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PROPERTY RIGHTS AND ARTISANAL DIAMOND DEVELOPMENT PILOT PROGRAM

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN

JUNE 2011

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DISCLAIMER

The authors' 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

ADM	Artisanal diamond mining
AMCR/PFS	Artisanal Mining Claims Registry/Production and First Sales database
CAR	Central African Republic
COP	Chief of Party
COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FACTS	Foreign Assistance Coordinating and Tracking System
GOCAR	Government of the Central African Republic
GPS	Global Positioning System
IR	Intermediate Result
KPCS	Kimberley Process Certification Scheme
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MMEH	Ministry of Mines, Energy, and Hydrology
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PRADD	Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development
STA/M	Senior Technical Advisor/Manager
TBD	To Be Determined
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Funded under a direct United States congressional earmark supporting the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS), the Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development (PRADD) project in the Central African Republic (CAR) is financed by the United States Department of State and managed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The PRADD CAR project commenced in 2007 with the goal to demonstrate that by strengthening property rights: (1) alluvial diamonds will be brought into the formal chain of custody; and (2) local benefits from production and marketing of alluvial diamonds will increase.

Based on clearly detailed performance indicators, this Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) provides the guidance, instruction, and direction needed to develop and maintain a sustainable and rigorous Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. The PMP outlines the necessary internal protocols, systems, and methodologies to monitor, evaluate, analyze, and report on project results. In addition, it will also:

- Provide project decision makers with reliable, accurate, and timely data on project outputs (what the project has done) and outcomes (what the project has achieved);
- Allow project leadership to better manage and adjust activities through evidence-based results;
- Remain flexible yet responsive to project results when/if changes in the political, social, operational, and enabling environments occur;
- Establish and maintain a learning system for the replication of project activities; and
- Fulfill the project's reporting obligations to USAID, as well as provide transparent information that fosters contractor and program accountability, allowing USAID and other stakeholder to draw lessons for ongoing and future development programming.

This PMP was developed with just over eight months remaining in Phase II of PRADD CAR, and will not be further modified, as most of the necessary changes to the activities of the initial Work Plan have already taken place. This proposed PMP measures the anticipated outputs and outcomes of activities already (or soon to commence) being implemented under the contract. The PMP is based on a series of assumptions around project actors (stakeholders, beneficiaries, etc.), systems, practices, and institutions. The foundation of the PMP is the performance indicators provided in Table 1. These indicators measure various levels of project progress, namely outputs and outcomes.

Performance indicators link project activities with higher level results, creating the necessary logical connection between what we do, what we achieve, and what long-term changes have occurred. The logical causal relationships, on which the project is based, are described in the project's Results Framework shown in Figure 1.

2.0 RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The PRADD CAR project has created a Results Framework (Figure 1) that details the relationship between activities, performance indicators, Intermediate Results (IRs), and project goals. As mentioned above, performance indicators are the foundation of the PMP and link activities (inputs: technical assistance, advocacy, procurement, information, etc.) with the project’s IRs, and project goals. Performance indicators have been carefully chosen to measure the outputs (what the project does, i.e., people trained) and outcomes (what the project has achieved, i.e., percentage of people trained who actually adopt the learned skill) of activities. Output and outcome performance indicators contribute to meeting the project’s IRs.

In an effort to design and implement an efficient and streamlined project, some activities have been designed to affect multiple IRs. It should be noted that PRADD CAR will also adopt and track selected Foreign Assistance Coordinating and Tracking System (FACTS) performance indicators as part of this PMP. The FACTS indicators, developed by the Department of State and USAID, have been developed to provide a consistent and standardized format to report on global indicators.

