation Artisanale de Diamants* (SEEA), although it remains to be determined how many of them actually own and manage their parcels, and how many are simply “fronts” for male relatives. The team visited one prominent woman master, Haja Fatoumata Kanté, at her parcel outside Banankoro. Mrs. Kanté described artisanal diamond mining as an expensive and risky venture, which she undertakes by small steps, financing new digging operations based on returns from current mines.



PHOTO COURTESY OF ARD, INC.

Machinery used to speed wash diamond-bearing gravel excavated from the mining parcel (no. 293) of Elhadj Sekou Koulibaly, a prominent master and collector in Banankoro. Mr. Koulibaly employs approximately 300 employees on the parcel, including 120 “miners” and 180 male and female day laborers.

In Banankoro, poor women have little opportunity to mine for diamonds themselves. Some masters allow them to sweep up the gravel (called *killin-killin*) that remains on the floor of excavated artisanal mines. During the big diamond rush in Banankoro in 2004 to 2005, women gained access to the tailings from AREDOR's industrial operations. About 200–300 women continue to re-wash AREDOR's gravel residues every day, though returns are negligible. Most women involved in artisanal mining in Banankoro work as laborers for approximately \$1 per day in bucket brigades that move gravel from the bottom of mines to the top where it can be washed. Some women earn money preparing and selling food to laborers at the mine sites.

Environmental Aspects

The 1.5 million GNG permit fee paid for authorized artisanal diamond parcels includes a security deposit of 500,000 GNF (approximately \$122) for land rehabilitation. If parcel holders do not restore the mined areas to acceptable condition, the MMG withholds the amount and contracts a third party to do the rehabilitation. In the Banankoro zone, two local associations have emerged to perform this work. The team's field trip to Banankoro revealed that environmental damage associated with semi-mechanized mining is extensive and that little is actually being done to rehabilitate excavated sites. The annual security deposit for fees land restoration (\$122) appears grossly inadequate when one considers that it would cost more than this amount to rent a bulldozer for just two hours. The vice-president of the Banankoro CRD confirmed that it receives many complaints from customary landowners/users about the failure of masters to rehabilitate mined lands.

3.3 FRAMEWORK OF RESULTS

Drawing from eight-month's experience in the CAR, and based on consultations with Guinean stakeholders, the team identified a framework of five results to be achieved by the PRADD/Guinea pilot project, and was able to review and validate them with key partners including the Ministry of Mines and Geology. The preliminary project design document will propose specific benchmarks for the achievement of these results. These benchmarks will be further refined and validated with project stakeholders in the first quarter of implementation.

Results to Be Achieved

1. A reliable production and sales information system exists in the pilot zones;
2. A mechanism for identifying and recognizing property rights holders is established in the target zones;
3. The benefits of artisanal diamond production better serve the development of local communities;
4. Measures to reduce the negative environmental impacts of artisanal diamond mining are elaborated in the pilot zones; and
5. A program to sensitize and mobilize the public (on artisanal diamond mining questions) is operational.

4.0 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The report of the 2006 scoping visit to Central African Republic and Guinea identified several general challenges that PRADD would likely face:

- Overcoming a culture of corruption, especially public sector patronage and rent-seeking, and opaque transactions in diamond mining chain of custody;
- Challenging and modifying a state-centric view of land tenure and property rights; and
- Strengthening weak government administrations that are handicapped technically, organizationally, and materially.

The November 2007 preparatory mission to Guinea confirmed the relevance of those general challenges, and identified other, more specific ones that will need to be addressed to successfully implement the pilot project, including the following:

Integrating Production Information from Clandestine Diamond Mining

While Guinea appears to have a relatively functional system for recording legal diamond production on authorized parcels, the quality of the MMG's data on diamond production from clandestine mining in surrounding areas is highly uncertain. Until the status of the property rights claims of clandestine miners in PRADD's pilot zones can be resolved, those miners may be reluctant to contribute to improving production estimates.