Figure 1. Results Framework

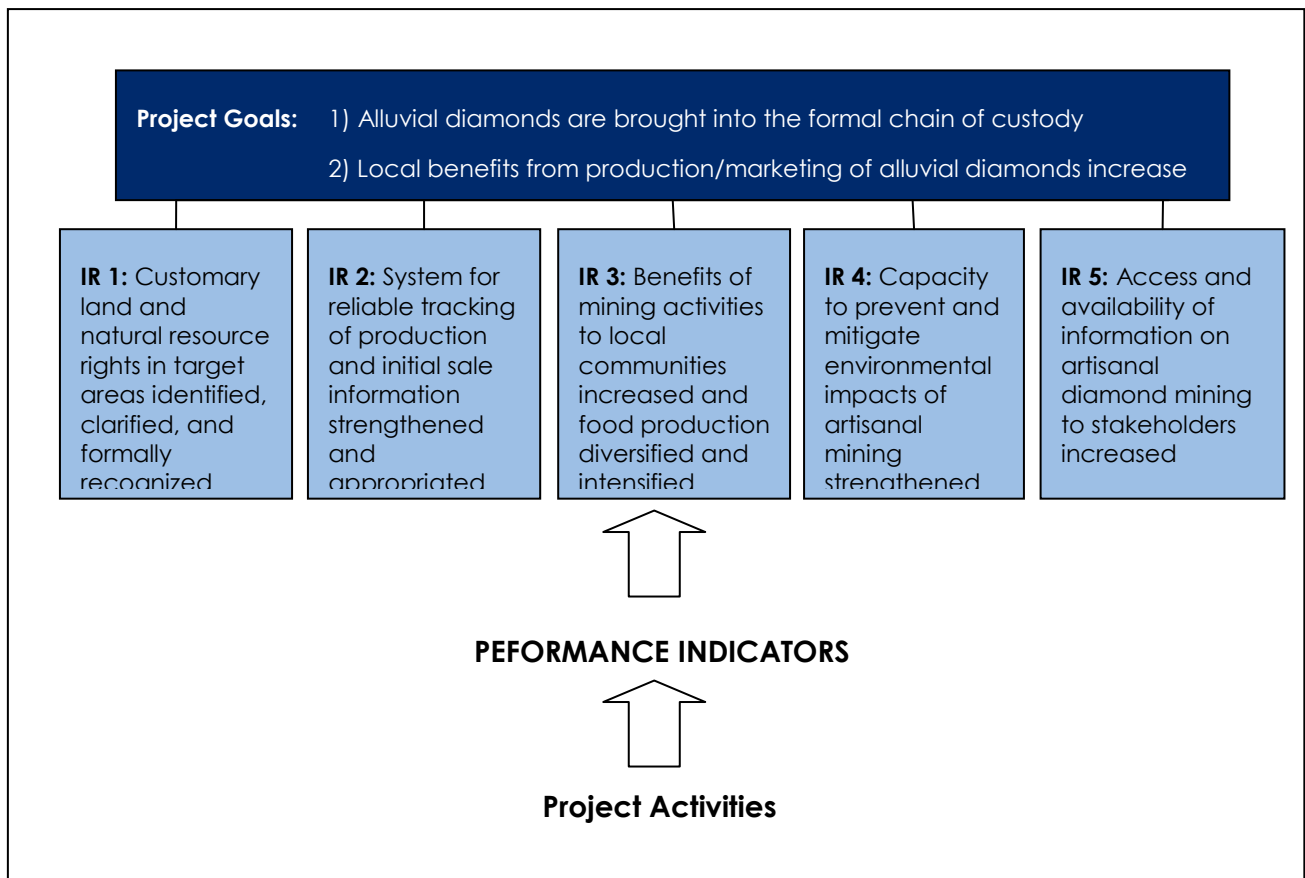


Table 1. PRADD CAR Performance Indicators

#	Indicator Name/Definition	Indicator Type	Unit of Measure	June 2009	June 2011	Target (May 2012)
Intermediate Result 1: Customary Land and Natural Resource Rights in Target Areas Identified, Clarified and Formally Recognized						
1.1	Number of artisanal sites validated and officially recognized by local customary and administrative authorities	Outcome	Number	361	1,432	3,000 (cumulative)
1.2	Percentage of properly licensed artisanal miners	Outcome	Percentage	5.1% (Dec 09)	5.1% (Dec 10)	8% (Dec 11)
1.3	Number of United States Government (USG)-supported initiatives/mechanisms designed to reduce the potential for violent conflict over the control, exploitation, trade, or protection of natural resources	FACTS/Output	Number	0	12	18
1.4	GOCAR's direct counterpart funding of PRADD's activities (in percentage of PRADD's activity expenditure)	Outcome	Percentage	0%	0%	10%
Intermediate Result 2: System for Reliable Tracking of Production and Initial Sale Information Strengthened						
2.1	Number of artisanal miners introduced into the Artisanal Mining Claims Registry/Production and First Sales (AMCR/PFS) GIS Database, <i>disaggregated by gender, pilot site, community, and place of origin</i>	Output	Number	257	1,525	3,000 (cumulative)
2.2	Number of requests processed by the ministerial GIS Database unit	Output	Number / month	0	0	10
2.3	Proportion of carats entered legally in the legal chain of custody from the PRADD production areas against national legal exports	Outcome	Percentage/quarter	4.1%	5.1%	6.7%
Intermediate Result 3: Benefits of Mining Activities to Local Communities Increased and Food Production Diversified and Intensified						
3.1	Number of stakeholders (i.e., miners, sellers, dealers, brokers, but with a focus on artisanal miners, <i>disaggregated by gender, pilot site, community, and place of origin</i>) trained on the four Cs (Cut, Carat, Color, and Clarity)	Output	Number	33	43	100
3.2	Number of people (<i>disaggregated by gender, pilot site, community, and place of origin</i>) with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance—FACTS	Outcome / Impact	Number	0	5,294	10,000

#	Indicator Name/Definition	Indicator Type	Unit of Measure	June 2009	June 2011	Target (May 2012)
3.3	Percentage of artisanal mining household reporting they earn income originating from non-diamond activities	Outcome / Impact	Percentage	N/A	97%	100%
3.4	Percentage of artisanal miners' wives declaring a greater participation in household decision-making	Outcome	Percentage	N/A	11.1%	35%
Intermediate Result 4: Capacity to Prevent and Mitigate Environmental Impacts of Artisanal Mining Strengthened						
4.1	Number of mined-out sites rehabilitated and/or regenerated and protected	Output	Number	0	256	400
4.2	Number of people (<i>disaggregated by gender, pilot site, community, place of origin</i>) receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation	FACTS/ Output	Number	0	604	1,200
Intermediate Result 5: Access and Availability of Information to Stakeholders on Artisanal Diamond Mining Increased						
5.1	Number of articles and programs on artisanal mining broadcast and disseminated by the media	Output	Number	120	383	450
5.2	Percentage of artisanal miners in project area demonstrating knowledge of the Mining Law	Outcome	Percentage	N/A	25.5%	50%

3.0 COLLECTION OF DATA

Many of the PRADD CAR performance indicators will be collected directly from the field by the Rural Animators with the help of village-based Local Facilitating Artisans. While this will allow the project team to cover the entire intervention area weekly, this method of data collection can also entail a certain degree of variation, as Local Facilitating Artisans—who are technically not PRADD staff—will often be the only source of weekly data. However, Community Mobilizers are able to cover the entire area by themselves over the course of a month and thus are able to verify the accuracy and veracity of data.

The following performance indicators are collected by the Ministry of Mines, but always double-checked by the PRADD team based in Bangui or in the provinces:

- #1.1: Number of artisanal sites validated and officially recognized by local customary and administrative authorities
- #1.4: GOCAR's direct counterpart funding of PRADD's activities (in percentage of PRADD's activity expenditure)
- #2.1: Number of artisanal miners introduced into the AMCR/PFS GIS Database
- #2.2: Number of requests processed by the GIS Database ministerial service
- #2.3: Proportion of carats entered legally in the legal chain of custody from the PRADD production areas against national legal exports

The following performance indicators are collected by the PRADD technical team in the sub-offices, then consolidated and analyzed by the PRADD experts in Bangui:

- #1.2: Percentage of properly licensed artisanal miners
- #1.3: Number of United States Government (USG)-supported initiatives/ mechanisms designed to reduce the potential for violent conflict over the control, exploitation, trade, or protection of natural resources
- #3.1: Number of stakeholders (i.e., miners, sellers, dealers, brokers, but with a focus on artisanal miners, *disaggregated by gender, pilot site, community, and place of origin*) trained on the four Cs (Cut, Carat, Color, and Clarity)
- #4.1: Number of mined-out sites rehabilitated and/or regenerated and protected
- #4.2: Number of people (disaggregated by gender, pilot site, community, place of origin) receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation
- #5.1: Number of articles and programs on artisanal mining broadcast and diffused by the media.

Indicators 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 5.2 are collected through a panel study of mining households every six months. Questionnaires were developed by the Bangui experts and a random sample of a minimum of 15% of the total number of mining households is drawn in each of the three provinces of the project area. Data is then collected from these households. The use of the panel study method will enable the project to attribute effects to project interventions. In the case of #3.2, the 15% non-stratified sample panel makes it possible to determine a total number of people with 95% confidence. **Note: women enumerators are used to collect information from women members of households. The first questionnaire of November 2010 allowed the team to conduct a retrospective study in order to determine the trends since November 2009.**

The questionnaires will include various triangulating questions derived from the following performance indicators:

- #3.2: Number of people (*disaggregated by gender, pilot site, community, and place of origin*) with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance
- #3.3: Percentage of artisanal mining households reporting they earn income originating from non-diamond activities
- #3.4: Percentage of artisanal miners' wives declaring a greater participation in household decision making
- #5.2: Percentage of artisanal miners demonstrating knowledge of the Mining Law.

The number of people trained will be collected following every training session. The pre-test/post-test method will be used to determine if their understanding of the subject matter improved.

Until September 2010, PRADD IR Coordinators gathered artisanal miners in a specific village for day-long training sessions. Since the start of September 2010, the cascade method is being used. IR Coordinators develop the awareness-raising or training modules in Bangui, bring them to the Community Mobilizers and the Local Facilitating Artisans in the provinces, and lead them in training-of-trainers session. The Community Mobilizers then deliver the training at the village level to small groups of people.

3.1 QUANTITATIVE DATA COLLECTION

Quantitative data will be collected routinely and continuously throughout PRADD CAR's Work Plan by the Community Mobilizers and the Local Facilitating Artisans. Data will be spot-checked and validated during routine field visits by Bangui office staff members, and will be stored in the project office in Bangui. For each data point reported by PRADD CAR, the Chief of Party (COP) will store the necessary supporting documentation, as well as the data itself, in the national office in Bangui. Data will be routinely audited by the COP, who will verify the data (e.g., that participant sign-in forms are signed and dated and supporting photographs are submitted) and conduct rolling audits of training and capacity-building data. The COP will conduct a final data audit toward the end of Phase III of the project using the Data Quality Worksheet (see Appendix II).

3.2 QUALITATIVE DATA COLLECTION

The PRADD CAR project will conduct a variety of qualitative data collection techniques to produce Lessons Learned and Success Stories using USAID standard templates and procedures (<http://www.usaid.gov/stories/guidelines.html>). As a goal, each quarterly report will include a qualitative piece that supports the project's work, in the form of a case study, a lesson learned, or a success story.

In addition, PRADD will launch external evaluations of the most interesting activities toward the end of Phase III of the project in the hope of producing articles in peer reviewed journals.

Qualitative data will be gathered by the field-based Community Mobilizers, Bangui-based project staff, and the COP. Qualitative data will accompany quantitative data and will be stored in the office in Bangui.

3.3 REPORTING

Tetra Tech ARD will submit quarterly reports to USAID. The quarterly reports will provide a template to show movement toward meeting IRs from performance indicators (see Figure 1). As the program evolves, the project will review results to date to ensure assumptions are accurate, to see where results can be maximized, and to identify activities and interventions that may need to be redesigned to produce greater results.

3.4 M&E STAFFING

No M&E Specialist will be recruited. All PRADD CAR staff members are responsible for monitoring and evaluation at various levels. Field-based Community Mobilizers are responsible for routine data collection using Performance Indicator Monitoring Sheets and a Training and Sensitization Monitoring Form. The Sub-Office Team Leaders are responsible for verifying data and consolidating it into the electronic Weekly Monitoring Table to be transmitted to the Bangui office. The two Technical Coordinators are responsible for consolidating this information into their respective electronic tables, which they update on a weekly basis. The COP is responsible for double-checking all data collection and internal communication and is ultimately responsible for the integrity of the PRADD CAR M&E systems and the quality of its data.

4.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The PRADD/CAR project will not perform an Impact Assessment, per se, for a proper baseline study had not been conducted during the start-up phase. During the period from October 2010 to June 2011, the collected data proved sufficient in determining the specific outcome and impact of the project, especially on the critical areas linked directly to the two general objectives, i.e. amount of diamonds entering the legal chain of custody, and artisanal miners' livelihood improvement.

The sample covered by the household survey performed every six months, consisting of around 15% of the beneficiary population, allows a statistical extension of the results to all beneficiaries with a 95% confidence. PRADD sought to add a control group to the sampled population but the project's popularity, especially since the launch of the first countrywide sensitization campaign in March 2011 as well as the scarce density of population in the rural areas of CAR, makes it impossible to find an artisanal mining community which has not heard of or was not indirectly influenced by PRADD's activities. As this would tarnish the results provided by the comparative control group, this comparative exercise was abandoned.

APPENDIX I: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #1.1
<p>Indicator 1.1: Number of artisanal sites validated and officially recognized by local customary and administrative authorities</p>
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): This is the number of artisanal diamond mining claims that have been validated by both the village chief and village elders of the customary community councils, and officials of the local administration. The latter include representatives of the municipality, the mining police (<i>Brigade Minière</i>), as well as provincial appointees of the Ministry of Interior (<i>Préfecture</i>) and the Ministry of Mines (<i>Direction Régionale</i>). Note that a single artisanal miner can have more than one property/resource claim.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Artisanal diamond mining site with validated certificate.</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Stage in the process, gender of miner, location of site, community and place of origin of miner. The PRADD process is disaggregated into four phases: census, GIS referencing, acknowledgment (including local conflict resolution), and public validation (including handing out of the certificate).</p> <p>Justification/Management Utility: This indicator measures the number of claims officially recognized by the socially and legally accepted repositories of both customary and statutory rights. It entails the examination, georeferencing and validation of claims at the village level, and entails 7 of the 8 steps of the PRADD model. As the Regional Mining Directorate is the sole official signatory of the certificates, the validation and certification process implies a formal recognition by GOCAR, even though it has not yet been introduced in the law.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
<p>Data Collection Method: Indicator will be marked after completion of 7 of the 8 steps in the PRADD property rights validation process, i.e., after the certificate is handed out to the claim owner and publicly acknowledged by customary and statutory authorities. In addition, a monthly update of the table disaggregating the claims by stage in the process, gender of miner, location of site, community and place of origin of miner, is being kept at the PRADD national office and will be communicated in the quarterly reports.</p> <p>Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports</p> <p>Data Source(s): PRADD National Office (until June 2011) and <i>Direction Générale</i> of the Ministry of Mines (beyond June 2011)</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Weekly</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: This routine activity is included in the budget and does not require additional cost.</p>

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Timothy Fella
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None.</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None.</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING
<p>Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed by geographic distribution and by disaggregated variables.</p> <p>Presentation of Data: Data will be presented in numeric and tabular form, and will include maps showing spatial distribution of claims, with supporting qualitative data as narrative.</p> <p>Review of Data: COP and STA/M will review data before reporting to USAID.</p>
OTHER NOTES
<p>Notes on Baselines/Targets: PRADD CAR Phase I achieved the public validation of 428 mining sites/claims, which therefore constitutes the baseline for Phase II. The target for the end of Phase II in May 2011 will be 1,000 cumulative claims certified.</p> <p>Location of Data Storage: Data will be stored at the PRADD national office.</p>
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 5, 2011

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #1.2

Indicator 1.2. Percentage of properly licensed artisanal miners

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the proportion of artisanal miners owning the artisanal exploitation license (*patente d'exploitant-artisan minier*) in the project implementation zones against the total number of artisanal miners identified in the property claims database in the project implementation zones. The artisanal mining license does not commence on the date of purchase, and only gives the miner the right to the legal exploitation of diamond and gold until 31 December of each year. It is the minimum legal status an artisanal miner can obtain from the Ministry of Mines to be formally recognized and included in the chain of custody. Note that this license gives the right to diamond exploitation but not necessarily the property rights to one or more specific mining site. Therefore, the delivery of a customary property claim added to the ownership of such a license guarantees nearly full protection to the miner who is then accounted for in the Kimberly Process diamond chain of custody. It measures the impact of PRADD activities of sensitization and incentives for an artisanal miner to become legal.