Building Rapport with Powerful Private Sector Operators

A key artisanal diamond stakeholder and expected partner of PRADD is CONADOG, the association of diamond masters and collectors. While acknowledging the valuable role that the association has played in instilling discipline among its members and bringing more diamonds into the official chain of custody, several of the ARD team's interlocutors expressed serious concerns about the association's role in the expansion of "informal" diamond mining and its failure (to date) to respond to public concerns about land degradation and poor working conditions of mine laborers. Some members may perceive PRADD activities as critical or as a threat to their interests. To avoid antagonizing CONADOG, the PRADD team will have to make a special effort to build and maintain relations with this stakeholder and involve it in the planning and execution of activities.

Overcoming the Resource Constraints of MMG's Field Service

The PRADD/Guinea team's direct counterpart in the field will be the MMG's *Service d'Encadrement de l'Exploitation Artisanale* in Banankoro. The already modest resources of this service were considerably reduced as a result of the riots and destruction that accompanied the strikes in January to February 2007. The SEEA's office, records, and equipment were largely destroyed. Diamond production records and reports that the SEEA had maintained for several years on computer are presently being kept by hand. In order to work productively with the SEEA team, PRADD will have to find a way of sharing some of its equipment and operating resources without creating a situation of dependence. The project may be able to help find resources outside of the project to rehabilitate/improve this service.

Ensuring Coordination between Remote Field Office and Key Conakry-Based Partners

Because of the sensitive resource governance issues surrounding the PRADD/Guinea pilot project, the COP will need to coordinate closely with senior MMG officials and other Conakry-based partners on project implementation. The COP will need to have a foot both in Banankoro and Conakry—no easy task given the 19-hour driving distance between them. Based on the November field visit, the team determined that it will be feasible to establish a principal office and find appropriate lodgings for PRADD's small staff in Banankoro. Banankoro has no reliable electric service or Internet access, but home/office electric generators are widely available and several Guinean companies now install satellite internet systems. To facilitate frequent coordination trips to Conakry, it appears advisable for PRADD to establish a small office/guest house in Conakry as well. ARD will attempt to obtain permission from the UN for project staff to travel on its thrice-weekly flight between Conakry and Kissidougou, which would reduce traveling time by as much as 11 hours.

4.1 OPPORTUNITIES

Counterbalancing the challenges facing the PRADD pilot project in Guinea are a number of significant opportunities identified by the preparatory mission.

Civil Society Empowerment

The social and political context in Guinea has evolved toward greater empowerment of civil society in the wake of the strikes that wracked the country in January and February 2007. This was confirmed by many of our interlocutors during the preparatory mission and is demonstrated by the very prominent participation of NGOs and labor unions in the committee charged with reviewing industrial mining conventions. Such a context favors PRADD whose underlying thrust is improved transparency and equity in the artisanal diamond sector.

New Determination to Make Mining a Motor for Development

Across all sectors of the Guinean society—public, private, and civil society—the team noted widespread recognition—even disgust—regarding the failure of the mining sector to spur development and to alleviate poverty in mining zones. This awareness is translating into a new willingness and determination to support transparency initiatives such as the Kimberley Process and EITI.

Reinforced Authority for Local Government

Elected local government bodies in Guinea constitute the population's first recourse on welfare and development issues. The Banankoro CRD has expressed interest in working with the PRADD pilot project on clarifying property rights, ensuring land rehabilitation, and improving recovery of fiscal receipts from artisanal mining. A recent revision of the Code of Local Collectivities significantly reinforced local government responsibilities and powers, making the Banankoro CRD an important partner.

Strategic Alliances

For each of the five results proposed for the PRADD pilot project in Guinea, the team identified two or three organizations or structures with a particular interest in attaining them. The PRADD/Guinea team should be able to forge strategic alliances (often across sectors) to develop and carry out activities associated with each result. To support demands for improved land rehabilitation, for example, PRADD will be able to count on the collaboration of the national department of territorial administration, the CRD, and NGOs *CECIDE* and *Guinée-Ecologie*.