Unit of Measure: Percentage: number of artisanal miners with the *patente d'exploitant-artisan minier* in the project implementation zones divided by the number of artisanal miners identified in the property claims database in the project implementation zones.

Disaggregated by: Stage in the process, gender of miner, location of site, community and place of origin of miner.

Justification/Management Utility: Note that as long as the PRADD certificate does not bear full legal status under the CAR Property Code or Mining Code, the number of licenses issued remains the closest PRADD can come to protecting miners' rights.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: PRADD Regional Offices collect on a weekly basis the number of licenses delivered by the local Tax Office and the Mining Brigade at the village level, and update it on the Weekly Monitoring Table sent to the PRADD National Office. PRADD Community Mobilizers often ask to see the licenses to double-check the information.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports

Data Source(s): PRADD Regional Offices

Frequency/Timing of Data Collection: Weekly

Estimated Cost of Collection: This routine activity is included in the budget and does not require additional costs.

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Timothy Fella

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): This indicator's data is significant in part because it indirectly measures the success of PRADD awareness raising, training, and behavior-changing communication activities. One limitation is the date of collection: as the license runs from January to December, as opposed to 12 months from date of issue. Only the final annual data collected at the end of December is relevant in showing progress.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: This indicator will be most relevant at the last quarter of every year.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLANS FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: The percentage of properly licensed artisanal diamond miners will be analyzed by gender of miner, location of site, community, and place of origin of miner.

Presentation of Data: Data will be presented in numeric form and tabular form.
Review of Data: COP and STA/M will review data before reporting to USAID.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The target is set for December 2011.
Location of Data Storage: Data will be stored at the PRADD National Office.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 5, 2011

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #I.3

Indicator I.3: Number of USG-supported initiatives/ mechanisms designed to reduce the potential for violent conflict over the control, exploitation, trade or protection of natural resources—FACTS

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The natural resource of interest is diamonds. The conflict reduction mechanism set up by PRADD corresponds to its property rights validation methodology, which clarifies the legitimate owner of a diamond mining site. In case of a disagreement before or during the validation workshop, PRADD helps facilitate a community-based conflict resolution council. If there is no disagreement, PRADD still trains local artisanal miners in the organization of such councils. As this conflict reduction scheme is an integral part of the validation process, the number of mechanisms corresponds to the number of community-based validation workshops.

Unit of Measure: Number of community-based property rights validation workshops.

Disaggregated by: Village.

Justification/Management Utility: Conflict reduction is the core of PRADD's methodology of clarifying, validating and certifying customary property rights.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: Data for the indicator is inputted after each customary property rights validation workshop. Changes are communicated by the PRADD Regional Offices to the National Office.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports

Data Source(s): PRADD Regional Offices, Regional Directorate of Ministry of Mines

Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Collection: This routine activity is included in the budget and does not incur additional costs.

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Timothy Fella

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): In its focus to reduce large-scale conflicts and civil wars fueled by the diamond trade, the Kimberley Process omits the critical fact that diamonds are a source of small-scale, community-level conflicts. While the data for this indicator will demonstrate what PRADD is doing to prevent conflict, they will not provide a comprehensive set of conflict mitigation successes in CAR.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Addressing this data limitation is beyond the scope of PRADD-CAR.

Data of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: PRADD also monitors the number, type and scope of active diamond-related conflicts in its communities of intervention, data communicated by the Regional Offices under the electronic Weekly Monitoring Table. In addition, PRADD collects the number of active diamond-related conflicts in the whole provinces of the southwestern mining region from the Mining Brigades. These additional data help in analyzing the effectiveness of the PRADD methodology on conflict reduction and mitigation.

Presentation of Data: Numeric tables and maps with narrative analysis.

Review of Data: COP and STA/M will review data before reporting to USAID.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline is 0. The number of workshops reached 12 in May 2011 and the target for May 2012 is 18.

Location of Data Storage: Data will be stored at the PRADD National Office and the Directorate of Mining Production Support of the Ministry of Mines.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 5, 2011

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #1.4

Indicator 1.4: GOCAR's direct counterpart funding of PRADD's activities (in percentage of PRADD's activity expenditure)

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): This is the overall counterpart expenditure of PRADD's activities funded by GOCAR. It specifically measures the counterpart funding of the GIS Unit which was transferred to the Ministry of Mines in March 2011, and of the property rights validation process which was transferred in April 2011. However, it will also include GOCAR's budgetary efforts on the communication component (e.g. sensitization campaigns) and on Monitoring and evaluation field missions. This cumulative indicator is calculated as an overall percentage of PRADD's effective expenditure on the Activities budget line.

Unit of Measure: GOCAR's expenditure of PRADD's activities divided by PRADD's Activities expenditure.

Disaggregated by: IR Component.

Justification/Management Utility: This will measure the progress of the transfer of PRADD's effective responsibilities from USAID to GOCAR, hence the capacity of the Ministry of Mines to take over the project.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: The increase of the shared budgetary responsibility of PRADD's activities is a constant focus of the PRADD team. The COP and the General Director of Mines will collect the data each time a GOCAR institution (Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Waters and Forests, National Assembly, etc) contributes to the funding.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports

Data Source(s): GOCAR, General Direction of Ministry of Mines

Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Collection: This routine activity is included in the budget and does not incur additional costs.

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Timothy Fella

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): This indicator is particularly relevant in determining GOCAR's interest in making the PRADD project sustainable and in appropriating the USAID-funded project to itself. It is a strong measurement of governance.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A

Data of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: PRADD will analyze the data with the intent of gauging GOCAR's interest and capacity to make the PRADD project sustainable. The disaggregation by IR component will determine which specific objectives are of primary interest to GOCAR. The analysis will be shared with the Ministry of Mines.

Presentation of Data: Numeric tables with narrative analysis.

Review of Data: COP and STA/M will review data before reporting to USAID.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: PRADD targets counterpart funding of 10% by the end of the project.

Location of Data Storage: Data will be stored at the PRADD National Office.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 5, 2011

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #2.1

Indicator 2.1: Number of artisanal miners introduced into the AMCR/PFS GIS Database, *disaggregated by gender, pilot site, community and place of origin*

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): This indicator shows the number of artisanal miners properly included in the Artisanal Mining Claims Registry/Production and First Sales (AMCR/PSF) GIS Database, along with their GPS-referenced mining sites. The project counts only registered miners from project sites. The AMCR/PSF Database was created by PRADD to enable tracking of artisanal miners in the implementation areas. It was transferred to the Ministry of Mines in March 2011.

Unit of Measure: Miners in the database.

Disaggregated by: Gender, pilot site, community and place of origin of miner

Justification/Management Utility: This indicator is germane to the Kimberley Process. It shows the number of artisanal miners, whether or not formally legalized, registered with the ministry, so that the government of the Central African Republic (GOCAR) can trace the location of a given diamond producer.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: Until the transfer in March 2011, the data was collected by the PRADD GIS Expert. Since the effective transfer of the database, it has been collected by the GIS Unit of the General Direction of Mines and cross-checked by the PRADD Property Rights and Mining Development Technical Coordinator.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports

Data Source(s): GIS Unit of the Ministry of Mines.

Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: Monthly

Estimated Cost of Collection: This routine activity is included in the budget and does not incur additional costs.

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Timothy Fella

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): There are no data limitations. PRADD has access to the database. The data are significant to the Kimberley Process.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: N/A.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data will be presented in numeric form, with analysis showing trends and patterns in geographic distribution as well as patterns based on gender and place of origin.

Presentation of Data: Tables, graphics, with analysis

Review of Data: COP and STA/M will review data before reporting to USAID.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: The database contained 257 names as of the end of Phase I in June 2009. The target by May 2011 was exceeded by 80% and PRADD aims at doubling this indicator in the last year of implementation, with a target of 3,000 names in May 2012.

Location of Data Storage: Data will be stored at the PRADD National Office.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 5, 2011

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #2.2

Indicator 2.2. Number of requests processed by the ministerial GIS Database unit

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures how many requests from a ministry or to an external stakeholder the ministerial GIS unit processes per month. The number of requests processed by the unit will indicate the level of activity and the number of services it renders.

Unit of Measure: Number of requests processed

Disaggregated by: Type of request processed

Justification/Management Utility: The GIS unit of the Ministry of Mines was created on November 29, 2010 by written order of the Minister of Mines and officially opened at a ceremony presided over by the Minister and the US Ambassador on March 11, 2011. It is located at the General Directorate of Mines and has proper staffing and budget under the Ministerial Order. PRADD is still conducting an intensive training to its staff. The GIS Unit records the transmission of data collected or updated at the local level, but it can be of many additional uses to the ministry such as the production of maps for meetings and reports, the exchange of GPS information with the mining industries, the follow-up of environmental degradation by the department of environment, etc. In a way, it measures the level of modernization of the Ministry of Mines. Finally, it will show whether the GIS unit is being maintained and whether it remains operational.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: The GIS unit will communicate its entries to the PRADD Property Rights Coordinator on a monthly basis.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports

Data Source(s): Ministry of Mines/GIS Unit

Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: Monthly

Estimated Cost of Collection: This routine activity is processed by the ministry and does not incur additional costs.

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Timothy Fella

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: March 2011 after the transfer was completed.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Given the nature of bureaucratic processes within the ministry—sometimes extremely procedural, sometimes very chaotic—data collection will be a challenge.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: PRADD includes Monitoring and Evaluation chapters in the training of the GIS Unit.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: N/A

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data will be presented in numeric form and does not require extensive analysis. The entries will be split between those related to the AMCR/PSF database and all others, in order to show the importance of services rendered by this unit as well as the importance of the database for the ministry.

Presentation of Data: Numbers with analysis showing the technological modernization of the ministry.

Review of Data: COP and STA/M will review data before reporting to USAID.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: The target of 10 requests processed per month is considered the minimum for the GIS Unit to be operational. At the end of Phase II, the target was not reached and PRADD is resetting the same target for May 2012.

Location of Data Storage: Data will be stored at the PRADD National Office.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 5, 2011

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #2.3

Indicator 2.3: Proportion of carats entered legally in the legal chain of custody from the PRADD production areas against national legal exports.

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of carats sold legally by artisanal miners to collectors and buyers of the cities of Nola, Boda and Berberati (centers of PRADD's intervention areas) every quarter.

Unit of Measure: Number of carats sold by artisanal miners to legal buyers in the PRADD intervention areas divided by national legal exports in each quarter.

Disaggregated by: Communal sales center.

Justification/Management Utility: This satisfies the objective contained in Amendment 5 of the PRRG task order: "the amount of carats entering the chain of custody" and shows how PRADD contributes to the traceability of rough diamonds from source to export.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: Every legal sale is recorded under a purchase slip with the amount of carats and the value at first sale. While the purchase slips are kept by the miner, collectors and buyers communicate their stubs to the Regional Mining Directorate on a monthly basis. PRADD collects the quarterly figures from the South-West Regional Mining Directorate.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports

Data Source(s): South-West Regional Directorate records

Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Collection: This routine activity is in the approved budget and does not incur additional costs.

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Timothy Fella

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): This data can only partially measure the direct effect of PRADD in increasing legal diamond production as many other factors can influence the official production figures. These include variations in the amount of loans collectors and buyers make to artisanal miners, variations in the liquidity of smugglers, efficiency of the Mining Brigade in fighting fraud, seasonal variations due to water levels, not to mention sheer luck in finding diamonds. Moreover, PRADD does not yet reach out to the total artisanal mining population of the measured area: the number of artisanal miners reached by the project in Boda and Nola only covers 20% of the total number of artisanal miners in the area. Finally, the introduction of the Berberati figures in the second quarterly report of 2011 may decrease the progression since PRADD is only opening its Berberati Office in June 2011.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: By presenting the data as a percentage of the national production, PRADD partially minimizes the variations due to external factors. In addition, PRADD started adding nationwide sensitization campaigns in early 2011 to reach out to artisanal miners who are not directly involved in PRADD's awareness raising activities. Unless the MMEH is able to set up a mine-to-export tracking system at the regional level, it is yet not possible, however, to collect production from communities supported by PRADD only.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: N/A

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: Local data is analyzed on the basis of its quarterly evolution since January 2009. National data are also analyzed on a quarterly basis and export figures are available since January 2000.

Presentation of Data: Data will be presented as numbers and percentages in tabular form.

Review of Data: The COP and the STA/M will review data before it is submitted to USAID.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: The target of June 2012 is set as 30% above the baseline of June 2009.

Location of Data Storage: Data will be stored at the PRADD National Office.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 5, 2011

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #3.1

Indicator 3.1. Number of stakeholders (i.e., miners, sellers, dealers, brokers, but with a focus on artisanal miners, disaggregated by gender, pilot site, community, place of origin) trained on the four Cs (Cut, Carat, Color, and Clarity)

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The number of miners who received direct and indirect training by PRADD project personnel on diamond evaluation and who have a direct access to diamond valuation equipment.

Unit of Measure: Number of people trained in “the four Cs”

Disaggregated by: Gender, pilot site, community

Justification/Management Utility: The numbers of artisanal miners able to estimate accurately the relative value of a diamond could influence the benefit local communities derive from mining activities. If miners can increase their profit at the moment of sale, there will be indirect benefits in the local economy. Although how much additional money a miner trained to value a diamond can earn cannot be determined a priori as there are many factors that influence a sale, it is reasonable to hypothesize that a trained miner is more likely to negotiate a fair sale price and/or to put collectors in competition for a sale.