Synergy with Other USAID Democracy and Governance Program

The execution of PRADD/Guinea will coincide with the implementation of USAID/Guinea's nationwide democracy and governance program "*Faisons Ensemble*." The PRADD preparatory team was graciously received by *Faisons Ensemble's* COP, Steve Snook. The project's intended support for improved citizen participation in local government and development planning in the Kankan region and its development of innovative public information methods represent two areas for potential synergy with PRADD.

5.0 NEXT STEPS

ARD currently anticipates the following calendar for implementation of the PRADD/Guinea pilot project:

- Mid-December: Submission to USAID CTO of draft pilot project design document for Guinea capturing the consensus reached with key national stakeholders on results, activities, and resources required, as well as management sections concerning monitoring, in-country implementation structure, short-term technical assistance needs, and stakeholder coordination mechanisms.
- Mid-December to mid-January: Identification of key technical and administrative staff members.
- Early January: Transmission of draft memorandum of agreement to Ministry of Mines and Geology.
- Mid-January: Administrative and technical orientation for COP-designee, James Shyne, at ARD/Burlington.
- End of January to mid-February: Start-up mission to Guinea to launch PRADD pilot project. A workshop with key stakeholders in early February will be organized to enrich and validate the pilot project design and to develop a detailed Year-1 work plan. Specific PRADD pilot zones will be determined in consultation with national and local MMG officials. An ARD administrative start-up specialist will assist the PRADD COP in establishing Banankoro field office and Conakry office/guest house.
- June technical visit and review by CTO, and July briefing for USAID and DOS technical staff.



PHOTO COURTESY OF ARD, INC.

Photos (clockwise from upper left): 1.) View of heavily-mined area along the Baoulé River on the outskirts of Banankoro. 2.) Rough diamonds from parcel of Elhadj Thierno Sow, master and diamond collector, Banankoro. 3.) Diamond work crew washing gravel in tributary of the Baoulé River near Banankoro. 4.) Tady Kanté, head of work group of more than 100 women day laborers, at parcel belonging to Elhadj Sekou Koulibaly, near Banankoro.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A: LIST OF INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS MET

Table A-1 List of Individuals and Organizations Met		
US Embassy and USAID/Guinea		
1	Ambassador Phillip Carter III	US Ambassador
2	Clifford Brown	USAID Mission Director
3	Kent C. Brokenshire	DCM, US Embassy
4	Kim Jordan	Economics Officer, US Embassy
5	Shannon Cazeau	Political Officer, US Embassy
6	Abdoul Diallo	Commercial Assistant, US Embassy
7	Greg Booth	Results Package Manager USAID/Guinea
8	Stephen Snook	Chief of Party, <i>Faisons Ensemble</i>
Government of Guinea		
<i>Ministry of Mines and Geology</i>		
1	Mouminy Sylla	Directeur National des Mines
2	Mohamed Gandeka	Directeur Général Bureau National d'Expertise du Diamant
3	Sidiki Condé	Directeur National Adjoint des Mines
4	Alkaly Yamoussa Soumah	Chef Division Exploitation Artisanale
5	Mahmoud Sano	Chef de Section Exploitation Artisanale du Diamant
6	Tamba Soye Millimono	Chef Section Topographie-Surveillance et Sécurité Artisanale
7	Bangaly Tiro Oularé	Chargé de la Topographie à l'Encadrement de l'Exploitation Artisanale du Diamant
8	Djigui Camara	Chargé de la Statistique à l'Encadrement de l'Exploitation Artisanale du Diamant
9	Fangamou Louapouan	Chargé de la Sécurité et Surveillance à l'Encadrement de l'Exploitation Artisanale
10	Ibrahima Sory Diaby	Chef du Contentieux à l'Encadrement de l'Exploitation Artisanale du Diamant
11	Laye Dabo	Chef Secteur Somassaniya à l'Encadrement de l'Exploitation Artisanale du Diamant
12	Hawa Konaté	Chef Secteur Banankoro I à l'Encadrement de l'Exploitation Artisanale du Diamant
13	Elhaj Fanta Mady Konaté	Chef Secteur Banankoro II à l'Encadrement de l'Exploitation Artisanale du Diamant
14	Fodé Ben Mansaré	Assistant Topographe à l'Encadrement de l'Exploitation Artisanale du Diamant
15	Samba Camara	Secrétaire à l'Encadrement de l'Exploitation Artisanale du Diamant

Ministry of Interior and Security		
1	Elhaj Amadou Baïlo Diallo	Secrétaire Général Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Sécurité
2	Elhaj Lansana Youla	Chef de Cabinet du Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Sécurité
3	Alpha Oumar Baldé	Directeur Générale Police Nationale
4	Abdoul Karim Bah	Directeur National Libertés Publiques Affaires Juridiques et Sécurité
5	Yaya Camara	Inspecteur Général Sécurité
6	Moustapha Diallo	Conseiller aux Affaire Electorales du Ministre de l'Intérieur et de la Sécurité
7	Elhaj Madifing Diané	Conseiller à la Coopération du Ministre de l'Intérieur et de la Sécurité
8	Commandant Ibrahima Condé	Coordinateur Militaire de la Sécurité Minière de Banankoro
9	Abdourahamane Camara	Sous-Préfet de Banankoro
10	Mamadou Aliou Diallo	Sous-Préfet Adjoint de Banankoro
11	Mory Kouroumah	Directeur Sous-Préfectoral de la Jeunesse de Banankoro
12	Sékou Amadou Cissé	Directeur National de l'Administration du Territoire
13	Alpha Oumar Baldet	Chef de Division Circonscriptions Territoriales
14	Mamadou Bobo Bah	Chef de Section Aménagement du Territoire
15	Moustapha Barry	Chef de Section Planification du Développement
16	Douoré Saa Tolno	Chargé d'Etudes à la Division de Planification de Développement
17	Mohamed Soumah	Chargé d'Etudes à la Division Recensement et Statistiques
18	Almamy Tounkara	Chargé d'Etudes à la Division Circonscriptions Territoriales
19	Bintou Tounkara	Chargée d'Etudes à la Division Circonscriptions Territoriales
20	Mamadou Baldé	Chargé d'Etudes à la Division Circonscriptions Territoriales
21	Ousmane Oularé	Chargé d'Etudes à la Division de l'Administration du Territoire
22	Yamori Condé	Directeur National de la Décentralisation
23	Fofana Nén Bourou Diallo	Directrice Nationale Adjointe de la Décentralisation
24	Sékou Mawa Touré	Comptable de la Composante B du PACV
25	Siaka Camara	Premier Vice Président de la CRD de Banankoro
26	Emmanuel Yombouno	Trésorier de la CRD de Banankoro
Ministry of Agriculture		
1	Abdoulaye Sylla	Chef Cabinet du Ministère de l'Agriculture, Elevage, Environnement, Eaux et Forêts
2	Yacouba Camara	Conseiller Technique Ministre de l'Agriculture
3	Jean LeRoy	Conseiller Technique Ministère de l'Agriculture
4	Sory Kéïta	Conseiller Affaires Administratives et Financières Ministre de l'Agriculture
5	Aboubacar Sidiki Diaby	Inspecteur Général Ministère Agriculture, Elevage, Environnement, Eaux et Forêts
6	Mohamed Dioumessa	Directeur Général BCEPA (Bureau Central Etudes et Planification Agricole)
7	Michael Camara	Directeur National Adjoint du Service National Promotion Rurale et Vulgarisation
8	Bernard Mansaré	Conseiller Technique du Directeur National Agriculture
9	Boubacar Camara	Direction Nationale de l'Agriculture
10	Modi Cellou Diallo	Direction Nationale des Eaux et Forêts
11	Mandiou Bangoura	Chef de Section Coopération (Relations Extérieures) Ministère Agriculture
12	Sadou Barry	Chef de division Ressources Foncières Rurales
13	Aboubacar Mané	Division Ressources Foncières Rurales
14	Mamady Dougouno	Chef de Section Plan Foncier Rural
15	Abdoulaye Diallo	Chef de Division Faisabilité des Projets et Programmes au BCEPA
16	Mamadi Kourouma	Chef de Section à l'IRAG (Institut Recherche Agricole de Guinée)