PLAN FOR ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: The Carat Investment and the Diamond School are the PRADD partners responsible for training miners in diamond valuation. They will measure improvement in the knowledge of miners using the pre- and post-test method. In addition, PRADD field staff members and the Mining Brigade will monitor the use of the diamond valuation equipment that the PRADD project will distribute to the beneficiary communities.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports

Data Source(s): PRADD training partners (Carat Investment, the Diamond School).

Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: Monthly (monitoring) and three months after training (evaluation)

Estimated Cost of Collection: The monitoring is routine and does not incur additional cost. The evaluation costs will be taken from the training activities costs included in the budget.

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Timothy Fella

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): This indicator measures the number of people trained, and not changes in miners’ capacity to evaluate a diamond.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: The Household Survey performed every six months should be able to show whether artisanal miners are able to increase their diamond income.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: N/A

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed based on gender, pilot site, and community. PRADD will endeavor to supply qualitative information on whether the trained miners begin making a better profit per sale.

Presentation of Data: Numbers in tabular form with narrative analysis.

Review of Data: COP will conduct periodic data audit to ensure data quality.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: The number of miners, sellers, dealers, and brokers trained to evaluate diamonds as of October 2010 will be tabulated. The target cumulative number to be trained by May 2012 is 100.

Location of Data Storage: Data will be stored at the PRADD National Office.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 5, 2011

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #3.2

Indicator 3.2: Number of people (*disaggregated by gender, pilot site, community, place of origin*) with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance—FACTS

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Increased economic benefits include increased household income from diamond sources as well as alternative livelihoods including, but not limited to, fish farming, agroforestry, vegetable gardening, soap-making and microenterprise.

Unit of Measure: Percentage of people who claim increased economic benefits in the sampled population multiplied by the total number of PRADD’s direct beneficiaries.

Disaggregated by: Community

Justification/Management Utility: This indicator will capture direct and indirect effects from many PRADD income-generating activities, savings and loans schemes, training to negotiate better profits from diamond sales, advocacy to “invest” in mining areas, strategic partnerships, and various grassroots awareness and behavior-modification campaigns. It will reflect PRADD influence on mining communities’ food security.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: PRADD designed and conducted a Household Survey in November 2010 over 235 artisanal mining households in the 19 communities where PRADD intervenes. The questionnaire collected 92 types of information for its socio-economic section in the areas of assets, debts, food consumption and economic activities. PRADD collected retrospective data from November 2009 as well. Finally, PRADD interviewed the male and the female member of each household separately. A thorough analysis of this first Household Survey was provided in the Q4 2010 report. The next Household Surveys are planned for July 2011, November 2011, and May 2012.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Every two quarterly reports

Data Source(s): Sample of village households corresponding to 10 to 15% of total beneficiary population.

Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: Every six months

Estimated Cost of Collection: This activity requires an additional costing of around 3,000 USD per survey. The budget was re-aligned in May 2011 to include this cost without exceeding the overall budget size.

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Tim Fella

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The impact demonstrated by the evaluation will admittedly not only be the direct result of PRADD activities, as it can be also influenced by general social, economic, political and climatic changes as well as the influence of non-PRADD projects. In addition, only 10 to 15% of the beneficiary population provides the sample basis for this overall number. Finally, this indicator does not show how many people report decreased economic benefits.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Despite the attempts to seek a control group in order to mitigate external influences, PRADD concluded that after four years in CAR and the launch of nationwide awareness-raising campaigns in early 2011, it is impossible to find an artisanal mining community that has not been indirectly influenced by PRADD’s messaging. However, qualitative data will be provided to account for any extraneous influences in the intervention areas. According to M&E experts, a non-stratified sample of 15% of the total population can be extended to the whole beneficiary population with 95% confidence. Finally, PRADD will also report the number of people reporting decreased economic benefits as a comparison.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: N/A

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING
<p>Data Analysis: The data collected through the questionnaires is analyzed both by the PRADD field team and by the ARD Home Office support staff to assess the extent to which there have been changes in the economic benefits of the sampled households. ARD categorizes and quantifies any economic benefits claimed by the households.</p>
<p>Presentation of Data: 10 page report with tables, graphics, with supporting qualitative data as narrative.</p> <p>Review of Data: COP and Home Office STA/M and M&E experts.</p>
OTHER NOTES
<p>Notes on Baselines/Targets: The target of 10,000 persons takes into account an increase since November 2010 by 30% as well as an increase in the total beneficiary population during Phase III.</p> <p>Location of Data Storage: Data will be stored at the PRADD National Office.</p>
<p>THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 5, 2011</p>

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #3.3

Indicator 3.3: Percentage of artisanal mining households reporting they earn income originating from non-diamond activities

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures economic dependence of artisanal miners on mining activity. Data is collected through household surveys undertaken every six months. It provides miners' declaration of income originating from mining against other sources such as farming, non-diamond trade, remittances, etc.

Unit of Measure: Percentage of miner households

Disaggregated by: Commune and village

Justification/Management Utility: This indicator will provide insight as well into miners' ability to withstand the shocks related to the plummeting of the rough diamond price on the international market and to the uncertainties in income due to the random nature of diamond prospecting.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: The Household Survey designed in November 2010 used a questionnaire that collected 92 types of information for its socio-economic section in the areas of assets, debts, food consumption and economic activities. PRADD interviews the male and the female member of each household separately. A thorough analysis of this first Household Survey was provided in the Q4 2010 report. The next Household Surveys are planned for July 2011, November 2011, and May 2012.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Every two quarterly reports

Data Source(s): Sample of village households corresponding to 10 to 15% of total beneficiary population.

Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: Every six months

Estimated Cost of Collection: This activity requires additional funding of around 3,000 USD per survey. The budget was re-aligned in May 2011 to include this cost without exceeding the overall budget.

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Timothy Fella

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The impact demonstrated by the evaluation will admittedly not only be the direct result of PRADD activities, as it can be also influenced by general social, economic, political and climatic changes as well as the influence of non-PRADD projects. In addition, only 10 to 15% of the beneficiary population provides the sample basis for this overall number.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Despite the impossibility of taking data from a comparative control group, qualitative data will be provided to account for any extraneous influences in the intervention areas. According to M&E experts, a non-stratified sample of 15% of the total population can be extended to the whole beneficiary population with 95% confidence.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: N/A

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: This exercise will yield a rich data set and time constraints will not permit full analysis. Data analysis will at a minimum establish the percentage of household reporting income originating from non-diamond activities.

Presentation of Data: 10 page report with analysis and tables.

Review of Data: COP and home office STA/M and M&E Specialist

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: The baseline indicator of 97% was taken in November 2010, quite late in the project implementation timeframe. By this time, PRADD had already been sensitizing the population on the need to diversify its source of income. Therefore, it does not show the full extent to which PRADD was able to produce effective changes in the communities. PRADD now sets a target of 100% for May 2012.

Location of Data Storage: Data will be stored at the PRADD National Office.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 5, 2011

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #3.4

Indicator 3.4: Percentage of artisanal miners' wives declaring a greater participation in household decision-making

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): "Artisanal miners' wives" will include women married to and living with miners. This indicator measures the evolution of women's decision-making capacity in 13 specific areas: 7 economic ones (from food expenses to family financial requests) and 6 social ones (from children's marriage to religious activities).

Unit of Measure: Percentage of women married to or living with artisanal miners who declare they have a more significant voice in the making of household decisions

Disaggregated by: Village

Justification/Management Utility: This indicator is intended to measure the effectiveness of gender empowerment tools mainstreamed in all PRADD activities.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: The Household Survey designed in November 2010 used a questionnaire that collected 42 types of information on gender equity in the areas of economic and social decision-making, knowledge and sharing of the partner's income. PRADD interviews the male and the female member of each household separately.

Data Source(s): Sample of village households corresponding to 10 to 15% of total beneficiary population.

Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: Every six months

Estimated Cost of Collection: This activity requires additional funding of around 3,000 USD per survey. The budget was re-aligned in May 2011 to include this cost without exceeding the overall budget.

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Timothy Fella

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The impact demonstrated by the evaluation will admittedly not only be the direct result of PRADD activities, as it can be also influenced by general social, economic, political and climatic changes as well as the influence of non-PRADD projects. In addition, only 10 to 15% of the beneficiary population provides the sample basis for this overall number. Finally, this indicator does not provide the percentage of women declaring a decreased participation in household decision-making.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Despite the impossibility of taking data from a comparative control group, qualitative data will be provided to account for any extraneous influences in the intervention areas. According to M&E experts, a non-stratified sample of 15% of the total population can be extended to the whole beneficiary population with a 95% confidence. Finally, PRADD will also include the percentage of women declaring a lesser participation in decision-making in the analysis report.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: N/A

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data analysis will detect any change in the percentage of women able to participate substantially in household decision-making, and will include the types of decisions those women who find themselves able to contribute substantially participate in, whether in the social or economic area.

Presentation of Data: 10 page report with percentages, analysis, tables, and analysis of correlations.

Review of Data: COP, with home office STA/M and M&E Specialist

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: PRADD reached a target of 11.1% in November 2010. After the gender analysis of January 2011 and the production of a specific gender strategy in June 2011, it hopes to reach a target of 35% in May 2012.

Location of Data Storage: Data will be stored at the PRADD National Office.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 5, 2011

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #4.1

Indicator 4.1: Number of mined-out sites rehabilitated and/or regenerated and protected

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): A mined-out site is one where all diamond-rich gravel has been exhausted, and it is no longer being mined. Environmental regeneration refers to the return of the site to its previous ecological status, usually a forest or a river bank. Environmental rehabilitation refers to a site transformed into something new but ecologically less harmful than the mining had been, such as fish farming, vegetable gardening, agro-forestry or fruit farming.

Unit of Measure: Number of mined out sites that have been rehabilitated or regenerated

Disaggregated by: Type of mine and type of rehabilitation or regeneration project, and whether the reclamation project is appropriate and effective

Justification/Management Utility: This indicator will measure the effectiveness of PRADD awareness-raising and behavior-changing communications and training on environmental protection and micro-entrepreneurialism.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: PRADD Regional Offices systematically collect this data from the villages of intervention through the Community Mobilizers and communicate it every Friday to the National Office on the electronic Weekly Monitoring Table.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports

Data Source(s): PRADD Community Mobilizers

Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: Weekly

Estimated Cost of Collection: This routine activity is included in the budget and does not incur additional cost.

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Timothy Fella

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: N/A

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: The disaggregation of data by type shows which environmental incentives are the most effective on the communities.

Presentation of Data: Numbers with tables and analysis

Review of Data: The COP, Environmental Expert, and STA/M will review data before reporting it to USAID.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: PRADD did not expect such a success in environmental rehabilitation and exceeded the May 2011 target by over 400%. With the opening of a new provincial office, PRADD now targets 400 rehabilitated or regenerated mined-out sites by May 2012.

Location of Data Storage: Data will be stored at the PRADD Regional and National Offices.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 5, 2011

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #4.2

Indicator 4.2: Number of people (disaggregated by gender, pilot site, community, place of origin) receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation—FACTS

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The number of individuals participating in learning activities intended for teaching or imparting knowledge and information on natural resources management and biodiversity, conducted full-time or intermittently. In the case of PRADD/CAR, Natural Resource Management (NRM) and biodiversity conservation correspond to the technical modules in environmental rehabilitation and regeneration delivered to the target communities.

Unit of Measure: Number (people)

Disaggregated by: Gender, community

Justification/Management Utility: Tracking the number of people trained in NRM/biodiversity conservation provides information about the reach and scale of training and capacity building efforts.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: PRADD Regional Offices record the number, location and gender of every individual who participates in the training sessions in environmental rehabilitation and regeneration provided regularly by the Community Mobilizers in the villages of intervention on a weekly basis and report it on the Weekly Monitoring Table sent every Friday to the PRADD National Office.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports

Data Source(s): Community Mobilizers

Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Collection: This routine activity is included in the budget and does not require additional cost.

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Timothy Fella

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: N/A

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: Qualitative information will be provided on the level of community participation and awareness.

Presentation of Data: Numbers in table with analysis.

Review of Data: PRADD Environmental Expert, COP, STA/M.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: PRADD aims at doubling the number of people reached through its training method by May 2012.

Location of Data Storage: Data will be stored at the PRADD National Office.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 5, 2011

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #5.1

Indicator 5.1. Number of articles written and programs broadcasted about artisanal mining by the media
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator tracks the dissemination of web, print, and broadcast media articles about artisanal diamond mining in CAR. Whether it is an analysis, an interview, a documentary, or simply a spot, it must be primarily about artisanal mining in CAR. Content will also be analyzed to track patterns and changes.
Unit of Measure: Web, print, and broadcast media articles about artisanal diamond mining in CAR
Disaggregated by: Type of media, type of content
Justification/Management Utility: This will measure the reach of media stories about artisanal diamond mining in CAR. The content of the stories will also be monitored to see if changes occur.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data Collection Method: In a small country such as CAR, the PRADD Communication Expert can remain in constant contact with national media practitioners to track nearly all relevant media activities. Broadcasted radio programs in the provinces of PRADD intervention are tracked by the Regional Heads of Office and submitted on a weekly basis on the electronic Weekly Monitoring Table.
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports
Data Source(s): Local and national web, print, and broadcast media
Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: Weekly
Estimated Cost of Collection: This routine activity is included in the budget and does not incur additional costs.
Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Timothy Fella
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Local media in the provinces outside PRADD intervention will be missed.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: N/A
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING
Data Analysis: The disaggregation by medium and duration can give a rough indication of the reached out public. The specific monitoring of US mentions will also indicate whether USAID or the US embassy is visible in the efforts to help artisanal mining in CAR.
Presentation of Data: Numbers in tables with analysis
Review of Data: PRADD Communication Advisor
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Baselines/Targets: It is impossible to know how many stories that media practitioners will post, print and broadcast over the remainder of Phase II. PRADD is not able to set a target. The target set for May 2012 is conservative because PRADD decided to focus on the provincial screening of technical and educational movies rather than the official media.
Location of Data Storage: Data will be stored at the PRADD National Office.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 5, 2011

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #5.2

Indicator 5.2. Percentage of artisanal miners *disaggregated by gender, pilot site, community, place of origin* demonstrating knowledge of the Mining Law

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The percentage of artisanal miners who demonstrate average or good knowledge of the Mining Law is determined through the regularly conducted PRADD Household Survey. Knowledge is determined by a set of both open and close-ended questions to the miners. The notion of poor, fair, average and good knowledge was determined by both PRADD experts and the Ministry of Mines.