Guinean Civil Society		
1	Bakary Fofana	Directeur du Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement (CECIDE)
2	Kabinet Cissé	Chargé de Programme Ressources Naturelles au CECIDE
3	Mamadou Taran Diallo	Président Association Guinéenne pour la Transparence
4	Aboubacar Akoumba Diallo	Journaliste Directeur de Publication du Journal l'Aurore
5	Mamadou Saliou Diallo	Coordonnateur de Programme Guinée-Ecologie
6	Paul Sandouno	Directeur Exécutif de l'ONG APARFE
7	Henzouwou Yamon Kolié	Chef des Programmes de l'ONG APARFE
8	Maurice Tolno	Formateur de l'ONG APARFE
9	Finda Leno	Comptable de l'ONG APARFE
10	Ismaël Dieng	Administrateur de l'ONG APARFE
11	Cé Camara	Assistant de Programme de l'ONG APARFE
12	Kéloua Ouendeno	Chargé de la Logistique de l'ONG APARFE
13	Elhaj Yamoussa Touré	Secrétaire Général Adjoint de la CNTG
14	Louis M'Bemba Soumah	Secrétaire Général Adjoint USTG et Secrétaire Général SLECG
15	Elhaj Mamadouba Soumah	Secrétaire Général Fédération des Mines et Carrières
16	Mariama Kesso Diallo	Membre du Bureau Exécutif de la CNTG chargée du genre
17	Kadiatou Sow	Membre du Bureau Exécutif CNTG chargée de la sécurité sur les lieux de travail
18	Elhaj Alpha Oumar Baldé	Secrétaire Exécutif presse, information et documentation, CNTG
19	Bossou Zoumanigui	Membre du Bureau Exécutif CNTG Secrétaire Général Administration Générale
Private Sector		
1	Sékou Diallo	Vice-Président chargé des conflits de la CONADOG
2	Elhaj Mamma Kaba	2ème Vice-Président chargé des Conflits de la CONADOG
3	Elhaj Alimou Kourouma	Membre du Comité d'Organisation de la CONADOG
4	Elhaj Mamadou Bah	Membre de la CONADOG
5	Salématou Sall	Membre de la CONADOG
6	Rokiatou Chérif	Secrétaire de Direction à la CONADOG
7	Hadja Fatoumata Dramé	Directrice Générale Comptoir d'Achat et d'Exportation du Diamant CARAT
8	Elhaj Sékou Koulibaly	Master, Collector
9	Elhaj Thierno Amadou Sow	Master, Collector
10	Hadja Fatoumata Kanté	Master
12	Souleymane Diallo	Master, Collector
13	Alpha Barry	Collector
14	Elhaj Oumar Babara Touré	Secrétaire Exécutif de la Chambre des Mines de Guinée

ANNEX B: DOCUMENTATION COLLECTED DURING NOVEMBER 2007 TRAVEL TO GUINEA

Mining Legislation

- *Arrêté conjoint No 012/MEEF-MMG/SGG du 5 janvier 2007 fixant le montant des droits, redevances et taxes applicables à la commercialisation du diamant*
- *Arrêté No 96/04/MMG/CAB du 10 juin 1996 portant attribution et organisation de la Brigade Anti-Fraude*
- *Loi L/95/036/CTRN du 30 juin 1995, portant Code Minier de la République de Guinée.*
- *Décret No 95/170/PRG/SGG du 5 juin 1995 portant organisation de la sécurité minière en République de Guinée*
- *Arrêté No 95/238/MMG/CAB du 24 mai 1995 portant attributions et organisation de la Direction Nationale des Mines*
- *Arrêté A./93/6666/MRNEE/SGG du 12 août 1993 fixant les modalités d'application de la loi 93/025/CTRN du 10 juin 1993 relative aux conditions de l'exploitation artisanale et de la commercialisation des diamants et autres gemmes*
- *Décret No 93/175/PRG/SGG su 13 septembre 1993 portant création et statuts du Bureau National d'Expertise des diamants et autres gemmes*
- *Loi 93/025/C T RN du 14 juin 1993 abrogeant et remplaçant la loi 92/004/CTRN du 1^{er} avril 1992 fixant les conditions de l'exploitation artisanale et de la commercialisation des diamants et autres gemmes*
- *Conditions à remplir pour l'exercice de la fonction d'agent collecteur (undated document of BNE, 1 page)*
- *Arrêté A/04/168/MMG/CAB accordant une autorisation d'exploitation artisanale du diamant et autres gemmes (an example of award and conditions of a parcel for artisanal diamond mining to an artisanal miner, undated, 3 pages)*
- *Arrêté A/93/019/MRNEE/SGG fixant les limites du contour de la zone No II (Sombaya – 541 kms²) et No. III (Sakodou – 299 kms²) de l'exploitation artisanale de diamant et autres gemmes (an example of a zone designated for artisanal mining, March 17, 1993, 2 pages)*

- *Arrêté No A 97/3799/MRNE/SGG fixant les limites de la zone accordée pour l'exploitation artisanale du diamant et autres gemmes (E.A.D.) (an example of a zone designated for artisanal mining, Kindia Préfecture—surface areas of 164kms²; 176 kms²; 182 kms² – July 1, 1997, 2 pages)*

Studies and Workshops Conducted on the Theme of Artisanal Diamond Mining

- *Résolutions et recommandations du séminaire sur l'exploitation artisanale de l'or et du diamante. Organisé à Conakry, du 01 au 05 Février 1999.*
- *Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD) : Projet d'éradication de la pauvreté et de développement des moyens d'existence durable dans les communautés minières artisanales (RAF/99/023). Petite monographie des villages de : Djirland, Kiniero (CRD Kiniera), Préfecture de Kouroussa ; et de Banankoro, Worokoro (CRD Banankoro), Préfecture de Kérouané.*
- *PNUD : Projet régional RAF/99/023 : Eradication de la pauvreté et développement des moyens d'existence durable dans les communautés minières artisanales. Mission Multi-disciplinaire en Guinée, 13-20 janvier 2002.*
- *PNUD, Projet régional RAF/99/023 : Eradication de la pauvreté et développement des moyens d'existence durable dans les communautés minières artisanales Plan triennal et plan annuel assortis des microprojets, June 2002*

Mining Sector in the Guinean Press

- *L'Aurore* (a newspaper specializing in the mining sector), various issues.

Other Mining Documentation

- Chamber of Mines, Conakry, Guinea: 2006 Register

Decentralization Legislation

- *Texte des lois portant la Code des Collectivités Locales en République de Guinée. Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire et de la Décentralisation (MATD), May 2006.*

Land Tenure Policy

- *Déclaration de Politique Foncière en Milieu Rural (1999).* This is a government policy document announcing an intention to reform current land tenure legislation (*Ordonnance n° 92/019 du 30 mars 1992 portant Code foncier et domanial*) such that it recognizes customary land tenure practices in rural areas.

Agricultural Policy

- *Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage, de l'Environnement et des Eaux et Forêts: Politique Nationale de Développement Agricole Vision 2015, juillet 2007*

Environmental Policy

- European Union (ATKINS International). *Profil Environnemental de la Guinée.* September 2007.

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