Unit of Measure: The number of artisanal miners demonstrating average or good knowledge of the Mining Law divided by the total number of interviewed miners during the Household Survey.

Disaggregated by: Gender, community

Justification/Management Utility: This indicator will show the outcome of PRADD awareness-raising and training activities.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: The Household Survey designed in November 2010 used a questionnaire that collected 6 types of information for its knowledge section in the areas of property rights, legal registration, legal sale, cooperative system and environmental rehabilitation. PRADD interviews the male and the female member of each household separately.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Every two quarterly reports

Data Source(s): Sample of village households corresponding to 10 to 15% of total beneficiary population.

Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: Every six months

Estimated Cost of Collection: This routine activity is included in the budget and does not incur additional cost.

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Timothy Fella

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Knowledge of the law does not necessarily amount to obedience to the law. In addition, only 10 to 15% of the beneficiary population provides the sample basis for this overall number.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Questions on whether the artisanal miner abides by the law, or how much he respects the law, would provide distorted answers as the questionnaires are not anonymous. Indicators #1.2, #2.3 and #4.1, however, provide more direct information on the impact of such willingness and ability. According to M&E experts, a non-stratified sample of 15% of the total population can be extended to the whole beneficiary population with 95% confidence.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: N/A

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: Qualitative analysis will include those aspects of the Mining Law that are most difficult for the artisanal miners to remember and understand. This shall help PRADD refining its sensitization tools, and hopefully entice the ministry to clarify or simplify the law.

Presentation of Data: 10 page report with percentages and analysis.

Review of Data: PRADD COP, Technical Coordinators and Communication Advisor.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: A baseline assessment had not been conducted at the project's beginning but PRADD will use the first Household Survey in the area of Berberati to determine one. In November 2010 the percentage of miners demonstrating knowledge of the Mining Law was 25.5% and PRADD aims at reaching a target of 50% by May 2012.

Location of Data Storage: Data will be stored at the PRADD National Office.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: June 5, 2011

APPENDIX II: DATA QUALITY WORKSHEET (FROM USAID PMP TOOLKIT)

DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

PRADD CAR Data Quality Assessment Form	
Objective:	
Area:	
Element:	
Indicator Title:	
Is this a Standard or Custom Indicator? If standard make sure the title matches the title in the Indicator Handbooks.	<input type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> Custom
Data Source(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/KAP <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing partner reports <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Be Specific)
PRADD CAR Control over Data:	<input type="checkbox"/> High (PRADD CAR is source and/or funds data collection) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium (Implementing partner is data source) <input type="checkbox"/> Low (Data are from a secondary source)
Partner or Contractor Who Provided the Data (if applicable)	
Year or Period for Which the Data Are Being Reported	
Data Assessment methodology	Describe in detail and attach to the checklist**
Date(s) of Assessment:	
Assessment Team Members:	
<i>For Office Use Only</i>	
M&E Specialist approval	
X _____	
COP PRADD CAR	
X _____	

CATEGORY	YES	NO	COMMENTS
VALIDITY			
Is there a direct relationship between the program activity and what is being measured? If not explain connection the result.			
Can the result be plausibly attributed to USG assistance?			
Are the people collecting data qualified and properly supervised?			
Are steps taken to correct known data errors?			
Were known data collection problems appropriately assessed?			
Are steps being taken to limit transcription error?			
Are data quality problems clearly described in final reports?			
RELIABILITY			
Is a consistent data collection process used from year to year, location to location, data source to data source?			
Are there procedures in place for periodic review of data collection, maintenance, and documented in writing?			
Are data quality problems clearly described in final reports?			
TIMELINESS			
Is a regularized schedule of data collection in place to meet program management needs?			
Is data properly stored and readily available?			
PRECISION			
Is there a method for detecting duplicate data?			
Is there a method for detecting missing data?			
INTEGRITY			
Are there proper safeguards in place to prevent unauthorized changes to the data?			
Is there a need for an independent review of results reported?			
IF NO RELEVANT DATA WERE AVAILABLE	COMMENTS		
If no recent relevant data are available for this indicator, why not?			

What concrete actions are now being undertaken to collect and report these data as soon as possible?	
When will data be reported?	
SUMMARY	COMMENTS
Based on the assessment relative to the five standards, what is the overall conclusion regarding the quality of the data?	
Significance of limitations (if any):	
Actions needed to address limitations (given level of USAID control over data):	

Recommendations for Conducting Data Quality Assessments (DQA)

1. Individual (s) conducting the DQA should describe in detail the methodology that will be used to conduct the DQA. This is required for each indicator. This information should be approved before the DQA is conducted.
2. DQ assessor should make sure that they understand the precise definition of the indicator. Please address any issues of ambiguity before the DQA is conducted.
3. DQ assessor should have a copy of the methodology for data collection in hand before assessing the indicator. This information should be in the PMP file for each indicator. Each indicator should have a written description of how the data being assessed is collected.
4. Each implementing partner should have a copy of the method of data collection in their files and documented evidence that they are collecting the data according to the methodology.
5. Assessor should record the names and titles of all individuals involved in the assessment.
6. Does the implementing partner have documented evidence that they have verified the data that has been reported to PRADD CAR? Partners should be able to provide PRADD CAR with documents (process/person conducting the verification/field visit dates/persons met/activities visited, etc.) which demonstrate that they have verified the data that was reported to PRADD CAR. Note: Verification by the partners should be an ongoing process.
7. The DQA assessor should be able to review the implementing partner files/records against the methodology for data collection laid out in the PMP. Any data quality concerns should be documented.
8. The assessor should verify the partner data at the field level using the PMP methodology. Any data quality concerns should be documented.
9. Storage of data is critical to this process. The assessor should document any and all weakness in the files/record keeping associated with the indicator being reviewed.
10. The DQA should include a summary of all weaknesses found; the significance of the weaknesses and recommendations for addressing the findings. A plan of action for addressing the weaknesses should be made as well as a follow-up date for reassessment.

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